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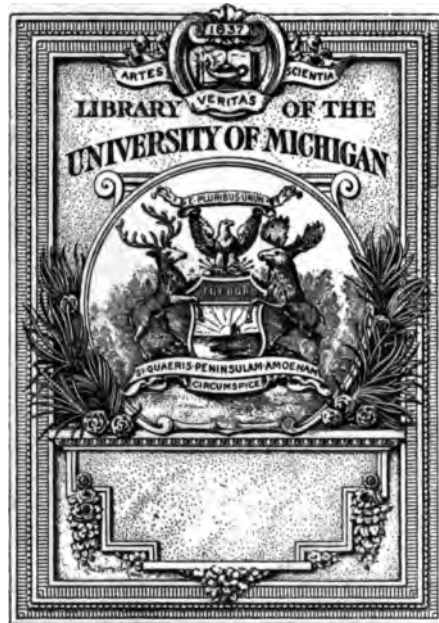
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1846
THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

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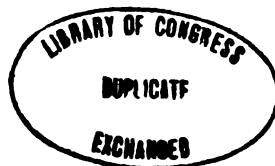
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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Vol. XXII.]

WASHINGTON, JANUARY, 1846.

[No. 1.]

A Review of the Past, throws light upon the future.

WITH the present number of our journal, we commence another year of toil for the advancement of the cause of African Colonization. Our feelings are most grateful, that, "by the good hand of our God upon us," so much has already been effected, and especially during the year which has just closed. We also sorrow greatly, however, that so much has been left undone and remains yet to be accomplished, before the grand end at which we aim shall have been attained. We desire, therefore, in the beginning of this year, to devote ourselves with fresh ardor to our great work of benevolence, whilst we would excite to untiring and increasing zeal, those of our friends who have been co-laborers with us, and call forth, if possible, the energies of others who may hitherto have lent us no aid.

Having these ends in view, we shall ask our readers to consider with us the present condition of the colored race;

the admirable adaptedness of the colonization scheme to meet that condition, remedy its evils, and largely bless the whole race, and, therefore, the peculiar claims upon us which it presents.

We shall not promise, in this article, any thing very new, or, indeed, very striking, to minds which are familiar with reflections upon the aims and operations of the Colonization Society, and upon the wants and woes of that portion of mankind whose benefit it seeks. Such is not our design, but merely to present a review of old truths which may tend "to stir (us all) up by putting (us) in remembrance."

Let us, then, turn our thoughts for a while to the condition of the colored race. It will be remembered, that the whole of this race is African in its origin, and is generally believed to have descended from Ham, one of the three sons of Noah, to whom every nation now peopling the earth

owes its descent. In the earlier ages of the world, the children of Ham claimed equality, if not superiority, to those of Shem and Japhet. Indeed learning and the arts were cradled in Egypt, in part of Ham's inheritance, and thence went abroad through the earth. And military glory shone brightly on Carthage, long the African rival of Rome. And, far better, Christianity's milder light, beaming on Africa's shores, blessed and exalted her inhabitants, and some of them are still renowned in history as fathers in the Christian church. Ethiopia once was a favored land. It has not always been a region of darkness; nor have her children always been the poor and oppressed. But, alas for her, ages since, her light was extinguished, and now her people sit in "the shadow of death," and her land is more afflicted than any other under heaven. For centuries her coasts have echoed with the clangor of chains and the wailings of the oppressed. The winds on every sea have borne the groans of her exiled sons; the ocean has tossed and engulfed them, or scattered them through distant lands to wear out their wretched lives in slavery.

And now, under this horrid process, where is the race, and what its condition? The largest portion, it is true, still remains at home, in Africa, but another has been driven and dispersed to the four winds of heaven. The Africans in their own land are estimated to number from 150 to 200

millions. And, from all accounts, they live in a state of wretchedness inconceivable to us. They are unenlightened, savage, heathens of the lowest grade. A minute description of their state shall not be attempted. Suffice it to say, that, to add the darkest feature to their misery, like the wild beasts of their own jungles, they make a prey of each other. They hold each other in the most cruel bondage and abject slavery. They, also, make merchandise of each other's flesh and blood; for gain, taking captives of their own race, and by a horrid traffic supplying other countries with slaves.

And now let us inquire in regard to those of African descent torn from their native land. They or their descendants are widely scattered, but exist chiefly in North and South America and the adjacent islands. The number of these is supposed to be about ten millions. The United States contain of this number about two millions in slavery, and about 800,000 in *nominal* freedom. Of these latter—both the slaves and the free—we desire more especially to speak. Of the first class it is enough to say to those who value freedom, as every American does, they are slaves. True, indeed, their bondage may be of the mildest kind. But is not bondage even a burden heavy to a human being? Whose heart does not fully respond to the words of our great revolutionary orator: "Give me *liberty*, or give me *death*." Enough, then, certainly, to say to

any American, a human being is a slave, to declare his lot most unenviable.

But, as to the thousands of free colored people in our land, what is their condition? Little better than slavery is their freedom. They dwell among a race, in the midst of whom they never have enjoyed, or can enjoy, liberty. Slaves under prejudice, they live beneath an incubus which heavily presses them to the earth; and, although there are many honorable exceptions, they mostly fill the very lowest stations in the community. They inhabit the meanest and most cheerless hovels in our cities, and in the country. They fill our jails and alms-houses; and whenever misery or vice preys upon human victims, there are they to be found as the sufferers. Such are the facts, not because they are inferior, but because they are amongst the whites, and are, therefore, doomed. And so has it ever been where the two races have inhabited the same country.

There is but one class more of the Africans which we shall mention: it is found in the slave marts, and on board the accursed slave ships. There are many, at this moment, on the shore awaiting a sale and exile into slavery; the ocean is groaning under the load of perhaps hundreds enduring all the torments of slave transportation. For still demons in human flesh (and scarcely will the mild genius of Christianity forbid us

to say: let such be accursed) carry on the slave trade; and annually drain Africa of thousands.

Such is a cursory view of the sad condition of the colored race; and taking it all in all, its misery can hardly be equaled by human wretchedness, at least, in this world. And yet some have supposed that this wretchedness admits of but little alleviation, and no remedy, because it results in a great measure from the inferiority of the colored race, rendering it incapable of much elevation, unfit to enjoy the privileges of freedom, and doomed to slavery with all its attendant evils. To this supposition we have two conclusive objections, one is derived from the history of the past, and the other from the revealed purposes of God regarding the future. The Africans inferior to other races, and not capable of exaltation, indeed, and yet the highest forms of civilization have existed in Africa; and that country has had much instrumentality in civilizing the world! "Ethiopia," says one, "looks out from the clouds of antiquity, beaming with the glories of civilization."

But even supposing the fact were otherwise, is it not enough that God has declared this land shall be enlightened, and its people shall be exalted. Africa and her sons were not excepted in that promise of redemption which declares "all the families of the earth shall be blessed." It is the Divine testimony—"Princes shall come out of Egypt; Ethiopia shall

soon stretch out her hands unto God."

But having regarded the condition of the colored race, let us now inquire into the adaptedness of the colonization scheme to meet that condition, and bless the whole race. Let us look at it, first, as it appears in theory, and, next, in operation. The design of the whole scheme is simply and definitely set forth in the constitution of the Colonization Society, as follows: "The object to which the attention of the Society shall be exclusively directed is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their own consent) the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act to effect the object in connection with the general government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject." Such is the object, so simple that a child may understand it, and so definite that an honest mind cannot mistake it. The direct aim is to give to the free colored man, who may desire it, an opportunity to colonize. That is, to offer him an escape from his present depressing circumstances, and to place him where nothing need prevent him from rising to the highest elevation of which his nature is capable; to carry him to Africa—the land of his race, where exists no people with a skin not colored like his own, the richest land on earth's surface, and best adapted to his constitution. Of course, also, in per-

fecting the scheme, it is proposed not to leave him in the land to which he has been transported, without supplying him with the means of obtaining a support, and enjoying all the blessings of a good government, of education, and of the institutions of religion. Such is the scheme in theory. Now, let there be but an energy afforded to carry it out to its legitimate results, and then it will make a way through the mighty deep, and a path through the great waters, by which the free colored man may reach a refuge from all the moral slavery which he now endures, where he may dwell amongst his own people, and help to build up a nation with all the rights of freemen, and all the blessings of civilization and religion.

Suppose, then, that the whole scheme were accomplished, and that the Society, instead of just buckling on the harness, as at the present time, might boast itself as one laying it aside, exclaiming, "I have fought the good fight." What is the consummation? All the thousands of the free Africans, together with multitudes having been emancipated, are removed to their own land. There, on Liberia's coast, they and their descendants form a large, free, and Christian state. Immensely good result! But this is not all. While the process has been proceeding, the elevation of the race has been seen, and felt in this country. One after another of slave holders have embraced the opportunity to

part with their slaves, for colonization. Thus the condition of all those in slavery, with the full and glad consent of their masters, will have been greatly ameliorated.

Moreover, Africa herself has once more received her exiled children, bringing to her civilization and Christianity. They were torn from her Pagans, they return at least nominal Christians. Yes, the colonists must carry back the arts of civilized life, its customs, government, and most of all, its religion.

Here, then, is a light on Africa's shores which must spread over the land. Under its influence, heathenism must come to an end, the horrid slave trade must cease, cruelty and despotism cannot live, and the millions of Africa may be redeemed. No other than this can be the end and legitimate result of the colonization plan, if power to execute it can only be attained. These are the natural fruits of the tree when at perfection. And only when this result is gained, and these fruits are ripened, may the Society dismiss its officers, disband itself, and declare the warfare is accomplished. Most noble and grand scheme, at least in theory! but what does it prove itself in operation? To this let us look: In December of the year 1816, the Colonization Society was originated in the City of Washington. The first small band of emigrants was sent out in 1820: but no location was found for the colony until 1822. About 23 years since, a small

company commenced preparing a home for the colonists, in the midst of a dense forest, in a sickly climate, and surrounded and troubled by foes on every side. It was a small and feeble company, a spark on the dashing waters, yet it was not extinguished. Through toil, and labor, and war, the first difficulties were overcome, and a foothold gained. There have been, up to the present time, 4,891 emigrants landed. Of this number, of course, many have died, owing not merely to the unhealthiness of a new climate, but much more to the fact that the time of a generation has passed since most of them reached the shore. Some, also, have gone to the British colony at Sierra Leone, others to Cape Palmas, and others again have returned to this country. Yet, notwithstanding these drains, there are in the colony at the present time, about 2,831 immigrants and their descendants, who, together with natives admitted to citizenship, would swell the census to about 4,000. At the same time, from 10 to 15,000 natives, living on the land of the colony, are subject to its laws; and allied to its government are several tribes numbering according to their own estimate about 100,000 persons. From three hundred miles of the coast, once the very seat of the slave trade, the slaver has been driven, towns have been built, plantations have been cultivated, and churches and school-houses have been erected. Twenty-

three churches have been gathered in the colony, embracing 1,014 emigrants, 116 recaptured Africans, and 353 natives. About one-half of the adult colonists are church members, and about one-fourth of the whole are at school. A small Christian republic has, therefore, been established in Liberia, under whose protection the pagans repose, and in whose light they find salvation, and before which the slave trade is ceasing, and Africa begins to rejoice.

Such has been the colonization scheme when carried out into operation. And now we are prepared to consider the peculiar claims presented to us in this benevolent scheme. These shall be mentioned briefly.

First. It coincides exactly with the methods which Providence has hitherto employed to deliver the oppressed, and to spread the richest blessings from country to country. It will be remembered that Israel was colonized from Egypt to the promised land, and that Egypt sent out her colonies, laden with all her learning and arts, to Greece, and Greece again to Rome, and Rome to Britain, and Britain to America, and why not complete the circle by adding, America to Africa? In this channel of colonization the mercies of God have flowed until they have reached us, and are we not called upon to open it up that they may flow on to Africa? The agency of colonization has been successful during past ages in delivering the oppressed, and

in exalting and blessing nations; why, then, when its energies are beginning to be enlisted for Africans, may we not give it our hearty confidence, and our best co-operation?

Secondly. The African colonization scheme has had, and still enjoys, the cordial and active approbation of some of the wisest and best of men, and therefore presents all the claims which result from their commendation. It will be enough on this point, to remind you of the martyr-spirits who have sacrificed life on its behalf, of Mills, and Ashmun, and Buchanan, and others; and of the men of talents who have devoted their labors and eloquence to its support, and of the multitudes of the noble and the good who have given of their substance to sustain it, and are still giving. Yes, even amidst a trying storm of invective and abuse, this scheme has commanded the approbation and aid of men of the first rank of wisdom, intelligence and piety; and, now, "golden opinions" are beginning to be won for it in every direction. We need not fear, therefore, to commit ourselves fully in this cause: our labor shall not be lost.

Thirdly. This is the only scheme which even *promises* to meet the case of the African race, that is, to deliver the free in this country from their state of depression, to open a door by which the enslaved may go free, and to civilize and Christianize Africa. There is no other scheme which can compete with this on

these grounds. That, for instance, of Foreign Missions, in all its excellence, affects not at all the colored race in America, and can do but little in Africa. The climate in that country is a fatal barrier to its efficiency: for while it affords a refuge to the colored man, it is as an angel of death guarding against the intrusion of others. The white missionary can scarcely long toil and labor there. Hence out of 62 missionaries sent to Africa, 40 died during the first year after their arrival.

Besides this, the colony actually does the work of missions at less expense, more surely, and rapidly, than it could probably be accomplished in any other method. Compare what has been done through it with that which has been effected, for example, by the great Ceylon mission, which commenced four years before the existence of the colony, and has been considered as a model mission of Protestantism. It will be found, that mission does not number as many *native* converts as are registered in Liberia. And, now, as to the plans of abolitionism, they cannot bear comparison with those of colonization. These have regard only to the portion of the colored race in this country. It is proposed to keep them here, and forbid them either to enjoy the blessings of a removal themselves, or to carry forth any benefits to Africa. Admitting, then, all the boastful claims of abolitionism, still colonization is needed for the salvation of millions with

which the former will have nothing to do. We say nothing of the greater good which might be shown to be done by it, to the colored people, even in this country.

And, now, even supposing to be true, what many urge as an objection to the colonization scheme, that it is inadequate to effect all that is needed, or all that it undertakes, it commends itself as the only thing which even promises to meet the case. Nothing else stands beside it. Hence if it fail, except some yet unknown substitute be devised, the last bright star of hope for the African has gone down. Assuredly, also, whether fully adequate for every desirable purpose or not, there is much, very much more, which it alone can accomplish. Hence it has strong claims upon us, at least until all its possible work be effected.

And who knows how far its adequacy may extend? See what is already done through it. So far there has been a triumphant experiment. Transport yourself in imagination to Liberia. Behold the towns with their peaceful inhabitants; and the sun of Africa gilding the spires of Christian churches, and lighting up the school-houses, and haunts of business, and fertilizing the rich plantations. Look upon the vessels in the busy harbors. Every thing betokens the presence of a people thriving, prosperous and moral. Listen to the colonists declaring, as they have done in writing to their brethren in this country—"There can be

no *speculation* here. The cheerful abodes of civilization and happiness which are scattered over this verdant mountain—the flourishing settlements which are spread around it—the sound of Christian instruction, and the scenes of Christian worship, which are heard, and seen in this land of brooding pagan darkness—thousands of contented freemen united in founding a Christian empire, happy themselves, and the instruments of happiness to others—every object—every individual is an argument in demonstration of the wisdom and goodness of the plan of colonization.”

All this has been done in less than a generation, and in defiance of the great difficulties of the first undertaking, and of inexperience, and, also, of the most industrious and virulent opposition. And, yet, colonization is but in its infancy; and who from the strength of infancy can compute the powers of manhood? Who can tell what, or whence, it may yet gather, power, by the blessing of God? Why may not states yet supplant individuals in the glorious work, and governments lend their strong aid? And then what hinders the full work from its accomplishment? Why, then, may we not indulge the pleasing expectation that Liberia is destined to be a grand republic, extending its benign influence into the very centre of the dark continent of Africa? Why may we not believe that it is the intention of a wise and benign Provi-

dence to make it the asylum of the whole, or at least of the far greatest part, of the African race now dispersed abroad? This is the hope which this scheme, and this only, holds out, and, therefore, large are the claims which it lays before us.

In conclusion the claims which it presents are great and peculiar because it is the *African* race which it seeks to benefit. To us as Americans scarcely can any other people make such just and strong appeals. Taking them as a whole, they are the neediest people, their wants are the greatest, most numerous, and most pressing. They are the most injured people, stricken by all, and their injuries unavenged. And especially, they have been much injured by our fathers, and those injuries are not yet repaired by their children. And, again, we are indebted to them; for as they have labored and toiled: they have cultivated our fields, built our cities and administered to our comfort, by the sweat of their brow. Moreover, they are at our very doors, seeking compassion. They appeal to us for help of every form, for relief from physical suffering, from mental darkness, and from moral evil. They ask to be cared for, both in body and soul, both for time and for eternity. They appeal to us, also, through a society which is wholly American, which originated and is altogether sustained in our own country.

But here we must pause, lest we weary out the patience of our rea-

ders. We hope what we have written may not fail to accomplish our design. The Society needs for the coming year renewed zeal on the part of those who have already patronized it, and the enlistment of other laborers in the cause. Hundreds of the nominally free colored people might be induced to go to Africa, and many slaves released from their chains, would find the land of freedom, were ability given to the Society to transport them. Multitudes also might be prevented from wearing the shackles, and enduring the life-long pains, now preparing for them, were the means of the Society increased. Let all, therefore, give to it in an enlarged measure, their confidence, their prayers, their

labors, and their money. Let us not rest satisfied until it can with truth be said of each of us, in regard to this good and holy cause, he hath done what he could. "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

We shall only add the prayer, that, when years on earth have ended, our readers may share the privileges of the multitudes who shall be transported to heaven; and may we meet them there in that great and glorious colony gathered from all lands, and kindreds, and tribes, to constitute an everlasting kingdom of righteousness and peace. And there, too, may the blessings of many of Africa's sons, redeemed through our instrumentality, increase our glory and bliss forever and forever.

Despatches from Liberia.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, Oct. 2d, 1845.

SIR:—By the U. S. Ship Yorktown, which arrived here on the 20th ult., from Port Praya, I received your favor of June 6th.

Information reached us a few days ago that the schooner "John Seys" has been acquitted by the Vice Admiralty court at Sierra Leone, where she was entered for adjudication on the charge of being engaged in the slave trade; and, notwithstanding the charge could not be sustained by the least shadow of proof, the court in its tender mercies—though it does not acknowledge the nationality of the colonial flag, and the right of the colonist to traverse the ocean with no other protection—consents to dis-

charge the vessel, only on condition that the claimant pay the captors' costs, amounting to some ten or twelve hundred dollars. This Mr. Benson declines doing, and if justice cannot be obtained in any other way, will appeal to the sympathies of the British people. And as far as I have learned the particulars of the case, I approve his course. I have, however, advised him to petition, formally, the authorities at Sierra Leone, setting forth respectfully, but clearly and distinctly, the grounds of his complaints, demanding satisfaction and redress at their hands. This I shall back by an official communication to the Governor, remonstrating against the demand of the court, requiring claimants to pay costs.

This whole affair, from beginning to end, is perfectly outrageous, and if allowed to pass, by Great Britain, unnoticed and the wrong unredressed, will be a blot in her character that she will regret in ages to come, and will deeply shade that justice and magnanimity of which she so much boasts. Mr. Benson estimates his loss at from ten to twelve thousand dollars.

I rejoice to hear that you are likely to succeed in raising the amount required for the purchase of territory, and that we may expect several thousand dollars for that purpose in the fall vessel; nothing shall be wanting on my part to effect an object so desirable.

Captain Day, late of the English schooner ———, thirty-nine days from Liverpool, wrecked on the morning of the 13th ult., off Rock Cesters, arrived here with his crew, in the British brig *Australia*, on the 25th, in a distressed and destitute condition, having been robbed by the natives of every thing they had managed to save from the vessel. Three of the crew were thrown ashore here without a farthing. Captain Liddle, of the *A.*, refusing to take them further, alleging the want of provisions. As the captain did not land, I dispatched one of the men to inform him I would furnish provisions, if he would consent to take them to Sierra Leone or to Cape Mount, as he was bound to the latter place direct, and in all probability would meet some British man-of-war there, that would receive them; he, however, made sail

immediately, and departed without returning any answer, leaving his distressed countrymen to the mercy of strangers. I provided for their board and lodging at the expense of the Society up to yesterday morning, when Captain Brown very kindly received them on board his vessel, and will take them to Sierra Leone.

This goes by the American schooner "*Patuxent*, N. T. Davis, master, captured five days ago off Cape Mount, by the U. S. Ship *Yorktown*," Chas. H. Bell, commander. She had no slaves on board, but fitted in every respect with provisions, water casks, slave deck fitted and ready for laying, and would in all probability have received her slaves on board in a few days. She sailed from New York in June last, for this place, and the captain, who was mate with Captain Johnson in the "*Atalanta*," I am informed, refused to take packages for me, in consequence of my notice to you of the movements of that vessel, which was published in many of the American journals; it has also brought upon me the displeasure of Capt. Lawlin, who I am told is not sparing in heaping upon me all sorts of hard names.

Nothing of interest has occurred in the colony since my last. Our affairs move on in good order.

I am, sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

To Rev. Wm. McLain,

Sec. Am. Col. Soc'y,

Washington City, U. S. A.

Letter from Dr. Lugenbeel.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA,

October 4th, 1845.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 6th of June was received on the 20th ult., together with a package of newspapers and pamphlets; for

which, please accept my grateful acknowledgments. My last to you was forwarded by the barque "*Roderic Dhu*;" which vessel sailed from our port about the first of August.

Since I last wrote to you, nothing

in particular has occurred to disturb the quietude of the colony. The British have not taken any more of our vessels; and we are getting on pretty smoothly by sea, as well as by land. We have had a great deal of rain during the last six or seven months; but the clouds sometimes disperse, and the sun shines sweetly on the green hills and flowery dales of our ever verdant and beautiful country. Nor has the sun of prosperity forsaken us:—its cheering rays still illuminate the pathway of industry. And, although the British Lion may growl at us, and occasionally pounce upon our defenceless but enterprising maritime adventurers, and then shake his mane in glorious triumph; yet I hope, and believe, that the banner of freedom will forever wave over the spirits of the citizens of this little Republic; even though overcome by a superior physical force; for “liberty or death,” is the motto of all who have lived long enough in this country to take one deep inspiration of the air of freedom, in the home of liberty:—the only land in which the colored man can be really and truly free.

You will, no doubt, be surprised to hear the fate of Mr. Benson's schooner. She was taken to Sierra Leone, as you are aware; at which place, the officer who captured her, and who had the charge of her, committed suicide, by cutting his throat, in consequence of chagrin, caused by the unenviable circumstances in which he had placed himself. After a delay of more than three months from the time of her arrival at Sierra Leone, she was tried in the Court of Admiralty, and discharged, with the provision that *Mr. Benson, the owner, is to pay the cost of adjudication*; which cost amounts to about one thousand dollars. One item in the long list of costs, is a charge of one dollar and fifty cents a day for

the hire of an anchor, for ninety-nine days; notwithstanding, when the schooner was taken, she had on board two good anchors, with chain cables. Such a decision was never before heard of.

Mr. Benson, with true-hearted nobleness and independence, spurns with contempt, the insolent proposal; and is determined not to submit to such overbearing injustice and insult. Of course, the vessel and cargo (if any of the latter is left) will be sold, to pay the charges; and to the unfortunate owner she will be totally lost.

I presume Mr. B. will give to the public a statement of particulars. And, as you are not personally acquainted with him, permit me to say, that you may rely on the truth of any statement he may make. I know him well; and firmly believe that he is a perfectly honest and upright man;—one who has too much purity of intention, and nobleness of soul, to descend to any thing which is not in accordance with the principles of honor, truth, and justice. He is one of the very best men in the colony; and is not surpassed by any other, in soundness of judgment, integrity of purpose, and unyielding enterprise of spirit. He came to Liberia when a small boy; and, although he is not much known in the United States; yet, he is, unquestionably, one of the most worthy citizens of this commonwealth. I wish we had a thousand such men in Liberia.

I can assure you that Mr. Benson never had the least intention to participate in the slave trade, in any way. He carried on a lawful and honest commerce; and I believe, that he has always been willing to afford any aid in his power in the suppression of the abominable traffic in human beings.

After having dispassionately weighed all the circumstances of this

unparalleled case; I am decidedly of the opinion, that the schooner was taken in consequence of the seizure of Davidson's goods, by the collector at Bassa, for the non-payment of harbor duties by that trader; and not in consequence of any suspicion of the vessel being engaged in the slave trade.

I think I before stated to you, that I was at Bassa at the time she was taken; and that I boarded the "Lily," with the view of giving the commander the necessary information, relative to the schooner, as the property of Mr. Benson. Notwithstanding I was received as a gentleman, (which was nothing more than I think I deserved, for I tried to act the part of a gentleman,) yet the commander did not seem at all disposed to say any thing about the schooner. He asked me why Mr. Benson did not come off to see about the schooner, if she was his property. I told him that I supposed he was afraid to do so; as the captors had peremptorily refused to suffer the captain to come on board, when she was taken; and had threatened to shoot him, if he persisted in coming. I told him that if he would send or go ashore to see Mr. B., he could no doubt be satisfied as to the character of the vessel. He did go ashore, but did not go near Mr. Benson; but proceeded up the St. John's river, as far as Bexley; with the intention, I presume, of examining the country; or of taking a pleasure trip up a Liberia river.

Now, sir, I am not in the habit of writing under feelings of excitement,

or even of writing as warmly as I have done in this letter; but I cannot silently behold such exhibitions of inhumanity, injustice and oppression.

Since I last wrote to you, my health has been tolerably good, and there has not been very much sickness in the colony. When I last heard from the immigrants with whom I went to Bexley, they were doing well. Judge Day has lately been very ill; but I understand that he is now better. I should exceedingly regret his death; for the influence and example of such men are highly beneficial in Liberia. He is modest and retiring in his manners; and I suppose you do not often hear of him. But, if you were acquainted with him, I have no doubt that you would think him worthy of the highest commendation, as a patriot, statesman, gentleman and Christian.

I have carefully studied the characters of the leading men in the colony, and I feel disposed to bestow praise on all to whom I think it is due. Although I think that the standard of moral excellence of the citizens of Liberia, as a people, has been too highly elevated by some of the super-sanguine friends of the colony in the United States; yet I think I may truly say, that Liberia can boast of a considerable number of men, superior, in every respect, to any colored men with whom I was acquainted in the United States.

Yours truly,

J. W. LUGENBEEL.

Rev. W. McLAIN,

Sec. Am. Col. Soc'y.

Letter from a Young Student of Medicine.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA,

October 3d, 1845.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Having enjoyed the patronage of the Ameri-

can Colonization Society for about eighteen months, in the prosecution of the study of medicine under the tuition of Doctor Lugenebeel, I have

thought that a short letter from myself may not be unacceptable to you. I feel grateful to the Society for the privilege I now enjoy; as I may thereby become qualified for greater usefulness in my adopted country, than I otherwise should have been—a country which I prefer to all others—for Liberia is the only land in which men of color can enjoy the sacred rights of freemen. I shall always feel a deep sense of gratitude to your philanthropic association, for devising and carrying into operation the scheme of colonizing free people of color, in this delightful land; a land in which they can breathe the vital air of liberty, and in which their mental faculties can be fully developed. We shall always gratefully cherish the remembrance of all who have given their aid and influence in carrying out the benevolent enterprise; especially those whose fervency prompted them to jeopardise their own lives for our sake; among whom many could be named, but especially an Ashmun, a Randall, a Buchanan, and a Johnson; to the last of whom, I am greatly indebted for his tuition at Factory Island. For his indefatigable efforts to improve the youths of the colony, and for the deep interest he always manifested in the welfare of Liberia,

he will always be affectionately remembered. And may I not add to these, the name of my worthy preceptor, Dr. Lugenbeel, for the same considerations. He was the first to undertake the task of preparing two young men among us, for the medical profession,—to take charge of the medical department of the colony; and I confidently hope that his efforts may be crowned with success.

I am glad to see that Mr. Locke has arrived in this country, to carry into operation the High School at Factory Island. I sincerely hope that his life may be spared, and that the most sanguine hopes of the benevolent association of ladies, under whose patronage he came to the colony, may be fully realized. Nothing is more pleasant to me, than to see the colony advance in knowledge; for knowledge is power, and if destitute of this, we can never prosper. The desire for intellectual improvement is evidently greater than it ever has been; and I am happy to say that the youth of the colony are endeavoring to appreciate their privileges and to improve their minds.

With esteem and gratitude,

I remain yours, &c.,

J. S. SMITH.

Rev. W. McLAIN,

Sec. Am. Col. Society.

The Liberia Herald.

We are glad to learn, and to be able to inform those of our readers who have taken an interest in the subject, that the *Liberia Herald* is not to be discontinued. It has been of much advantage to the colony, and ought by all means to be sustained. It has been edited with great ability. We have repeatedly published articles

from it, which would have done no discredit to any editor in this country.

It is now reorganized:—two other gentlemen of very respectable qualifications for the station are associated with its former editor, and the three seem determined to make their *semi-monthly* sheet both useful and entertaining.

We take from the September No. the following statement of their proposed arrangements :

The number of the *Liberia Herald* for July was announced as the last which would be published. Up to that period a mortifying indifference to the paper, whether it lived or died, had been manifested almost throughout the colony. When, however, it was announced that the paper was discontinued, many who had been before indifferent, became anxious that it should be sustained. The result of this awakened interest has been the transfer of a part of the paper to a company of gentlemen in this town. It is now proposed to conduct it on the joint interest of all the proprietors.

By announcing, with the commencement of a new series of the *LIBERIA HERALD*, the course intended to be pursued, it is felt that by no possibility can any one be prejudiced but those by whom the paper is conducted ; nor can they, unless they fail to sustain the expectations their announcement excites, while at the same time it may attract towards us and towards our colony that attention which, leading to examination of our claims upon the sympathy of the world, cannot fail to extort a verdict in our favor.

However despicable and unworthy of attention our colony may appear in the eyes of those who, from prejudice or mental imbecility, are incapable of tracing events from the first small beginnings until, to the eye of a sagacious foresight, they stand forth in all their full proportions and full effects ; and, however small and insignificant it may in itself really be, still it is certain, that as an enterprise altogether unique—as an experiment alone in its kind and in all the means employed to accomplish it, it is centering upon it the attention and concern of distant politicians. Nor has

it awakened the concern of the mere statesman and politician only, it has also struck a chord in the generous bosom of the philanthropist and the Christian. The proof the colony has already given of its ability to sustain a well ordered government—the extent to which it has suppressed the slave trade—the wide circle through which it has shot the kindling rays of civilization—the numerous instances in which it has imbued the “dark untutored mind” with the principles of a heaven born religion, have concurred to beget the opinion now rapidly gaining ground, that colonies—Christian colonies of colored men—not needy rapacious adventurers, but colonies of colored people rooted to the soil, are the most efficient agents for redeeming and regenerating Africa. As such the colony is contemplated with lively interest by nearly all classes of men.

It is therefore a matter of deep importance to us that the affairs of the colony should be made known. Its difficulties and impediments, its facilities and resources, its advancement in art and science, its success in agriculture, husbandry and commerce—its possession or want of the means of social happiness, political strength, and religious improvement, should be fully and frankly stated. It will be among the objects of the *Herald* to notice these subjects from time to time, that our friends may have, when we advance, matter for rejoicing, and when we falter, monition to aid us.

It is also proposed to throw an occasional glance beyond the limits of the colony, and observe on the fashions of our unreclaimed neighbors. Whatever is peculiar and interesting in the manners and customs of natives—whatever is important to be known in the geography and natural history of the country, so far as we can ascertain them, will be the subject of our notice.

In stating that we shall aim to give our paper a literary character, we wish it to be distinctly understood, now and evermore, that we use the word "literary" as it is applicable to Liberia. Our utmost vanity cannot inspire us to hope more than to keep on par with Liberia literature. Thus much, however, we hope to accomplish: and our hope is inspired by the known ability and industry of General J. N. Lewis and Rev. A. W. Anderson, our coadjutors in the editorial department; and to enable us to sustain all these hopes, and to accomplish all these intentions, we invoke the aid of our friends by their purse and their pen.

THE LIBERIA HERALD will be published in Monrovia, semi-monthly—on the first and third Friday of each month. LEVI D. JAMES, *Printer*. **TERMS**—Two dollars a year, payable in advance. If not paid within six months, two dollars and fifty cents—if at the end of the year, three dollars. Persons once subscribing will be considered subscribers, and the paper forwarded accordingly until they shall have given notice that they wish the paper no longer.—It will be at the option of the editors to discontinue the paper of any subscriber until all arrearages are paid. *Advertisements*, for the first insertion one dollar a square, for each succeeding insertion of the same matter, fifty cents.

Agents for the Liberia Herald,

✿ *Africa* :—Bassa Cove, Rev. A. P. Davis—Edina, Rev. James Moore—Sinoe, Mr. R. Murray—Cape Palmas, Dr. F. S. R. McGill—Sierra Leone, Jno. Thorpe, Esq.

Agents for the United States :—General Agent, Philadelphia, Rev. John B. Pinney—Richmond, Virginia, Rev. W. Mylne—Norfolk, Virginia, W. De Lacy, Esq.—Baltimore, Maryland, Wm. Crane, Esq.—Philadelphia, Rev. J. M. Allen—New York, Rev. S. H. Cone—Boston, Rev. J. Tracy—Philadelphia, Mr. Wm. W. Coppinger.

Persons in the United States wishing to subscribe can do so by leaving their address at any of the Colonization Offices with the amount of their subscription.

Agents of the American Colonization Society, and of state and auxiliary societies, are requested to act as agents for the Liberia Herald. Exchange papers are requested to be sent to the Colonization Office in either Philadelphia, New York or Baltimore, whence they will be forwarded to us.

We trust that many of the friends of Liberia will be disposed to subscribe for the *Herald* under this new arrangement. They will receive through it the latest intelligence from Liberia, sooner than they can get it in any other channel.

We shall be happy to receive and attend to their orders.

France and England combined to Suppress the Slave Trade.

We have heretofore given our opinion in regard to the amount of good to be effected by men-of-war, under the present regulations and policy, in their endeavors to suppress the slave trade. We have also repeat-

edly said that the only effectual remedy for that most gigantic evil is found in the plans and operations of this Society, as shown in the planting of Liberia and its influence along the coast. We cannot think ourselves

mistaken in this view. If we had any doubts upon the subject, the following remarks in the *Liberia Herald* would go very far to remove them. The editors are on the spot. Some of them have been careful observers of all that has been done along the coast for the last twenty years. Their opinions are therefore entitled to have weight. They say—

From late papers we learn that the two great powers of Europe, France and England, are about to infest this coast with a gigantic naval force. The joint armament is to consist of forty sail, and over and above this England has engaged to keep an additional force sufficient to suppress the slave trade. It is certainly within the range of physical possibility to prevent by a naval force the exportation of slaves from Africa; but the present state of the market for human cattle in the Christian republics of the west will render it a most difficult experiment.

These movements of France and England are big with interest to us and to Africa generally. They are most likely the last link in a series of fruitless experiments, made only to fail, and to disappoint the projectors; and it is on this account we think they will be important to us.

We are not allowed to doubt that political motives prompt much that is done for Africa, and give strength and tone to the proclamings of philanthropy. In the good of Africa, nations find their own account. Her interminable forests, in which the woodman's axe has never rung, her soil of unequalled powers in producing valuable staples of commerce, and her unopened mines of metallic wealth, offer a tempting field for the operations of commerce, which the slave trade alone, by debasing the

people and diverting their attention from legitimate pursuits, prevents European capital from entering. In seeking to suppress the slave trade the powers of Europe are seeking an outlet for the production of their overstocked artisans, and employment for their immense commercial marine.

We feel assured that a guaranty of right to the exclusive trade of the coast could not be obtained by any one nation from the others, even on the condition that the favored nation should effectually suppress the slave trade. A spirit of capitious jealousy is now on the alert, and manifests itself too clearly in the treaty between the high contracting powers. The stipulation that neither shall land and break up a slaving establishment without the consent or concurrence of the other, looks so much like a reserved check in the hands of each over the other's power to appropriate territory, that we can hardly regard it in any other light. This stipulation grows out of the opinion now pretty generally entertained, and before the term of this treaty shall have expired will have ripened into conviction, that colonies planted along the coast, will more speedily and effectually than any other means suppress the detestable traffic in slaves, and thus unlock the vast resources of the country. When this conviction shall have been formed and nations desirous to participate in the benefits of the African trade shall prepare to act upon it, the most anxious question which will then present itself will regard the materials with which to form these colonies. Tropical Africa seems to have declared eternal war with the constitution of the white man. If he live here at all it is by such nice circumspection, such systematic abstinence from all service involving fatigue and muscular exer-

tion, and such precise measure and kind of food and raiment, that, except in a few situations, such as those of a professional and official character, he can be but of little service to a colony. Nature seems to have decreed that none but the African constitution shall bear up under the pressure of the African climate, and so powerful is its influence upon foreign constitutions that even persons of African descent, born and raised in other climates, however long their residence here, rarely, if ever, become fully acclimated.

The material for these colonies must be procured from America or any other place where civilized and intelligent colored people are to be found. These will impart the lessons of order, industry and civilization to the nations immediately around them, and they in turn will instruct others

more remote, until the circle of civilization shall bound the whole of Africa.

We do not think it would be extravagant to affirm, that one-half of the amount which it has cost Britain, in the five years last past, to maintain the squadron stationed between Sierra Leone and New Cesters, judiciously expended in planting and maintaining colonies, would have effectually rooted out the nefarious traffic within those limits; whereas, after all that has been done, the trade has still a vigorous existence. Such indeed is our conviction of the efficiency of colonies to root out the slave trade, that we think this colony might engage—with safety engage, to suppress the trade in five years, from Gallinas on the north, to New Cesters on the south, with the direct assistance of only the amount of the frigate *Penelope*.

The Mission at the Gaboon.

PAINFUL intelligence has arrived in regard to the mission of the A. B. at the Gaboon river. In our last number we gave some account of the supposed breaking up of the Mission. But some of the members of that Board thought our statement (contained in a letter from Gov. Roberts) premature, and needing confirmation. There is now left no room for doubt. The conduct of the French, in the premises, is without any justification. They have certainly committed a most bare-faced outrage upon the nations of that region, for which they ought to be called to answer.

"Much interest," says the *Liberia Herald*, "has been felt by our citizens

of late as to the circumstances under which the French have taken possession of the Gaboon river, and the territory on its banks, and many exaggerated and incorrect reports have been in circulation here. We have taken some pains therefore to inform ourselves upon this matter, and now lay before our readers some of the more important *facts* in the case. It is well known that the French about two years since obtained from the native chiefs an acknowledgment of their sovereignty over the whole territory within a few miles of the river's mouth, whether by fair means or foul we are not called upon to say. Some of the native tribes yielded, but others have continually protested against the legality of the treaty, and have uniformly declined obeying them. Among these were the natives of the "King Glass" territory, where are two

mission establishments of the American Board. This territory is within eight miles of the mouth of the river, and contains several native villages of considerable importance to traders, as depots for red wood, ivory, and other articles of African trade. It is, moreover, inhabited by a race of people more advanced in civilization, and more docile than any with which we are acquainted on that part of the coast. The French used every possible effort to induce these people to ratify the treaty made by their chiefs, to surrender their territory and acknowledge French sovereignty, but the King Glass people uniformly refused: arguments, entreaties and threats were equally unavailing. The natives declared that they never would surrender their country, and even imposed a penalty of death upon any one who should hoist the French flag there. Capt. Hardrouyre, of the French brig *Tactique*, lying in the river, gave them notice that he would fire upon and destroy their town and property in case of their continued refusal; which he actually proceeded to do on the 26th July. A party of men from the *Tactique* was landed, and with a few soldiers from the French fort, took possession of the town:—the natives fled in all directions. About a dozen shots were fired from the *Tactique*, which did little or no damage, the French captain evidently being anxious to do as little harm as possible. One ball struck the ground very near the chapel erected by the American missionary, the Rev. W. Wilson, but no injury was done it. The party which landed did some mischief by breaking down the doors of the house and destroying some furniture: the missionary

premises were not molested. Upon the whole, the amount of mischief done was slight. It was in the power of the French captain to have destroyed every house in twenty minutes if he had chosen: his object evidently was to *frighten* the poor natives into submission, and in this he succeeded. They acknowledged themselves to be French subjects and their territory French territory. France is now the undisputed sovereign of the whole river and its banks. The greater part of the natives, however, have retreated into the bush and declare they will not return, but will emigrate to some other part of the coast.

“As to the mission establishments, one of them has already been abandoned and the missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell, have arrived at this place on their return to the United States: the other, which is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, will probably, we think, be abandoned also, as the French officers appear to regard them with great distrust. Moreover, their usefulness is apparently gone, inasmuch as the schools are broken up and the natives dispersed. This result we cannot contemplate without sorrow, as this mission was one of as fair promise as any on the coast. Some good had already been effected and much more was reasonably hoped for, and the missionaries were regarded by the natives with much affection as well as respect

“As to reports in circulation of the insults offered to the American flag, we were informed by one of the officers of the *Truxtun* that the French commander had expressly disavowed any such intention.”

Items from the *Liberia Herald*.

THE JOHN SEYS.—Our readers will not fail to notice the remarks made by Governor Roberts and Dr. Lugenbeel in regard to the fate of this ill-fated vessel. There seems but one feeling in Liberia on

the subject. The *Liberia Herald* says:

We are told that the *John Seys* is cleared, and that her owner, Mr. Benson, has been tendered with a bill of some ten or twelve hundred dollars expenses! This is something new under the sun, and capital fun for lawyers and office holders. Take a man's vessel, keep her until she is rotten, and then tell him he can have her back by paying all the bills which may be made out against her. This reminds us of an anecdote of a certain *justice* in Virginia, who, whenever a colored man was carried before him, whom he could not by any torturing or twisting of evidence condemn, was accustomed to conclude—"well, I believe the nigger is innocent; constable! whip him and clear him."

A SUSPECTED SLAVER CAUGHT.—

Our friend Captain Bell has not been idle since he reached the coast of Africa. We find in the *Liberia Herald* an extract of a letter from him to Governor Roberts.

The famous *Patuxent* is at length in the toils. The suspicious circumstances which led to her seizure by the Yorktown, will be found in the following extract of a letter from Captain Bell to Governor Roberts. With us in Africa, there is no doubt as to the character of the vessel and her intended cargo. Whether the very strong and glaring circumstances will be sufficient in American courts to condemn her, we are not prepared to say; as the slave interest has a very strong party there. The case, however, will at least open the eyes of the friends of humanity to the defects, not to say the absurdity of some parts of the law which affords a loop-hole for every miscreant of common sense to escape:—

"You have no doubt heard, by this time, of our having captured the American schooner *Patuxent*, N. T. Davis, master. The number of water casks on board when I boarded her, led me to believe there was something wrong about her, and on a further examination at Cape Mount, I found she had African rice and water casks sufficient for a supply of 40 days for 300 slaves, besides enough of other provisions, (as well as water,) for a much increased crew. She also has in the hold, deck plank cut just to fit from one bulkhead to the other. With the assistance of her Kroomen alone, a slave deck could have been laid in less than four hours, without saw or axe. She has been in the slave dealers employ ever since her arrival on the coast * * * When she sailed from New York, she brought out to Gallinas, Camillo, (who had charge of the *Atalanta*,) and two others, named Manuel and Miguel—also four Kroomen belonging to the *Atalanta's* crew. She afterwards carried *Canot* from Cape Mount and Manuel from Gallinas to Sierra Leone, where, having made their purchases, she brought them, with there goods to Cape Mount."

OPINION OF THE *LIBERIA HERALD* ON THE JOURNAL OF AN AFRICAN CRUISER.—This little work is now before us. We have hastily scanned its pages, and think that it is, on the whole, as fair and candid a statement of things on the coast as we have lately seen. Of course we refer to that part of it which refers to places and things with which we are acquainted. The journalist appears to have been free from prejudice for or against the colony, and therefore has put down things as they are and not as fancy would have them. We are pleased with the visits of men of sense and observation; and we have nothing to fear from their testimony

However the statements of truth may occasionally exhibit some of us in a rather ridiculous light, still, when all the circumstances of our case are considered, the laugh at our violations of the canon of American and European, social and professional etiquette, will not be very loud. There are, however, some inaccuracies which we know the author will allow us to correct.

In chapter fifth, the author says: "It being Sunday, we attended the Methodist Church, Mr. Teage, editor of the *Liberia Herald*, preached, * * * * on occasion of admitting three men and a woman to church-membership," &c. &c. The author is mistaken here, it was at the *Baptist Church*.

In chapter nineteenth, he says: "Mr. Teage, formerly editor of the *Liberia Herald*, and preacher in the Baptist Church, where his services were most emphatically gratuitous; for he not only ministers without a stipend, but supplied the place of worship—the sacred edifice being his own private property." Mr. Teage is *still* editor of the *Liberia Herald*—*still* in the measure of his ability—*ministers* in the Baptist Church, where his services are emphatically gratuitous, for he *ministers* without a stipend; but he *does* not supply a place of worship, *nor is* the sacred edifice his own private property.

Bating these minor inaccuracies, the statements, so far as Liberia is concerned, give a fair and correct account of matters and things with us.

AN HONEST MAN AND A JUST.—Ki-Bah, a Bassa chief residing on the Junk river just at the point where the camwood from the interior is embarked in canoes for the beach, lies dangerously ill. The traders to that region are one and all expressing their grief at his illness, and seem

moreover to think his death would be a great calamity. He is, in one sense, one of the few men whom the old cynic was seeking when carrying his lantern at noon-day. Ki-Bah deals largely with the Americans, and "is king of too much people." He is not only prompt and punctual in meeting his own engagements, but uses his authority to make his subjects the same. If a man will not pay, he assumes the debt, sells the delinquent, and, if necessary, his family also, for wood, and with the wood pays the debt. If this custom were universally adopted, blacks would not be the only slaves.

Ki-Bah, whose illness we heralded in our last number, has paid the debt of nature. As usual in such cases, the country is in an uproar. Some eight or ten persons in a neighboring village were shot dead, under suspicion of *witching* his majesty. At one time there was every appearance that the whole Bassa country would be in a general war; but afterward it was concluded in a palaver to stop the war and make a "*Devil palaver*." This will be an affair of years, and after all, perhaps, end in a scrimmage. The people of Little Bassa have agreed to hold no more *Devil palaver*. It would be well to remind them of this agreement, and so keep quietness in our own borders. The population of this country is about ten thousand, and the people having sold us the territory, and transferred the sovereignty to us, we are bound by every consideration of regard to their welfare and our interest, to subject them gradually to our laws so far as they are applicable to their condition, and in all questions involving war or peace, as well in those likely to lead to these issues, the voice of the colony should be the supreme arbiter.

STATE OF RELIGION IN MONROVIA.—The second quarterly meeting of the Baptist churches was held on the 6th, 7th, and 8th, of this month in the Baptist Church in this place. We do not recollect for years past to have seen a time of such general awakening among professors of religion.

Spiritual drought and barrenness and langour had prevailed to an alarming extent. Supineness and lethargy appeared to have composed all to slumber. Few, very few were sufficiently awake to mourn over the inactivity of the church, and the energies of these few appeared to be almost wholly paralyzed. A few days previous to the commencement of the meeting there appeared a little awakening. There was a better attendance at church, more unction in prayer, more feeling in singing, and more impressiveness in the minis-

tration of the word. These indications of the spirit's presence continued to increase as the meeting advanced, and proved the prelusive drops of a gracious and copious outpouring of divine influence which afterward revived and cherished the church. As usual upon a revival in the church and harmony and unity of effort of the members, a reformation among the hitherto impenitent and ungodly has followed. The word of God was effectual in awakening many who were "dead in trespasses and sins," and in begetting them again "to a lively hope;" "to rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory." Having found "Him of whom Moses in the law and the prophets did write," they delayed not to "run the way of His commandments," but arose, and at once were buried with "Him by Baptism unto death." Eight were baptized on the 13th.

African Slave Trade.

(Concluded.)

THE LATE SLAVE TRADE DISCLOSURES.

NO. V.

The Carrying Trade.

The documents before us quote, from a letter of Mr. Slacum to Mr. Upsher, of October 5, 1843, the following passage:

"To the inquiry, why American vessels are preferred and sought after by the slave dealers, and why they are willing to pay such high prices for them, it may be answered, that no other flag carries with it the same immunities. The flag of the powers, parties to the quintuple treaty, affords no protection against detention, search and capture. So with Brazil and Portugal. Hence the slave dealer looks to our commercial marine to enable him to

carry on the trade—I mean so far as regards the transportation hence to Africa of the necessary *equipments, provisions, water and vessels*. Having once got these indispensable adjuncts to the traffic to the coast, half the risk is over. He must then take his chance for the other half—that is, the return voyage—and in which he is very often successful."

The fact is, that "American vessels are preferred and sought after," not only "by the slave dealers," but by all who wish to send goods from Brazil to Africa; and for the reason assigned by Mr. Slacum. To understand this subject, we must look at some of the provisions of the famous "quintuple treaty."

According to the treaty, vessels belonging to either of the five pow-

ers are liable to be searched, detained, and sent in for condemnation, by the cruisers of either of those powers, commissioned for that purpose. Article IX provides that every vessel thus detained shall be deemed a slaver, unless proof be given to the contrary, if she has on board, or has had on board during the voyage, hatches with open gratings; too many divisions, or bulk-heads; spare planks, fitted for being laid down as a slave deck; shackles, bolts, or handcuffs; water, water casks, mess tubs, cooking apparatus, provisions of several kinds, or matting, in larger quantities than is necessary for the use of the crew, unless the same shall be entered on the ship's manifest, as a part of the trading cargo; or, with respect to the water casks, unless security shall have been given, before the commencement of the voyage, that they shall be used only for palm oil, or other lawful purposes.

That many of these things might easily be on board of an innocent vessel, is perfectly obvious. The treaty, therefore, expressly allows the master and owners to *prove their innocence*. But article XI provides, that even if they do prove their innocence, "no compensation for losses, damages or expenses, consequent upon the detention of such vessels, shall in any case be granted."

Article XIII provides, that when it shall be proved that a vessel "was searched and detained illegally, or without sufficient cause of suspicion; or that the search and detention were attended with abuse or vexation," the tribunal before which the trial is had, shall award damage, to be paid by the government to which the cruiser belongs. But if the court shall be of opinion that the cruiser had "sufficient cause" to *suspect* the vessel of being engaged in the slave trade, and that there was no "abuse or vexation" in *addition* to the "search

and detention," it provides no remedy.

Article XIV provides, that when a cruiser shall search a vessel, and finding nothing against her, shall let her go, damages shall be paid for any "abuse or vexation" that shall have been committed; but for any loss, damage, or inconvenience, arising from the search itself, when attended with no unnecessary act of "abuse or vexation," provides no remedy.

It appears, then, that an innocent vessel, belonging to any of those five powers, is liable to be stopped on her voyage by a cruiser, and searched till all hope of her condemnation vanishes; and, provided it be done in a gentlemanly way, without "abuse or vexation," she has no remedy; and that many innocent vessels are liable, not only to be searched, but to be seized, carried into port, required to prove their innocence, and after having proved it, to be discharged without compensation for any "losses, damages or expenses, consequent upon the detention." "So with Brazil and Portugal," Mr. Slacum adds; and he might have added—so with Spain.

On the contrary, no cruiser can interfere in any way with an American vessel, engaged in lawful commerce, without subjecting his government to the payment of all damages consequent upon his interference. As Mr. Slacum says, "no other flag carries with it the same immunities." There is a very good reason, therefore, why American vessels should be "preferred and sought after," by all persons wishing to send goods from South America, or indeed, from any part of the world, to Africa.

Mr. Wise says:

"It is alleged, moreover, that the obvious effect, if not design, of the British efforts on the African coast is not so much to suppress the African slave trade, as to monopolize the

African commerce, and particularly to exclude the trade there of the United States."

Should the United States accede to the "quintuple treaty," or any treaty with similar provisions, it would be in the power of British cruisers to effect that object completely, and without danger to themselves. Nothing would be necessary, but to presume that every British vessel is engaged in lawful commerce, and to suspect and search every American vessel found in those seas. This might be done at the caprice of any British lieutenant, or at the instigation of any British trader, who wishes to embarrass his commercial rivals. Notwithstanding all the clamor that has been raised on the subject, our government is fully justified in refusing to enter into any such treaty.

Some may be surprised to learn, that the leading powers of Europe should have assented to the provisions of the "quintuple treaty." The explanation of the mystery is not difficult. Great Britain assents to it, because she is the gainer by it, as it places the commerce of that part of the world at the mercy of her cruisers. Russia, Prussia and Austria assent to it, because they have no trade in those seas, worth mentioning, to be injured by it. There are probably half a dozen ports in the United States, either of which has more commerce with Africa than all those powers put together. France, on thinking a second time, refused to ratify the treaty, and is now insisting that even the more limited right of search, provided for by former treaties, shall be given up. And even in Great Britain the opinion is fast gaining ground, that such treaties are useless, inexpedient, vexatious, and ought to be abandoned.

One more article will close this series.

THE LATE SLAVE TRADE DISCLOSURES. VI.

These disclosures, and the facts which we have placed in connexion with them, seem to authorize some important conclusions.

1. Great Britain is not so irreproachable in this matter, as she claims to be, and as it is fashionable to give her credit for being. That her government, and a large majority of her people, sincerely desire the abolition of the slave trade, there is no reason to doubt. She denies that Africans, taken by her cruisers on board of slave ships, are made "apprentices" in her West Indian and South American colonies. Still, it is certain that, instead of making them free in Africa, she virtually compels them to join the gangs on her sugar plantations in those colonies, under the name of free laborers, and under circumstances which excite suspicion that their freedom is little more than a name. Her "head money" system presents a strong temptation to her cruisers, to encourage the embarkation of slaves, in the hope of getting rich by their capture. Her manufacturers and merchants furnish the greater part of the goods with which the trade is carried on; her capitalists furnish the credit, by which business is facilitated; while her brokers and commission merchants manage those parts of the business which come within their line. And finally, her laws allow free commerce with slave traders, in almost every article which the latter need to purchase; so that the agent of a slave trader may buy back the equipments of his captured slave ship, and, unless there has been a change within three or four years, even the slave ship herself, when sold at auction under the authority of the British government.

2. The charges against the legislation and diplomacy of the United States, in relation to the slave trade,

are not sustained. There may have been a want of energy in executing our laws on the African coast, and on the line of the slave traders across the Atlantic; though this is rather suspected than proved. It may be, that through this want of energy, some American ship which has turned slaver, has escaped capture; though it is probable, from a consideration of all the evidence, that the transportation of slaves, or of slave-trading equipments, in vessels owned by Americans, has been a very rare occurrence. When they have aided that traffic, it has been by the conveyance of goods which are also used in lawful commerce. But when slaves are recaptured by our cruisers, they are made free in Africa. By our laws, our flag affords no protection to any vessel engaged in the slave trade. And by an explicit understanding with the British government, any vessel suspected of carrying false colors, may be visited to ascertain her nationality, on the very terms proposed by Great Britain herself; except that, when the suspected vessel proves to be an honest American trader, *we* shall persist in calling the visit an *unintentional wrong*, instead of admitting it to be the exercise of a *right*.

3. The slave trade is so mixed up and interwoven with the operations of honest commerce, that no possible legislation can effectually separate them. It is impossible to devise laws which shall forbid every thing from which the slave trade may derive facilities, and yet leave honest commerce as free as the good of the world requires it to be. There is, and from the nature of the case there must be, a large class of transactions, furnishing incidental aid to this traffic, which violate no human enactment, and which are morally criminal or innocent, according to

the secret intentions of those concerned in them.

4. The suppression of the slave trade, on the system hitherto pursued, is a hopeless undertaking. So long as slaves can be bought in Africa, and sold in any other part of the world at an enormous profit, the means of transporting them will be found.

The abolition of slavery in South America and the West Indies, would stop the slave trade across the Atlantic. Its abolition in the Turkish Empire, would stop the trade from the Barbary coast through the Mediterranean, and the greater part of that which passes through Egypt. Its abolition in Arabia, Persia and Central Asia would probably stop for the greater part of what passes through the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean; though our information concerning the present state of the trade to regions still further east, is very imperfect. It is evident that the trade will not soon be brought to an end in this way. And if it were, the greatest slave trade in the world, the internal trade in Africa, would remain untouched.

The only effectual remedy available before the millenium, is to take possession of the coast, change all the slave marts into seats of civilization, and thus render the embarkation of slaves impossible. The great terror of the coast, the unhealthiness of the climate, may be overcome by settling the coast with civilized men of African descent. The expense would be a trifle, compared with what has already been expended on the present system. This remedy would not only effect its immediate object, the suppression of the foreign slave trade, but would gradually extend its influence into Africa, and would abolish slavery itself in the land of its origin.

The greatest obstacle to this reme-

dy is found in the fact, that several of the principal slave marts in Africa belong to Portugal; and Portugal will neither give them up nor change their character. But the ability of Portugal to refuse, and even to exist as a sovereign state, is derived from her alliance with Great Britain. Let Britain say, decidedly, that the thing must and shall be done, and Portugal dare not refuse. But if this should be insufficient; if Portugal would still persist, it would be no violation of any sound principle of international morality for the great powers of Christendom to pronounce Portugal a moral felon, an outlaw from the commonwealth of nations; to take possession of all her territories at home and abroad, and establish for them a government which would do its duty.

P. S.—One word more on “ap-

prenticeship.” A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from the United States brig Truxtun, March 28th, says of recaptured Africans:—“The English get about \$25 per head, and \$25 per ton prize money. They take their prizes to Sierra Leone, while their crews are turned adrift—the negroes are sent in transports to the West India colonies, hired to the planters for seven years, and then made soldiers of. This apprenticing the slaves pays the expenses and prize money of the African squadron, and peoples their plantations with blacks.”

Still, as Sir Robert Peel asserts, THE apprenticeship act has been repealed! This hiring out for seven years is another system, of later invention, and goes by another name in England.

[From the Herald of Religious Liberty.]

Africa has Peculiar Claims upon Christians in this Land.

To those who have read the above and who admit its truth we would say, there is a portion of the world to which we would earnestly draw your attention, viz: Africa. It is not the only dark place on the globe. No; but *it is very dark*, and long years of trafficking in blood have given a fearful, gloomy horror to that darkness; and, perhaps, as a nation, we have something particularly to answer for in regard to that darkness. We did not originate the slave trade. No! thank God!!! but are we altogether clear in this matter? Here we will say but little, that our readers may think the more; but *this*, perhaps, may be said, that *at this very hour*, in defiance of our own laws, American ingenuity and enterprise and capital are engaged in this “demonizing and demoraliz-

ing traffic,” and that to an extent, we believe, far greater than most persons would conceive to be possible.

In view, then, of all the wrongs of Africa, and particularly of the share in those wrongs which may, in the sight of Heaven, be chargeable against us as a people—peradventure if all the claims of all the world were presented before us, none would speak more “trumpet-tongued”—none commend themselves more powerfully to the Christian heart than those of Africa.

WHAT CAN BE DONE FOR AFRICA.—God has shut the door against the white missionary there!!! The past appears to have proved this. What, then, though it be certain death to the white, it is most invi-

ting to the colored man; and to this agency we must have recourse, if we would accomplish aught. We rejoice to know, that in the total absence of the white man, still the missionary cause is *now flourishing in Liberia*. Should not, then, our efforts be to lend every assistance to prepare and send forth colored missionaries; men to whom the climate will be congenial, towards whom the sympathies of the colonists and natives of Africa would naturally flow forth, and who would throw around them the healthful influences of education as well as religion.

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THE PROBABLE PROFITS OF THE INVESTMENT.—“The children of this world are wise;” and why may not Christians learn from them?—they inquire into the probable profits, before they embark in any speculation—we may then ask, *what will be the probable gain* arising from an investment in this Christian enterprise? We believe it would not take much ingenuity to prove, that every dollar thus laid out, from the nature of the case, would result in pecuniary profit to our country and to individuals; but we dare not insult the Christian by presenting this

as a motive to action in the case; but, over and above the ordinary inducements, it would seem that there are many happy results to flow from well directed action in this case.

You aid in providing a home for the African, where he will be free from all that in this land tends to prevent him from rising in the scale of humanity. To the same extent you benefit your own land by the voluntary removal of those whose presence here is not desirable, for their own sakes or for ours.

You adopt the only apparent efficiency for Christianizing and, necessarily, civilizing the now benighted nations of Africa.

Imagination can scarcely picture what will soon become the *reality and the romance of history* in regard to Africa. If the Christian energy of the American churches be directed to the accomplishment of what is entirely practicable in this matter, the face of things will soon begin to change, and well governed nations, in the enjoyment of all the blessings of Christianity, and dispensing those blessings to those around them, will take the place of all that now pains the eye and saddens the heart of the Christian when he looks upon the map of Africa.

[From the Christian Mirror, Portland, Maine.]

Conversion of Africa.

THE Rev. J. B. Pinney, formerly a missionary to Africa, and for some time Governor of Liberia, spent the last Sabbath and the Monday following in this city. He preached in the three congregational churches on the Sabbath, and was listened to with fixed and delighted interest by large assemblies. It was our privilege to hear him afternoon and evening. His text in the afternoon was the

words: “Egypt shall send forth her princes; Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God.” He considered it made certain by prophecy, and numerous promises of God, that the inhabitants of that dark land will one day become the willing subjects of Christ’s kingdom. His remarks assumed that this would be effected by means. He took notice of some of the obstacles which oppose the

success of missionary efforts. First and foremost he placed the slave trade, and showed clearly that, wherever this vile and infamous traffic was continued, next to nothing was to be hoped from any endeavors to propagate the gospel. The petty and barbarous wars which it excited and fostered, kept the nations in perpetual fear or frenzy; as not a town or village was not liable, any night, to be devastated by fire and sword and captivity.

Another serious obstacle was the climate. This is almost universally fatal to Europeans and Americans. Of 62 missionaries (if we rightly remember the number, who had gone from this country) 42 died in a few months after landing; and of the 20 survivors, 18 had returned to their own country with broken down constitutions. Numerous other difficulties lie in the way of this great work.

But there were encouragements also, such that no Christian should despair of the work being accomplished. Mr. P. had himself found in visiting various districts of Western Africa, a desire, and a demand for missionaries, so very urgent, that he could find locations for a very large number. And some of the chiefs would take no denial. With great ingenuity they would dispose of objection after objection, till he was left with no alternative but a plain refusal. In one case, when the head man was told, that there was no place near him where a white man could live, except a specified eminence, which was then occupied with a village comprising 2,000 inhabitants, he promptly replied: "If you will only say that you *will come*, before to-morrow's sun lightens the tops of the trees, that village shall all be removed!"

The Providence of God has done much in the way of preparation. In

Sierra Leone, for instance, the recaptured Africans there collected and under instruction, are from various and distant districts of that continent, speaking as many of the almost countless variety of dialects—being in this respect somewhat analogous to the multitude at Jerusalem who heard the apostles on the day of Pentecost. These would, in due time, disperse to their native homes, and carry with them a knowledge of the gospel. He spoke of visiting a school there, taught by a young African, who had been taken from a slave ship, and containing 200 pupils—about half its usual number. It was finely arranged and successfully taught. Their singing was incomparably sweet; and the theoretical skill of many of them great. They could not only read music, and sing by rule, but could write music—could compose tunes.

The evening discourse was founded on Isaiah xlv, 14. Thus saith the Lord, the labor of Egypt and the merchandise of Ethiopia, and of the Sabeans, men of stature, shall come over unto thee, and they shall be thine: they shall come after thee; in chains shall they come over, and they shall fall down unto thee, they shall make supplication unto thee, saying, surely God is in thee, and there is none else: there is no God. This language he showed to be truly descriptive of facts of a much more recent date than the age of Cyrus. No sooner had the pilgrim fathers come to this western continent for the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, and the establishment of the church of God, than Africans were wrested from their homes and brought to this country, in chains, i. e. as captives, or slaves; and though wickedness prompted the measure, and wicked men executed it, it would, he was confident, be overruled by God for great good to Afri-

ca. He made it apparent that there was an immense difference between the blacks here and in their native land, in regard to religious knowledge. The very return of the Sabbath here, once in seven days, and the sight of people going up to the house of God, though not instructed by direct efforts, would, of itself, give them some knowledge of religious things, enough to make their condition incomparably preferable to the native Africans in their native homes. He gave some facts to demonstrate the truth of this assertion; and many others to show that those who had gone back from this country, and who may hereafter go, are likely to be the fittest instruments for the conversion of Africans. It is a singular fact, that most of the efficient agents, as governors, preachers and teachers, have been taken from among the colonists. White men have lived only long enough to make a beginning, and give counsel for the prosecution of these benevolent enterprises; colored colonists have done the work, and to good purpose.

On Monday evening, Mr. Pinney gave a lecture on African colonization in the City Hall. We shall not attempt to state the points he made and demonstrated, as we ardently hope he will give many such lectures before he leaves the State. He cer-

tainly has some rare qualifications for his work—perfect knowledge of his subject, and more, than most men, of the continent of Africa and its inhabitants, climate and productions—a deeply humane feeling, the most just and impartial human sympathies, which ardently long for and strive to secure the enfranchisement and social elevation of the colored race—a keen sensibility to their wrongs, and a heart and tongue to defend their right to the common attributes of humanity, and their original equality with the rest of the human family. Mr. P. is no speculator. He deals in facts and established principles, and not in hypothesis. He draws no positive inference but from a solid basis. He leaves a delightful impression—breathing much of his own good temper and humane and Christian spirit into his auditors. The effect of his labors is, to bind man to his fellow men by ties of kindred sympathy, instead of introducing an element of repulsion, and setting one man and class of men at variance with another. He exemplifies the fraternal feeling, and wakens such a feeling towards colored men. He is earnest, and, as we doubt not, sincere. A man must be infected with the most incurable come-out-ism not to be pleased with him.

Items of Intelligence.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—We find the following notice of the Anniversary of the Vermont Colonization Society, in the Vermont Chronicle. We learn from private letters that the meeting was the most interesting that they have ever held. We hope soon to be able to lay the Annual Report and a sketch of the addresses made on the occasion before our readers. It is very desirable that they should raise the \$1,000

necessary to entitle them to a delegation in the next Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, as that will be a very important meeting and will need all the talent and influence it can command from every section of the country.

The Vermont Colonization Society held its 26th anniversary on Thursday evening in the Brick Church; Hon. Samuel C. Crafts, President of the society, being in the chair. Rev. B. B. Newton read a Hymn and led the assembly in prayer. Rev. J. K. Converse, Secretary of the so-

ciety, read the annual report. It gave a history of the society, its origin and progress, stated what had been done the past year, and referred to its future prospects and to that of the cause generally, which it presented as highly encouraging. The Treasurer was not present to give his report, but the Secretary stated that a little over \$600 had been raised the past year, chiefly through the agency of Dea. Samuel Tracy, agent of the society. The report was one of special interest to the friends of the society, and those who were present who do not rank themselves among its friends, must have felt that the Secretary exhibited an honest zeal in the cause, and ably presented its interests.

After the reading of the report, Rev. Joseph Tracy, Secretary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, made statements relating to the progress of the cause in Massachusetts; also in relation to the prospects of the Parent Society, both of which he represented as gaining renewed favor with the community. Rev. Mr. Peck, of the Methodist connexion, followed in an address of some length, at the close of which a resolution was adopted to raise \$1,000 in the state during the coming year, \$100 of which was pledged by the Secretary for himself and the friends of the cause in Burlington, and \$100 by Mr. J. P. Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, in behalf of the friends of the cause in Caledonia county.

A contribution having been taken, the society adjourned, after having elected the usual officers. Hon. Samuel C. Crafts was chosen President, and Rev. J. K. Converse, Secretary.

PROSPECTS BRIGHTENING IN INDIANA.

—It is now a long time since any systematic efforts have been made to raise funds for colonization, or to awaken any interest on the subject in the rising and prosperous state of Indiana. The consequence has been that very little has been done there, and many persons had come to the conclusion that the Society had ceased operations. Lately, however, we have secured the services of an active and energetic agent, who has just commenced operations, and from the following resolutions adopted at a meeting of the leading gentlemen of Indianapolis, we are assured that something important may be expected from the revival of the cause in that state.

At a meeting of the Directors and officers of the Indiana Colonization Society, resident at Indianapolis, and several friends of

the African colonization enterprise, held at the office of Hon. Isaac Blackford in Indianapolis, on Wednesday, November 3, 1845, Hon. Isaac Blackford, President of the State Society, presiding, James M. Ray, Secretary.

Rev. B. P. Kavanaugh, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, presents his commission as an agent of the American Colonization Society, with instructions advising his acting in behalf of the Society in the state of Indiana, and Wisconsin Territory, in co-operation with the friends of the cause.

After a full conference with the agent the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the enterprise of African colonization has been, and is now, manifestly and unquestionably successful in its tendency to suppress the slave trade, to civilize and Christianize Africa, and to afford a home of independence and usefulness to the free colored population of this country, and to the enslaved who may be emancipated with a view to emigration.

Resolved, That the Rev. B. P. Kavanaugh is heartily welcome to this state, as agent of the American Colonization Society, duly and fully authorized and recommended, and he is hereby earnestly commended to the active co-operation of all persons friendly to the benevolent objects of the Society.

Resolved, That the pastors of all denominations of Christians in this state be, and they are hereby very respectfully requested to give the Rev. B. P. Kavanaugh an opportunity of submitting the claims of the colonization enterprise before the benevolent and Christian community of this state.

Resolved, That the editors of the newspapers of this state, of all political parties, be, and they are hereby very respectfully requested to call public attention to the claims of the African colonization enterprise, by original and selected articles on the subject.

Resolved, That the formation of county societies, and the re-organization of the state society, are desirable and advised.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed of the resident directors and officers of the state society and other friends of the cause at this place, for co-operation with the Rev. Mr. Kavanaugh, until the re-organization of the state society; which committee shall consist of the Hon. Isaac Blackford, President, Isaac Coe, Treasurer, James M. Ray, Secretary, William Sheets, Samuel Merrill and James Blake, managers, with his Excellency, James Whitcomb, Hon. William W. Wick, John Cook and John Wilkins, Esqs.

Resolved, That the kind and hospitable attention of all friends of the African colonization enterprise in this state is special-

ly requested for the Rev. Mr. Kavanaugh in his efforts; and the proprietors of public conveyances are particularly invited to transport the agent in his tours through the state, in advancing his object, free of charge.

Resolved, That the members of Congress of this state, Senators and Representatives, be, and they are hereby appointed delegates to represent the Indiana Colonization Society and the friends of the cause in this state, at the Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society at Washington City during the approaching winter, which meeting they are very respectfully invited to attend.

Resolved, That the editors of newspapers in this state be, and they are hereby respectfully requested to publish these proceedings.

And the meeting adjourned.

ISAAC BLACKFORD,

President.

JAMES M. RAY,

Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE KENTUCKY SYNOD ON COLONIZATION.—Our Synod passed *unanimously* the following preamble and resolutions on the subject of Colonization:

"Whereas, the subject of the colonization of the free people of color, now in the United States, upon the coast of Africa, is an enterprize which, in our opinion, is fraught with incalculable good to the colored race, now on our continent, as well as on that of Africa; and therefore commends itself to the patronage of the philanthropic and good:

And whereas, in an experiment of more than 20 years, Liberia and its appendages, have demonstrated the practicability of the enterprize, as well as its immense importance in the light of a missionary scheme, to the benighted millions of Africa; and thence appeals strongly to the benevolence of the churches:

And whereas Liberia and the adjacent colonies, in their present well arranged and established political organizations, afford a strong inducement to our colored race to emigrate, as they promise them a secure asylum from those civil and social disabilities under which they labor here, and but for this scheme, *hopelessly*, so far as we can see: therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the enterprize of African Colonization demands the prayers and sympathies of all good men, and is hereby commended, as thus deserving, to the churches under our care.

2. That our people in general, and our ministers in particular, be recommended to use what influence they can command, in giving it favor with our colored population, by explaining its nature, diffusing information, and answering objections.

3. That our congregations be recommended to co-operate heartily with any accredited agent of the American Colonization Society, that may come among us.

4. That our ministers be recommended to preach on, or as near as may be, the 4th of July, annually, on the subject of Colonization and to raise collections in aid of its funds.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 22d November, to the 22d December, 1845.

MAINE.

By Dea. Samuel Tracy:—
South Berwick—John Frost, 50
cts., John Hubbard, \$1. Dea. J.
Plummer, \$2. Dea. Norton, \$1. 4 50

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Capt. George Barker:—
Peterborough—Rev. Abiel Abbot,
balance of subscription to constitute him a life member of the
A. C. S. 20 00

By Dea. Samuel Tracy:—
East Hanover—Cash. 25
Lyne—Rev. E. Tenney. 1 50

Hampton—Mrs. Z. Staw, \$1.
cash, 13 cts., Josiah Lane, 25
cts. 1 35

Portsmouth—Ladies in North Ch.
by Miss Mary C. Rogers, \$14.
Daniel B. Rogers, annual subscription, \$10, Jacob Cutter,

Daniel Knight, each \$1, Hon.
Ichabod Goodwin, \$5. 31 00

Chester—Mrs. Persis Bell, balance to constitute her a life member of the A. C. S. 10 00

Cornish—Josiah Stone, 50 cts., Mrs. E. Stone, 12 cts., Mrs. F. Ripley, \$3. H. B. Wellman, 20 cts., Lucy Wellman, 10 cts., Miss Eliza Wellman, \$5. 8 32

Hanover—Mrs. Sarah Olcott, \$10, Prof. C. B. Haddock, \$2, Prof. A. Crosby, \$2. 14 00

57 05

VERMONT.

By Dea. Samuel Tracy:—
Weathersfield—Hon. Wm. Jarvis, 10 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

By Rev. J. B. Pinney:—
Newbury and Newburyport—Mrs.

Leverett, R. Robinson, Paul Simpson, John Porter, John Harrod, Josiah Little, each \$10, Micajah Lunt, Ewd. S. Rand, Robert Bailey, W. B. Banister, each \$5, Ebenezer Stone, Geo. Greenleaf, Joshua Hall, Belleville Friend, each \$2, Michael Titcomb, Ebenezer Hale, A. W. Miltimore, each 1, Mrs. C. W. Storey, Mrs. Moses Emery, Jacob Greenleaf, each \$2, Moses Atkinson, \$3, John N. Cushing, \$2.....		102 00
By Capt. George Barker:—		
Haverhill—Hon. James Duncan, 3d payment on life-membership, \$5, Miss Lydia White, 2d payment on life-membership, \$3, David Marsh, Esq., 3d payment on life-membership, \$5, Mrs. E. C. Ames, \$1, Mrs. B. Cailton, \$1, Mrs. Taggart, 50 cents, Mrs. Alfred Kittredge, \$3, Miss Sarah Noyes Kittredge, 50 cents.....		19 00
Bradford—Miss Mary Hasseltine, \$3, Miss A. Hasseltine, \$1 50, Samuel Lovejoy, 2d payment on life-membership, \$10.....		14 50
Newburyport—Captain Micajah Lunt.....		10 00
Northampton—From the estate of the late Rev. J. L. Pomeroy, by Lewis Strong, administrator...		159 00
		304 50
RHODE ISLAND.		
Newport—Christopher Fay, per Capt. Geo. Barker.....		2 00
CONNECTICUT.		
By Rev J. B. Pinney:—		
Guilford—Frederick Griffin, \$10, R. Frisbie, Rev. E. E. Hall, J. Tuttle, Esq., each \$5, Henry Chittenden, S. Johnson, each \$2, Jasper Monroe, \$1, Dr. W. Talcott, \$3.....		33 00
Madison—Dr. B. Weld, \$5, cash \$5, Henry Scranton, Mrs. B. Church, each \$2, Thomas Scranton, J. L. Church, Mrs. Betsy Lee, H. Scranton, C. W. Hard, Wm. C. Bushnell, I. R. Freeman, Charles H. Minor, Joel L. Dewey, Thos. W. Dowd, W. L. Dowd, T. Meigs, I. T. Lee, I. R. Wilcox, A. C. Wilcox, D. R. Meigs, Col. J. Scranton, I. S. Wilcox, B. Hart, G. B. Dudley, Dea. Griswold, each \$1, Jos. Dowd, 50 cents.....		35 50
Norwalk—Collection in Congregational Church.....		31 00
		99 50
NEW YORK.		
State Colonization Society, per Moses Allen, Treasurer.....		387 80
NEW JERSEY.		
Jersey City—John Savory & son.		30 02
PENNSYLVANIA.		
Philadelphia—State Col. Society, by Paul T. Jones, Esq., Tr....		250 00
VIRGINIA.		
Frederick Parish—Collection by the Rev. W. G. H. Jones, Rector...		57 00
Shepherdstown—Contribution of the Old School Pres. Church, by the Rev. Jos. M. Atkinson....		20 00
Big Lick—Rev. Urias Powers, an. subscription for 1845-'46...		20 00
		97 00
MISSISSIPPI.		
Natchez—Stephen Duncan, Esq., toward the \$15,000 subscription for purchase of territory....		1,000 00
Lewisville—Mrs. D. G. Godden, balance of legacy.....		104 00
		1,104 00
KENTUCKY.		
By Rev. A. M. Cowan:—		
Warren Co.—Jonathan Hobson, \$25, Thomas Rogers, Samuel Barclay, each \$10, J. D. Hines, \$7, Rev. J. M. Pendleton, Z. Smith, Mrs. V. M. Smith, Hon. H. Grider, Judge J. R. Underwood, J. H. Graham, J. K. McGoodwin, each \$5, W. Cook, \$2 50, G. M. Howadith, J. Burnam, each \$2.....		93 50
Logan Co.—H. Barclay, M. B. Morton, G. W. Norton, J. M. Wilson, Mrs. T. P. Bibb, each \$5, Major Atkinson, W. Ryan, Rev. S. Baker, B. C. Riter, W. Owen, J. M. Bell, C. A. Wilson, each \$2, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Sevens, Mrs. Leach, W. Norton, E. R. Sumpster, R. Willis, Mrs. Benedict, R. Bowden, each \$1, Dr. Preston, Mr. Watts, Mr. Blair, Mr. Vick, Mr. Seveign, each 50 cts., collection, \$14 30.....		64 80
Todd Co.—F. M. Bristow, Esq..		5 00
Marion Co.—Rev. S. B. Robinson, \$5, L. B. Walker, J. McMurray, each \$2, J. Withrow, J. Young, A. B. McElroy, J. Jackson, each \$1, G. Phillips, 33 cts., S. Ray, 25 cents.....		13 63
Mercer Co.—Rev. Mr. Shannon, E. Hertheroon, B. Passmore, A. Robertson, J. Curry, W. McAfee, each \$5, H. H. White, \$3, W. Davies, Mrs. J. L. Moore, each \$2, J. Bryant, W. Daniel, T. H. Brown, S. Wal-		

ker, each \$1, H. Woods, cash, each 50 cents.....	42 00	John Barrill, for 1845-'46, \$3.	
<i>Boyle Co.</i> —Charles Henderson, Henry Goodloe, each \$20, Jno. Fry, C. Gore, Mrs. V. Shelby, Jesse Smith, each \$10, J. B. Graham, \$7, B. Crow, J. M. Nichols, S. W. Caldwell, J. P. Mitchell, Mrs. M. J. Cowan, each \$5, W. E. Crawford, P. C. Lattimore, J. L. Tucker, each \$1, J. Briscow, 42 cts., Ladies' Society of Danville, by J. A. Jacobs, Esq., \$48 50.....	163 92	<i>Haverhill</i> —Hon. James Duncan, for 1846, \$1 50, Rev. A. T. Train, for 1846, \$2, Mrs Alfred Kittredge, for 1846, \$1 50, Mrs. Mary W. Duncan, for '46, \$1 50. <i>Bradford</i> —Miss Abigail Hassel- tine, for 1846, \$1 50.....	28 75
<i>Lincoln Co.</i> —Evan Shelby.....	5 00	RHODE ISLAND. —By Capt. Geo. Barker— <i>Providence</i> —Moses Brown, to March, '46, \$1 50, Hon. Thos. Burgess, to Sept., '46, \$1 50, Rev. Dr. Crocker, to Sept., '46, \$3, Charles Dyer, Esq., to Jan., '46, \$4 50, A. Duncan, Esq., to March, 1846, \$1 50, Hon. J. Fenner, to Sept., '46, \$1 50, Gen. A. C. Green, to Sept., '46, \$1 50, Resolved Waterman, to Jan., '47, \$1 50, Wm. Whitaker, to Jan., 1847, \$3, Shubael Hutchins, to Jan., '46, \$1 50. <i>Bristol</i> —Wm. B. Spooner, to July, '46, \$1 50, J. Wardwell, to Jan., '47, \$3 50.	
<i>Fayette Co.</i> —John Norton.....	5 00	<i>Newport</i> —George Bowen, to Sept., '46, \$1 50, Hon. C. Col- lins, to Jan., '46, \$1 50, Ed. W. Lawton, to Sept., 1846, \$1 50, Harvey Sessions, to Sept., 1846, \$1 50, Robert Stevens, to Sept., '46, \$1 50.....	33 50
<i>Clark Co.</i> —S. F. Taylor, D. Spharr, A. Blackwell, each \$20.....	60 00	CONNECTICUT. —By Capt. Geo. Barker— <i>Farmington</i> —Mrs. P. Jones, to January, 1846, \$1 50. <i>Woodstock</i> —Capt. Wm. Lyon, to Jan., '46, \$2.....	3 50
<i>Jefferson Co.</i> —Robert N. Miller, I. P. Miller, Mrs. M. Miller, each \$5.....	15 00	NEW YORK. —By Capt George Barker— <i>River Head, (L. I.)</i> — Wm. Jagger, to Oct., '46, \$9 50. <i>Trumansburg</i> —Jas. Mc Lallen, \$3.....	12 50
	467 85	VIRGINIA. — <i>Cedarville</i> —Rev. T. K. Callett, \$3. <i>Stephensburg</i> — W. S. Jones, on account, \$2... NORTH CAROLINA. — <i>Fayetteville</i> — W. S. Andres, Esq., to May, 1847.....	5 00 2 00
OHIO.		ILLINOIS. — <i>Quincy</i> —Adw. John- son, to Jan., 1847.....	1 50
<i>Chillicothe</i> —Abner Wesson, Esq..	20 00		
MISSOURI.			
<i>Marshall</i> —Legacy left the Society by Dabney Finley, dec'd, by Asa Finley, administrator....	100 00		
Total Contributions....	2,964 22		
FOR REPOSITORY.			
MAINE. —By Capt. Geo. Barker — <i>East Thomaston</i> —Mrs. Joshua Abby, to, Jan., '46, \$1 50. — <i>Limington</i> —Rev. Franklin Yeaton, in full \$5.....	6 50		
NEW HAMPSHIRE. —By Dea. Sam'l Tracy— <i>Haverhill</i> —Hon. John Page, for '46, \$1 50. <i>Hampton Falls</i> —Rev. Z. Jones, for '46, \$1 50. <i>Portsmouth</i> —J. Morrison, to Jan., '46, \$3. <i>Dov-</i> <i>er</i> —Moses Paul, Esq., to Jan., '46, \$3. <i>Durham</i> —Rev. A. Tobey, on account, \$2, V. Smith, on account, \$1 50. <i>Cornish</i> <i>Flat</i> —J. B. Wellman, to June, '46, 75 cents. <i>Hanover</i> —Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Chamberlain, \$1 50.....	14 75		
MASSACHUSETTS. —By Capt. Geo. Barker— <i>Newburyport</i> —George Emery, for 1845, \$1 50, New- buryport Col. Society, \$2 75, James Caldwell, to Jan., '47, \$1 50, Capt. Thomas Buntin, for 1845-'46, \$3, Rev. D. Dana, D. D. for 1845-'46, \$3, Moody Pearson, for 1845, \$1 50, Robt. Robinson, for 1845, \$1 50, Wm. Gunnison, for 1845-'46, \$3,			
		Total Repository.....	108 00
		Received from the Rev. George Lane, Treasurer B. M. of the M. E. church, for passage and freight of six missionaries in the ship Roanoke.....	647 50
		Received from Coates & Austie, Philadelphia, for freight in the ship Roanoke.....	72 23
			719 73
		Total Contributions.....	2,964 22
		Aggregate Amount....	\$3,791 85

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY, AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XXII.]

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY, 1846.

[No. 2.]

Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

IN commencing a review of the most prominent events which have occurred in the history of colonization during the past year, we are called upon to pay a tribute of respectful remembrance to the "noble dead."

Just at the close of our last annual meeting, the Rev. WILLIAM HAWLEY, of this city, was called from the field of his labors here, to the scene of his reward on high. For nearly thirty years he had maintained among us an unblemished reputation as a minister of the Gospel, and had been ever active and zealous in the promotion of every benevolent institution. For many years he was one of the most earnest and laborious managers of this Society. He stood by it, with faith and hope, in its most dark and trying periods, cheering the sanguine, and encouraging the doubting, by his never-wavering confidence in its ultimate success. He was one of the Vice Presidents of this Society, and was its ardent friend and patron to the last. But

he has ceased from his labors, and "his works do follow him."

More recently, another of the Vice Presidents, also a resident of this city, departed this life. We allude to SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH. Of his high moral worth, his unsullied reputation, and his general influence as a member of civil society, it is not necessary for us to speak. He was *known* in this community. Being the friend of the friendless, and ever ready to succor the needy, his sympathies were early enlisted in behalf of the colored race. He was the early friend of this Society, and was long one of the Board of Managers, punctual in his attendance, upright in the discharge of his duties, and zealous in his advocacy of the cause.

As an evidence of his warm attachment to the Society, and his great benevolence and liberality in its support, we mention with gratitude the fact that he left it a legacy of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Seldom has it occurred that the

Society has been called to mourn the loss, in one year, of two such friends and fellow-helpers, both having been managers of its affairs and residents of this city. We would gratefully cherish their memory, imitate their virtues, and commend their liberality.

Among the oldest of the Vice Presidents at the last annual meeting, stood the Hon. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of Connecticut; he also has rested from his labors. In a good old age, "as a shock of corn fully ripe," he has fallen. Many are the friends who mourn his loss. He had filled, with honor to himself and profit to the community, many high places of trust and power. He was wise in council, discreet in judgment, and resolute in action. The advocacy of *such* a mind was of vast value to our great enterprise. The community were accustomed to repose large confidence in his opinions, and to regard with favor whatever benevolent scheme he presented to their consideration.

Though of late years his age and infirmity incapacitated him for rendering any active service to the cause, yet are we greatly indebted to him for his friendship, counsel, and patronage, when the Society was in its infancy and needed helpers such as he; and, though now he is numbered among the "honored dead," his name still lives and shall live, while his influence shall widen and extend and onward flow, until the latest generations!

We are also called upon to record the death of another of the Vice Presidents of the Society. During the past year the Hon. DANIEL WALDO, of Worcester, Mass., has been called to his rest in the skies. Few men have been taken from any community, who were more generally known and more universally respected: and no one could have been taken, whose death would be more extensively, and deeply, and permanently deplored. He was a true patriot, an intelligent philanthropist, and a profound Christian. The peace and good order of society, and the prosperity and happiness of his country, were objects of his constant thought and untiring devotion. Almost every benevolent institution can mention numerous tokens of his affection, and has cause to rejoice in the largeness of benefactions. His interest in all well-directed efforts, to enlighten the ignorant, and relieve the wants of the destitute, and promote the moral and social welfare of all, was active and untiring, and his charities were as munificent and free as they were discriminating and unostentatious.

"The name of WALDO is intimately associated with many of the religious and charitable institutions of the country. * * * Deeply imbued with religious faith, and feelingly impressed with a sense of all Christian obligation, in the liberality of a cultivated and enlightened mind, he devised things liberally, and with a view to extended good. He looked far beyond self or party, and strove to learn from the instruction of his great teacher and master, how to regard duty to the whole race of his fellow-men, and the aim of his life, was its faithful and acceptable performance."

"Thus has passed the long and useful life of this good man. He has been borne to the tomb, full of years, and in honored remembrance. The tears of bereaved relatives and friends bedew the green sod of his fresh-made grave, but the deeds of public munificence and of private benevolence which he has wrought, will survive all temporary affliction, in the cherished memory and lasting influence of his exemplary character and virtues."

Among the various objects of benevolence to which he was devotedly attached, this Society held a very high rank. For many years, he has been a regular and liberal contributor to its funds. As soon as it was proposed to raise \$15,000 for the purchase of territory, in \$1,000 subscriptions, he became one of the number; and soon thereafter paid the amount, although it was conditional upon the whole sum being made up. And he left by his will to the Society the munificent bequest of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, which has been promptly paid into the treasury by his executors. It will thus be seen that we have good cause to remember him with gratitude, both for his friendship and assistance while living, and his rich legacy when dying.

"Peace to the memory of a man of worth,
"Of manners sweet, as virtue always wears."

Soon after his decease, died also his sister, ELIZABETH WALDO: a worthy sister of such a brother. We cannot pay any adequate tribute to her worth, or sketch the various excellencies of her character. Suffice it to say, that she was a Christian, most devout and zealous, whose whole spirit was imbued with divine

benevolence, and whose every delight was found in doing good. She was one of our best friends. She was always liberal and systematic in her contributions to this Society; and if at any time we were in special need of funds for any particular object, we had only to make known to her the facts, in order to obtain assistance.

She with her sister, subscribed one thousand dollars towards the purchase of territory, and paid it in anticipation.

She made this Society one of her residuary legatees, from which source it will ultimately receive about TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

We believe that of her it may be said, with emphatic truth, "she hath done what she could." Truly "the blessing" of the poor African "ready to perish," will come upon her!

Since writing the preceding paragraphs, we have received intelligence of the death of another devoted friend and liberal patron, and we are compelled to

"Add to the list another
Gone to the silent dead."

OLIVER SMITH, Esq., of Hatfield, Mass., who died recently, was an ardent friend of this Society. He was one of the persons who subscribed \$1,000, each, toward the purchase of territory, of which he had paid \$500. Among his numerous bequests to charitable institutions, is one of \$10,000 to this Society. Much of his very large estate is left

for charitable purposes, and a large amount for benevolent and philanthropic objects.

Thus have passed away, in one year, six of the most valued friends and patrons of this Society: two of whom had, for many years, been members of the Board of Managers: four of whom were enrolled among the number of Vice Presidents: three of whom were contributors to the \$15,000 fund for the purchase of territory; and three of whom left each, a legacy of \$10,000, or upwards, to the Society.

While we mourn the loss of these efficient and illustrious patrons, we would acknowledge, with emotions of profound gratitude, the goodness of God, in bestowing upon them so much of this world's goods, and in giving them a heart so to use it for the advancement of His kingdom in the earth. And we would unwaveringly confide in Him to raise up others for the reinforcement of our ranks, and for the means necessary to carry forward and consummate our enterprise.

In recounting the labors and transactions of the past year, we begin with the efforts which we have made to relieve the Society from debt, as this is a matter of the chiefest importance. Our friends are aware that, for many years past, the Society has been exceedingly embarrassed by an old debt which was resting upon it. In 1846, a compromise was made with the creditors, by which the Society agreed to pay 60 cents

on the dollar. This was considered by the Society as a measure indispensable to its future existence, and by the creditors, or at least by a majority of them, as a very advantageous arrangement, there being very little prospect of their ever realizing the whole amount. At the last annual meeting there were yet due on these compromised debts, \$6,477 33. This amount has since all been paid, with the exception of \$775 27, due creditors who have refused to accept of the terms of the compromise and the committee have not felt themselves authorized to make a distinction in their favor by paying them on any other terms than have been acted upon in settling with other creditors in like circumstances.

The other debts due by the Society at the last annual meeting have all been paid; while the current obligations of the year have been met and discharged.

We are thus permitted to announce the pleasing fact, that the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY IS OUT OF DEBT! (with the above exception.) To all our friends in every part of the country, this will be cheering intelligence. The Society now stands firm, free and unembarrassed, ready to appropriate its entire resources and devote all its energies to advance the legitimate work of colonization. It is out of debt; it has a credit as good as six years of punctual payment of all its notes, drafts, and obligations, without a single failure, can warrant

and it has in the treasury at the present time, \$11,159 43, to pay the expenses of the expedition to sail this day from New Orleans.

It is with feelings of the most profound satisfaction that we contemplate this result. None but those who have been engaged in managing the financial affairs of the Society, can ever know or understand the trouble and embarrassment which these old debts have caused the Society. Now, to be relieved from them, with a surplus in the treasury, and a public interest in the country on which to depend for future means, is a state of things of the most gratifying character.

During the past year, many things have transpired, which have placed the cause of colonization on a firmer and more promising basis than it has hitherto enjoyed. Among these we may enumerate the great increase of harmony among the various friends of the enterprise. From the North to the South, and from the East to the West, there is now believed to be but *one* sentiment on this great subject. There has been the most free interchange of opinions; minor preferences and occasional prejudices have been yielded up; the policy of the Society is firmly established and well understood, and many new and substantial friends have been made. A large number of Auxiliary Societies have been organized, and through their operation a great mass of useful intelligence has been diffused. The seed has thus been sown

in many fields never ploughed before, from which we have a right to expect an abundant harvest in the future.

In ILLINOIS, a State Society has been formed, which embraces among its officers and members, a large number of the most talented, influential and distinguished men in the State. The services of a State agent have been secured, who has been successful in raising funds, and has formed between thirty and forty Auxiliary Societies. Heretofore, very few efforts have been made in that State, and of consequence, the cause there was in a very inactive condition, if indeed it could be said to have any existence at all.

The State Society of INDIANA has been reorganized, and an agent appointed, who purposes devoting himself wholly to the work of raising funds. He has associated with him some wise counsellors, and warm friends, whose co-operation will be of immense advantage to him. Most of the newspapers in the State have opened their columns to communications on the subject, which will tend greatly to awaken public attention. We are assured, from many sources, that the State will come up nobly to the work. One ground on which this assurance is based, is found in the public sentiment which entertains in regard to the *free negroes* within their bounds. There is a very earnest desire expressed, that their condition should be improved, and a general hopeless-

ness of ever effecting any thing for them in this respect, while they remain under the shadow of the whites.

Among the colored people, also, there is an inquiry awakening in regard to Liberia. Several families have applied for a passage there. They contemplate sending out one of their number to look at the country, and return and report the facts to them.

In OHIO, no very thorough efforts have been made during the past year. The State Society has but a feeble life, if indeed it can be said to live at all. The agent on whom we depended, has been prevented, by sickness and other causes, from making general collections through the State. Still we have many warm friends in that State, who have rendered good service. Several Auxiliary Societies, also, are very efficient, and do not fail to send us their annual collections.

The State Society of MISSOURI under the efficient influence of their agent, has been actively engaged in diffusing intelligence during the year. They have held many important public meetings. About three hundred copies of the Repository have been sent to the clergy of the various religious denominations. From the results of these labors, they anticipate a large increase of funds the coming year.

In KENTUCKY the cause has assumed an entirely new aspect. A short time before the last annual meeting, we secured an agent for that State, who has been laboring faithfully during

the past year, and with wonderful success. His cash receipts have been \$4,929 09, while, in addition to this amount, he has obtained upwards of \$5,000, in subscriptions, for the purchase of territory! He early in the year proposed the plan of raising the means to purchase a tract of land for the use of emigrants from that State. And no sooner had he made the proposal, than it became popular with the citizens. They were anxious to see some practical results of their labors. They believed colonization essentially adapted to benefit the free people of color in their own bounds, and were anxious to have in Liberia a place to which they might be sent, and where they might be located together. Pledges were given to them by this Society, that they should have such a place, say a tract of land, forty miles square. And Gov. Roberts has been instructed to lay off, on the north side of the St. Paul's river, such a tract, and locate on it all emigrants from that State, and to call the settlement KENTUCKY. A number of the colored people were anxious to go to Liberia this winter, and be the pioneers of this new settlement.

We have accordingly made arrangements for a vessel to sail from New Orleans *this day* with them, and some from Tennessee, a few from Ohio, and some from Mississippi, if they get ready in time.

The sailing of these people from Kentucky, it is believed, will give a new impulse to the cause in that

State. An effort will be made, during the present session of the legislature, to get them to make an appropriation to aid in the transportation of their free colored population, and of such slaves as may be set free for the purpose. And from the many encouraging assurances which we have received, from different parts of the State, we cannot doubt that such an appropriation will be made. But even if this should not be done, we have no fear for the prosperity of the cause of colonization in that State. Our agent there is zealous and efficient, and universally acceptable to the people; and he has around him a company of advisers and fellow laborers who are not accustomed to faint or fail in any laudable enterprise which they undertake.

Early in the past year we made an effort to establish an agency in **TENNESSEE**, but with no encouragement of success. The agent who undertook the labor very soon became disheartened, and, in counsel with some devoted friends of ours in the State, became convinced that the way was not yet open for any advantageous efforts, and therefore declined further operations. There is something in this position of the cause in Tennessee, which we cannot understand. There are many friends of colonization in the State. We have applications from many of the colored people for transportation to Liberia. Many slaves have been manumitted for the purpose of being sent there, and yet little or no money can be raised for the advancement of the enterprise.

In **MISSISSIPPI** we have many warm and devoted friends. The State Society, though without any regular agent, has succeeded in raising considerable funds from various sources. They deserve great credit for their noble and systematic efforts. Our agent, the Rev. J. B. Pinney, made them a short visit last spring, and while there received six subscribers, at \$1,000 each, towards the \$15,000 fund for the purchase of territory. So that Mississippi stands at the head of the list of states in the effort to complete the purchase of territory. For their noble generosity, and their unexampled liberality in this particular, they deserve unbounded praise.

In **LOUISIANA** less has been done than in Mississippi. Excepting in New Orleans, we have very few friends in that State who take any particular interest in the cause. There has never been any thing like a regular systematic effort to bring its claims before the great mass of her population. And from the peculiar state of society there, little can be expected from them until great diligence, labor and pains are taken to inform them of the past achievements, present position, and future obligations of colonization.

In the other Southern States little has been done the past year. There is no State Society in either Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, or South Carolina, and there has been no agent in them for many years past. In many places, considerable interest is manifested in the operations of the Society, and there are some liberal

merits and pressing wants of the cause, is very true."

But these flattering prospects have not been realized. We, in common with the officers of the Society and friends of the cause in that State, anticipated great things from the labors of their Secretary, the Rev. D. L. Carroll, D. D., and we doubt not our most sanguine expectations would have been fully realized, if he could have continued his labors. But early in the summer his health failed, and though he still kept on with vigor and determination, he was at last obliged to yield. He has gone to the south, in the faint hope that its healing breezes may invigorate his failing powers, but we fear there is but small reason to expect, even should his life continue, that he will ever be able to resume his efforts in connexion with that society.

In NEW JERSEY we are not aware that any particular change of sentiment has occurred on this subject. We have ever had a strong body of friends and patrons in that State. Their society is under a good organization, and has a large number of annual contributors, and the community are generally well informed in regard to its operations and designs.

We however anticipate a great increase of interest in that State, as well as in other portions of the country, from the forthcoming *History of Colonization*, by the Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER, of Princeton. The work has been prepared with great labor and care, and issuing from such

a source, it cannot but have a very important influence in arousing the attention of the community to the transcendent importance of the cause it advocates.

The CONNECTICUT State Society is acting with its usual vigor. From many of the pastors of the churches, we have received during the past year, accounts of a growing interest on the subject among their people. The sentiment is rapidly obtaining, that colonization should be admitted to a rank with the great religious and benevolent institutions of the day, and that it has a just claim to an annual contribution from the churches. In Connecticut, however, it is hard to effect any change in their accustomed ways of doing their benevolent deeds; and it is especially difficult, in regard to this subject, owing to the strong opposition to be overcome. But notwithstanding this, the work is going forward steadily, surely, and to a certain triumph. It is well known that wherever authentic information is diffused, palpable good is accomplished. Wherever the bearings of colonization, in the extinction of the slave trade and the civilization of Africa, are properly exhibited to the thinking, calculating minds of Connecticut, a salutary impression is made, and contributions, in aid of the cause, are the happy result.

In RHODE ISLAND there does not seem to be any State Society. We are unaware of any good reason for this. We have many friends in that

State who are zealous for the cause and liberal in their contributions. But there has been no regular agent in the State, and of consequence the receipts have not been large. Little has been done to make new friends. It would probably be found that the number of those who made donations three or four years ago, was about the same as at the present time: that about the same interest was felt then as now: and about the same opposition was made then as now. This state of things is not to be found in any field where an agent has labored faithfully, or where the pastors of the churches have conscientiously brought the subject annually before their people. If the whole State could be cultivated as thoroughly as one or two spots have been, there is not a doubt but that we should receive a larger amount of means from it than we have received from some larger States. May we not anticipate something more favorable and efficient in that State during the coming year? A little timely exertion by *somebody* would secure it.

THE MASSACHUSETTS State Colonization Society has been operating with increasing energy and success. At their last annual meeting they reported receipts more than double those of the preceding year. In their report they attribute this increased prosperity to the following six causes:—

"1. The first is a more efficient system of agencies.

"2. The definite and encouraging ac-

counts from Liberia, given in the annual report of last year, and in other publications, have contributed to our success.

"3. We have also derived advantage from the termination of all difficulties between Colonization Societies and Boards of Missions.

"4. The bearings of colonization on the evangelization of Africa have come to be better understood.

"5. We have derived important advantage from the extrication of the society from the false position which it had been made to occupy in many minds, in respect to slavery.

"6. In this connection it would be unjust as well as ungrateful not to mention the liberality of a few distinguished friends."

The following remarks which they make, in regard to the employment of *agents*, will be found true, if we mistake not, in regard to almost every State in the Union:—

"Our expenditure for agencies the past year, including the secretary's salary, has been about \$1,300. For the year to come, and perhaps still longer, a judicious economy will require it to be increased rather than diminished. If our whole field could have been as thoroughly cultivated the past year as some parts of it have been, it is a moderate estimate to say that our receipts would have been twice as great. And it seems a duty to keep up a vigorous system of agencies, till the claims of colonization have been brought distinctly and intelligibly before the minds of the whole giring population of this commonwealth. When this has been done so effectually that those who think well of our enterprise will remember and aid us without solicitation, we may dispense with agencies.

"Meanwhile, we hope our decided and well informed friends in different parts of the State, will do what they can to relieve us of this expense. We hope that many pastors will bring the subject before their congregations, and take up collections.

"Individual friends, of either sex, may easily render us important aid, by diffusing information and collecting funds in their own immediate neighborhoods. A gentleman or lady who collects and forwards to us twenty-five or fifty dollars, not only saves us a sum equal to the salary of an agent while raising that amount, but also leaves the agent at liberty to raise an equal or perhaps a greater amount elsewhere; so that, while we are obliged to employ agents at all, the pecuniary advantage of raising

funds by the voluntary efforts of individuals, rather than by the visit of an agent, is equal to the whole amount thus raised.

"Of the mode of proceeding best adapted to each place, our friends residing there are the best judges. In some places, it may be advisable to form auxiliaries. In others, a few friends may meet and agree to act in concert, without a formal organization. In others still, a single individual, self-moved, will prove the most efficient agency."

From the following remarks we perceive that they entered on the present year with hopes of ever increasing success:—

"With the aid afforded in these and similar modes, we may hope that our receipts will not fall off for the year to come, even if we should receive no large donations, such as have swelled the amount for the year now closing. We hope, however, that the liberal will not cease to devise liberal things, and that many, whom the Great Dispenser of wealth has made responsible for its judicious employment in promoting human welfare, will appreciate the opportunities for doing good, which our enterprise presents. Of the intentions of some, we have already been informed."

From VERMONT, we have received very encouraging accounts of the prospects of the cause. Their agent says he is encouraged not so much by the present amount of his receipts, as by what he considers "a rising interest in the subject." Their last annual meeting was one of unusual interest. We have not yet received a copy of their annual report. They resolved, however, to raise \$1,000 the present year, which is an advance on the receipts of any preceding year.

The NEW HAMPSHIRE State Colonization Society has been reorganized with encouraging prospects. For the want of an agent who could devote his whole time to the business, the agent of Vermont has been invited to labor in New Hampshire, and he has

already made some efforts to raise funds, and has done much for the circulation of the *African Repository*. He hopes by this means to induce many of the pastors of the churches to make collections among their people in the course of the present year. He says, that there is manifestly an increasing willingness among them to have the cause presented to their people, although many of them are not yet prepared to make the presentation themselves.

In DELAWARE there has been no special effort made the past year to raise funds, or to diffuse information. The *State Society* lately held its annual meeting, and after some stirring addresses resolved to raise one thousand dollars. Several influential gentlemen have taken the matter up in earnest, and we doubt not will succeed in obtaining the amount.

The MARYLAND Society, acting on the principle of independent State action, still continue their operations with commendable zeal and success. They enjoy the benefit of an annual appropriation from the State of ten thousand dollars. Their colony at Cape Palmas is remarkably prosperous.

In MAINE there is no *State Society*, and, having no agent in the State, we have been compelled to rely mainly upon the voluntary offerings of private individuals. Of their generosity, we have no cause to complain. From some of them we have received very encouraging communications, showing that they have a deep and

tender sympathy with us in all our operations. Some of them have pledged themselves to the performance of some special service the present year, for the purpose of raising funds from among the present friends, and inducing them to engage with fresh ardor in the work, and, if possible, to enlist new friends, and call forth the resources of those who have hitherto lent us no aid. We trust that at the close of another year it may be said of them, "they have done what they could." There are gentlemen in that State whose resources are abundant, and whose hearts are large. They are now immersed in no less engrossed with their business, and find it so difficult they suppose to consider new means of benevolence which may be presented to them. Would they only be brought to consider the insignificant importance of the great scheme of African Colonization to the welfare of our own country, and the salvation of Africa, they could not fail to render their liberal support. Compared with its magnitude, they would see that most of the objects of public benevolence.

State of the Colonization Society.

They would perceive that in order to meet the most urgent and solemn obligations of the African Society to their neighbor, they must render to this Society a hearty and liberal support.

From this hasty review of the state of the history of Colonization for the past year in the various sections of the country, it is apparent,

that the cause is in a healthful and vigorous condition. There are in almost every State a large body of intelligent and influential citizens, who are so wisely attached to this Society, that they will not rest unless they believe it is prospering. The real merits of the cause are generally appreciated, and are gaining favor easily in proportion to the efforts which are made to establish them in the affections of the people. As far as our knowledge extends, it has not been said by any one, after having properly viewed the fellow ground and sown upon it the seeds of truth, "I have sown it in vain." Our agents have said, "I find this year an advance in the public favor of our cause." Presbytery of churches have written us, "My people never were so much affected by the resurrection of the remains of the Society as they were last Sabbath: it has now become with most of them a matter of principle to contribute to it."

"I consider the colonization scheme as one of the most important and useful of any which distinguish this age. I have no mistaken, it is rapidly gaining the confidence of the people in this region, as well as all through the world."

"The great work of christianizing Africa, is believed to require an American enterprise and American Christians. And we suppose ought to appreciate the value of Colonization, as a means of the work of American Christianity, by which a large &c."

self through those habitations now so full of "horrid cruelty." It therefore must rise in their regards, as they rise in benevolent feeling. It has its home in their hearts. They have come to a deliberate judgment in its favor, after a dispassionate consideration of all the premises and conclusions in the case. Time and new achievements will only tend to strengthen this decision.

From the accompanying financial report it will be perceived that the receipts of this Society during the year now ending, have been \$53,233 18. In addition to this amount, we have obtained *reliable* subscriptions, to be paid during the coming year, amounting to several thousand dollars. It will be perceived that of the receipts of the past year, only a small sum is from the trade with the colony. This has resulted from the fact that we have sent out but few goods, and that they have been mainly expended in carrying forward our operations there.

In this view of the subject, and regarding liberality as an evidence of favor; large donations, indicative of large interest; the past year has been one of great prosperity and encouragement.

The plan proposed by A. G. PHELPS, Esq., of N. York, to raise \$15,000 for the purchase of territory, has not been lost sight of. At the last annual meeting \$4,000 were pledged toward the amount. Since that time we have received eleven pledges of a thousand dollars each, making a to-

tal of \$15,000. We have also received subscriptions in smaller sums, amounting to upwards of \$5,000. So that we have now secured the whole sum of \$20,000, which we desired to complete the purchase of the entire coast between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas.

All the \$1,000 subscriptions were made conditional on our raising the whole amount. But so confident were our friends that we would make up the sum, that about half of them paid their subscriptions in anticipation. We have already sent upwards of three thousand dollars to Liberia for the purchase of territory. The last \$1,000 subscription was received only a few days since.

We cannot express the deep sense of gratitude which we entertain for the great liberality which our friends have shown for this particular object. It is one of vital importance to the welfare of Liberia; and one which we have been most intensely anxious to secure, and we now can say

"Joy! Joy forever! The task is done."

We would respectfully recommend that each of the contributors be made a **LIFE DIRECTOR** of the Society.

A larger number of emigrants have been sent to Liberia the past year than during the preceding year, but still a much smaller number than, we could have desired, and, were anxious to go. We considered it an object of the first importance to relieve the Society entirely from debt. To do

this, and carry forward other indispensable objects, left not a large amount of money to be applied to the transportation of emigrants.

"The fine ship *Roanoke*, of Baltimore, chartered by this Society for the purpose, sailed from Norfolk, Va., for Monrovia, Liberia, on the 5th of November, with one hundred and eighty-seven emigrants and a large supply of provisions, goods, &c.

"Of these emigrants, one hundred and six from King George County, Va., liberated by the will of the late Nathaniel H. Hooc: ten were from Prince William County, Va., liberated by the Rev. John Towles: five were from Petersburg, liberated by the Rev. Mr. Gibson: seventeen were from Essex County, of whom ten were liberated by the will of the late Edward Rowzee, five by Miss Harriet F. C. Rowzee, and one by the heirs of Edward Rowzee: eleven were from Frederic County, Va., liberated by Moncure Robinson, Esq., of Philadelphia: fourteen were from Shepherdstown and vicinity, Va., some of whom were free, and others were liberated for the purpose of allowing them to accompany their friends to Liberia: thirteen were from Halifax, N. C., liberated by the will of Thomas W. Lassiter: two were from Fredericksburg, Va., liberated by the will of the late William Bridges, of Stafford County, Va.: one was a free man from Petersburg, Va.: one, also free, from Charleston, S. C., and seven from Medina, Orange County, N. Y.

"Many of them were persons of much more than ordinary fitness for citizens of Liberia. Many of them could read and write, and had been accustomed to taking care of themselves and their interests, and were industrious and prudent. Great liberality has been shown by the masters who have voluntarily set their servants free that they might go and improve their condition and their children's in Liberia.

"The whole company were well supplied with provisions, &c., for the passage and for six months after they arrive in the colony. Nearly the whole of this was done at the expense of the Society: only two of them having paid the full price. Many of them could pay nothing at all; and for others only a part was paid.

"On their arrival in Liberia, we furnish them houses to live in for six months, give them a piece of land for their own, supply them with medicine and medical attendance when they are sick, and with all things necessary for their comfort during their acclimation. This gives them a fair chance for health and happiness.

"Upwards of seventy who had applied to go in the *Roanoke*, were left behind. Some of them could not get ready in time. Legal difficulties were thrown in the way of others. One family would not go because the husband and father had not been able to raise money to buy himself. While for some, we could not afford to pay the expenses, at the present time."

An effort has been made to establish a regular Packet to run between this country and Liberia, to be called the "*Liberia & Chesapeake Packet*," and to be owned by colored men. The company has been chartered, and the stock, \$15,000, has all been taken. The *American* and the Maryland Colonization Societies are jointly interested in it, by engaging to give it a certain amount of business annually. The building of the vessel, however, is for the present delayed, awaiting the adjustment of the present unsettled state of affairs in this country.

In the condition and history of Liberia during the year that has just closed, there has been what might appropriately be called a mingling of prosperity and adversity: of prosperity in every thing internal and depending on the character of its citizens; of adversity as respects some of its external relations and the disposition of some other powers manifested toward it.

LIBERIA still presents itself to the view of the civilized world, as a bright and luminous spot on Africa's dark border. It is the brightest star of promise which kindles its light in her black horizon. It is the most apparent means of her deliverance and salvation. It possesses elements

of moral power which do not appertain to any other scheme of benevolence. No candid person, we are persuaded, can compare the state of Liberia and its immediate neighborhood, with the rest of Africa, and not be convinced that it is a successful enterprise, fraught with innumerable benefits, unattainable in any other way. It has met and overcome all the peculiar evils under which the African race are suffering, and has rendered apparent every means which need be employed for their redemption!

Slavery and the slave trade and piracy, have ceased wherever the influence of Liberia has been felt. While law and order, civilization and Christianity, with all their attendant blessings, have been substituted. As in the land of Egypt, of old, darkness and plagues desolated all its borders, save only where Israel dwelt, and *there* was light and mercy: so moral darkness and seven-fold plagues curse all Africa's coast, save only where the colonist abides, and there blessings abound and safety dwells!

"I rejoice," says Dr. Lugenbeel, the colonial physician, in a letter published in the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, "that the standard of Christianity has been erected on the shores of Africa, and that the banner of the Cross of our Emanuel is now waving in triumph over many places, which, a few years ago, were the sites of the baracoons of the abominable slave trade, or of the slaughter-house of human sacrifices. With heartfelt delight, I have beheld companies of the rising generation, assembled in the schools of *CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES*, and attentive audiences sitting under the sound of the Gospel of Christ. But, on the other hand, I have seen exhibitions of the debasing influences of the grossest superstitions, operating alike on the child-

ish tyro, and the venerable and patriarchal looking 'sire,' tottering on the brink of eternity, without God and without hope in the world."

In this light we have contemplated, with feelings of peculiar satisfaction, the advancement which Liberia has made "in every good word and work," during the past year.

Governor Roberts, in his last annual message to the *legislative council*, remarks:—

"It affords me great pleasure to congratulate you, that the affairs of the commonwealth are, in all important respects, in a prosperous condition, and the most devout acknowledgments are due to our Divine Benefactor, for the bounties of Providence, and the general health and tranquillity which at present prevail throughout the commonwealth. It is also a subject for grateful remark, that through the interposition of this government, the cruel and inhuman wars that have existed for the last five years, and furnished so many cargoes of human beings to be transported across the Atlantic into perpetual slavery, and which have almost annihilated the trade of these colonies with the northeast section of the interior, have happily been brought to a close—and we are permitted to rejoice in the prospect of returning intercourse with the tribes of that section of country."

Uninterrupted peace has been enjoyed by Liberia with all the allied tribes. Some troublesome disputes which had existed between the various chiefs and head men of the Little Bassa country, have been happily settled by the intervention of the Liberian authorities. But for the existence and influence of Liberia, a most bloody and desolating war would have raged among these kindred tribes. But now they are all at peace; their difficulties are adjusted, their quarrels are at an end, and their whole territory is put under the government of the commonwealth of Li-

beria. In February last, the whole of the territory over which Bah Gay is king, was purchased by authority of the government of Liberia. The king subscribed the constitution and laws of the commonwealth, thereby incorporating himself and his people with the citizens of Liberia, entitled to its care and protection, and to share its privileges and immunities.

In the same month, Governor Roberts effected a final settlement with the Sinou people, by which they ceded to Liberia the whole of their territory.

These purchases give the Society an unbroken line of sea coast from Digby, on the N. W., to Grand Bassa Point, on the S. E., and from Blue Barre to Tassoo.

Of the beneficial influence resulting from them, Governor Roberts says:—

"The prospects of the people in Grand Bassa, those of Edina and Bassa Cove particularly, I think were never better than at the present time. They are turning their attention, with but few exceptions, almost exclusively to agriculture. The culture of coffee they have commenced in real earnest, and in a few years will be able, no doubt, to export some considerable quantity. Mr. Moore is now gathering in his crops, and notwithstanding he expects to lose at least 25 per cent. for the want of force and machinery to gather and clean it, still he will save several thousand pounds of clear coffee.

This the Sinou purchase may be considered quite an acquisition to the colony, and we hope soon to conclude a purchase for the Grand Butau country, now in progress, which will give us an unbroken line of said coast of some forty miles from the S. E. end of the Blue Barre country to the N. W. extremity of the Little Butau country—and I hope will secure us from any further interruption from foreign traders, at least within that line of coast.

It is deeply to be regretted that the effort to purchase the New Cess

country has thus far been unsuccessful. It embraces the only slave factory remaining on the 300 miles of sea board which we hope to possess. In regard to it, Governor Roberts says:—

"I am sorry to inform you that an effort in regard to the purchase of New Cess failed. The slaver established there has not failed to exert himself in every possible manner to foil all our attempts, and so far has succeeded. He has for some time been dealing out, and continues to deal out large presents to their chiefs and people, and tells them he will pay for the country, if they insist upon selling it, one thousand dollars more than we are willing or able to pay. So long as he continues thus lavish of his means, we shall not be able to do anything."

The Governor however thinks that the prospect of making other purchases is very fair. He says, under date of April last:—

"If we had the funds, I have no doubt that in less than one year we could effect a purchase of almost the entire coast between this and Cape Palmas. Several important points, viz: Naunakroo, King Willey Town, and Tasso, are now offered, but we have not the means."

Since that date, we have sent him the means to make additional purchases, and have instructed him to prosecute them with all possible rapidity.

There are now ELEVEN settlements in Liberia. Of these, Monrovia is the largest, and the seat of Government. It contains about 1,000 inhabitants.

On the St. Paul's river there are three settlements, Caldwell, Millsburg, and McDonogh. The first about ten miles, the second about twenty, and the third about eighteen miles from Monrovia. On an arm of the St. Paul's river, called Stockton creek, is New Georgia, the set-

tlement of recaptured Africans. At the mouth of the Junk river is the settlement of Marshall, about thirty-five miles by sea south of Monrovia. On the St. John's river are the settlements of Bassa Cove, Edina, and Bexley, about seventy miles from Monrovia. Farther down the coast, at the distance of about 130 miles by sea from Monrovia, at the mouth of the Sinou river, is the settlement of Greenville, and up the river about six miles, is the settlement of the people liberated by the late Mrs. Reed, of Mississippi.

Some progress has been made in the effort to educate every child in these settlements. In his last message to the legislature, Gov. Roberts says:—

"I am happy to be able to inform you, gentlemen, that during the past year we have succeeded in establishing a primary school in each of the settlements of Marshall, Edina, and Bassa Cove. These schools, according to the reports of the committees, are well attended, and in a prosperous condition; they are, nevertheless, far from being adequate to the wants of the people; the limited means of the government will not allow, notwithstanding the legislature have done all in their power to meet the wants and wishes of the people in this respect, to employ such teachers as the advancement of many of the children require."

From the letters of other citizens of Liberia, we are assured that the most commendable efforts are making, not only to educate the children, but also to increase the intelligence of the already grown part of the population. Dr. Lugenbeel says:—

"There appears to be a growing interest among the citizens of this place (Monrovia) in regard to intellectual improvement. At present we have two flourishing lyceums, which meet weekly.

"In regard to the citizens of Liberia, I may state, that although many of them are ignorant, yet there is a considerable number whose intellectual acquirements are of a higher order than some of their opponents in the United States imagine it possible for any of their race to attain unto. And I may further state, that those among them who are most intelligent and influential, acquired most of their knowledge in this country.

"The majority of persons who are sent to Liberia are totally illiterate, most of them liberated slaves—persons who were never in the habit of providing for themselves; and some of them are not capable of appreciating the privileges of freedom. Consequently there are some persons in the colony who, instead of being of service to it, are obstacles to its prosperity.

"I think it is probable, however, that, independent of any further accession of numbers by immigration, *the colony would continue to prosper*, for the advantages which are enjoyed by the children and youth of Liberia in acquiring knowledge, induce me to believe that the little ship of state will never become a wreck for the want of competent officers to direct her in the proper course.

"One remark more in regard to the *young people* in the colony. In addition to what I have already stated in reference to the intellectual improvement of the rising generation, I may remark, that the physical systems of the second generation will be as well adapted to this climate as the aborigines are. This is certainly encouraging in relation to the future prosperity of the colony; for, even should the lives of adult emigrants be abridged by coming to this country, it ought surely to be a consolation to them to know that they are providing a permanent home for succeeding generations of their race—a home in which they will live in the enjoyment of health, happiness, and independence."

His opinion in regard to the advantages which Liberia presents as a home for the colored man, is contained succinctly in the following paragraph:—

"I am decidedly of opinion that, with honesty, industry, and economy, colored persons may live in Liberia more easily, comfortably, and independently, than they can in the United States. But it is folly for any person to come to this country with the expectation of living without working, or without making any effort to provide for themselves. I believe this is the only land

in which the proscribed descendants of Ham can be really and truly free. And were I a colored man, and not a slave, I should never think of breathing any other air than that which bears the fragrance of the flowers of my forefathers' home across the verdant landscape. I would live and toil and die in Africa."

The cause of religion has prospered much, both among the citizens of Liberia and at the missionary stations among the natives. The Methodist Board of Missions sent out a large reinforcement to their missions. Six missionaries sailed in the ship *Ronoke*, three white men and their wives, of whom, four were to be located in the neighborhood of Monrovia, the other two at Cape Palmas.

In order to present Liberia as it appears to an intelligent, disinterested person, we cite an extract from the "*Journal of an African Cruiser*," a book which was published last summer, written by an officer in our navy, who was on board one of our men-of-war during her cruise on the western coast of Africa. He visited, repeatedly, the various settlements: saw whatever could be seen: and heard whatever could be heard: and was well prepared to give an unbiassed opinion of all, as will be seen from the following extract from the preface:—

"A northern man, but not unacquainted with the slave institutions of our own and other countries—neither an abolitionist nor a colonizationist—without prejudice, as without prepossession—he felt himself thus far qualified to examine the great enterprise which he beheld in progress. He enjoyed, moreover, the advantage of comparing Liberia, as he now saw it, with a personal observation of its condition three years before, and could therefore mark its onward or retreating footsteps, and the bet-

ter judge what was permanent, and what merely temporary or accidental. With these qualifications, he may at least hope to have spoken so much of truth as entirely to gratify neither the friends nor enemies of this interesting colony."

The following is the conclusion of what he has to say of Liberia, the summing up of his opinion from the facts before him:—

"It is now fourteen months since our ship first visited Monrovia. Within that period there has been a very perceptible improvement in its condition.

"The houses are in better repair; the gardens under superior cultivation. There is an abundant supply of cattle which have been purchased from the natives. More merchant vessels now make this their port, bringing goods fitter, and creating a market for the commodities, live stock and vegetables of the colonists. An increased amount of money is in circulation; and the inhabitants find that they can dispose of the products of their industry for something better than the cloth and tobacco which they were formerly obliged to take in payment. The squadron of United States men-of-war, if it do no other good, will at least have an essential share in promoting the prosperity of Liberia. After having seen much, and reflected upon the subject even to weariness, I write down my opinion, that Liberia is firmly planted, and is destined to increase and prosper. That it will do, through all further support from the United States be discontinued. A large portion of the present population, it is true, are ignorant and incompetent to place a just estimate on freedom, or even to comprehend what freedom really is. But they are generally improving in this respect; and there is already a sufficient intermixture of intelligent, enterprising and sagacious men, to give the proper tone to the colony, and insure its ultimate success. The great hope, however, is in the generation that will follow these original emigrants. Education is universally diffused among the children; and its advantages, now beginning to be very manifest, will, in a few years, place the destinies of this great enterprise in the hands of men born and bred in Africa. True, and not false then, with the experiment of African colonization, and of the ability of the colonists for self-support and self-government, have been fully tried. My belief is firm in a favorable result. Meantime, it would be wiser in the Colonization Society, and its more zealous members, to moderate their tone, and speak less strongly as to the advantages held out by Liberia.

of four members of this body be associated with His Excellency to present the views of this house to the American Colonization Society on this subject, and to solicit their co-operation in accomplishing this important object.

"LEWIS CIPLES,
Chairman of Com. of Whole."

Governor Roberts, in transmitting the above letter and resolutions, adds:—

"The legislature consumed much of their time in considering the communication from Com. Jones, respecting the rights of this Government to exercise political power and control. As this is a subject involving questions of vital importance to the future hopes and prospects of the people of these colonies, I hope it has not escaped your attention."

The resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the Board of Directors, in regard to this subject, were sent to Governor Roberts. On the 2d of October last, he wrote in reply:—

"The subject, sir, is one of vital importance, involving questions of national importance, which demand the exercise of great caution and prudence; which should be considered with great judgment and discrimination; and I am happy to find that the people, in general, are aware of its importance and will not enter upon the subject rashly and unadvisedly. They seem, almost universally, to regret the crisis which has driven them to any such alternative, and did they not believe that it was absolutely necessary, the idea would not be entertained a moment.

"Immediately on the receipt of your letter, I laid before the Executive Council the preamble and resolutions. They advised that the subject lay over until the meeting of the next legislature, to assemble in January, when arrangements will be made to lay the subject formally before the people. In all probability some change will be resolved upon. I am persuaded, however, that nothing will be attempted conflicting with the wishes and the interests of the Society, or in any respects calculated to cripple or retard their operations."

The above is the last intelligence which we have received from Liberia. The legislature thereof is pro-

bably in session at the present time, and engaged in the consideration of this subject.

A proposition has been duly submitted to the various State Societies by the Massachusetts Society so to alter the CONSTITUTION of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY as to enable the Board of Directors to change, in some important respects, the relations which Liberia now sustains to the Society, and to transfer the entire responsibility of their own government to the citizens thereof. The preceding statement of facts will be sufficient to bring the case fairly and fully before the Board of Directors and the friends of the cause in this country. They embrace a complete history of all the difficulties which have arisen in connection with the legislation of Liberia in regard to their commerce with other nations. In view of them the Board, and the friends of the cause generally, who are interested in the disposal of this vexed question, will be able to arrive at satisfactory conclusions, and adopt such measures as shall tend to the enlarged operations of the Society in this country, and to the peace, permanency and happiness of the commonwealth of Liberia.

Should measures be adopted to place Liberia in a position of entire self-dependence and self-government, it is believed that no serious evils will result from it, but on the contrary, that it will add strength to all the virtuous emotions which now

they feel, and new power to the motives which tend to lift them up in the scale of humanity. Errors in legislation they may commit; mistaken courses of policy they may adopt. But age and experience will correct them all. The tiny hand of infancy may be unable to bend the bow of Ulysses, but strength will come as years roll by, and ultimately, and by almost imperceptible advances, he shall stand forth in the vigor and glory of ripened manhood! In the past career of its success, Liberia has indeed outstripped the most sanguine anticipations of its friends. In its future progress, who shall attempt to limit its influence, or to set bounds to the tide of civilization and Christian liberty which shall from it flow onward and flow ever! Through its agency, Africa shall regenerate herself, by her own sons returned, from their long exile, to her bosom. "The wilderness shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose: it shall blossom abundantly, and rejoice even with joy and singing! The glory of Lebanon shall be given unto it, and the excellency of Carmel and Sharon."

The magnitude and grandeur of such an enterprise cannot be overestimated. It embraces the destiny of many millions of the present inhabitants of our globe, with their descendants for many generations to come!

Much praise is due to the brave and heroic colored men, who, inspir-

ed with a desire to enjoy the full blessings of liberty, left the land of their birth and early associations, and went forth to try the experiment of planting themselves in the most barbarous quarter of the globe. They embarked in a great undertaking, at the peril of life. Many of them never lived to see the fruits of their labors. But,

"Altho' no sculptured form should deck the place,
Or marble monument their ashes grace,
Still for the deeds of worth, which they have done,
Shall flowers unfading flourish o'er their tomb."

On those who still survive, rests an immeasurable responsibility. If Liberia is still to live and rise to a glorious nationality, they must rely mainly on their own awakened energy, their indomitable courage and perseverance, their industry and economy, and their *trust* in God. They must do for themselves, what no body else can do for them. They must accomplish for others, a result unattainable in any other way. Millions of their brethren, now bound by slavery, and shrouded by superstition, appeal to them for deliverance and salvation, to whose wondering eyes is to be exhibited the beautiful spectacle of towns erected, forests opened, temples of public worship built, schools established, and the superior advantages of that social and moral system, formed and moulded under the genius of our divine christianity, spreading its healing waters over the entire surface of society!

"Far off shall shine the unextinguished ray,
A mighty beacon, lighting glory's way,
Whose living lustre shall the world adorn,
And bless and save to ages yet unborn."

Extracts from the Proceedings of the twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
WASHINGTON CITY,
January 20, 1846.

THE American Colonization Society met agreeably to adjournment at 7 o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church.

In the absence of the Hon. H. Clay, President, Gen. Walter Jones, a Vice President, took the Chair, and Rev. W. McLain acted as Secretary.

The Rev. James Laurie, D. D., invoked the Divine blessing.

Extracts from the ANNUAL REPORT of the Executive Committee were read by the Secretary, and on motion the Report was referred to the Board of Directors for their consideration.

The Hon. William F. Giles, of Baltimore, offered the following resolution, which he accompanied with an eloquent address on the subject:—

Resolved, That the beneficial influences, political, commercial, and philanthropic, of African Colonization, commends it to the liberal patronage of the wise and the good every where.

The Rev. E. N. Sawtell, of New York, offered and earnestly advocated the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the scheme of colonization is fraught with incalculable good to that part of the colored race, now in this country, as well as to those in Africa.

The Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia, offered the following resolution, and delivered a fervid and impressive appeal in favor of the great principles of colonization:—

Resolved, That the great evangelic aspect and missionary bearing of colonization on Africa, urge its claims as a medium of sus-

taining Christain missions there, on the sympathy, the prayers and liberality of all who desire and labor for the conversion of the whole world.

These resolutions were all adopted, and the Society adjourned to meet in the Colonization Rooms to-morrow, at 12 o'clock M. Concluded with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Maclean, of Princeton.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,
January 21, 1846.

The Society met agreeably to adjournment, and elected the following officers:

PRESIDENT:

HON. HENRY CLAY.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

- 1 John C. Herbert, of Maryland,
- 2 General John H. Cocke, of Virginia,
- 3 Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts,
- 4 Charles F. Mercer, Florida,
- 5 Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Conn.,
- 6 Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New York,
- 7 Louis McLane, of Baltimore,
- 8 Moses Allen, of New York,
- 9 General W. Jones, of Washington,
- 10 Joseph Gales, of Washington,
- 11 Right Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D., Bishop of Virginia,
- 12 John McDonogh, of Louisiana,
- 13 Geo. Washington Lafayette, of France,
- 14 Rev. James O. Andrew, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church,
- 15 William Maxwell, of Virginia,
- 16 Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio,
- 17 Walter Lowrie, of New York,
- 18 Jacob Burnet, of Ohio,
- 19 Joshua Darling, of New Hampshire,
- 20 Dr. Stephen Duncan, of Mississippi,
- 21 William C. Rives, of Virginia,
- 22 Rev. J. Laurie, D. D., of Washington,
- 23 Rev. Wm. Winans, of Mississippi,
- 24 James Boorman, of New York city,
- 25 Henry A. Foster, of New York,
- 26 Dr. John Ker, of Mississippi,
- 27 Robert Campbell, of Georgia,
- 28 Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey,
- 29 James Garland, of Virginia,
- 30 Rev. Thomas Morris, Bishop of the M. E. Church, Ohio,

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| 31 Rt. Honorable Lord Bexley, of London, | 51 Anson G. Phelps, Esq., New York, |
| 32 Wm. Short, of Philadelphia, | 52 Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., Andover, |
| 33 Willard Hall, Delaware, | Massachusetts, |
| 34 Rt. Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tenn., | 53 Jonathan Hyde, Esq., Bath, Maine, |
| 35 Gerald Ralston, of London, | 54 Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., Carlisle, Pa., |
| 36 Rev. Courtland Van Rensselaer, N J., | 55 Rev. Beverly Waugh, Bishop of the |
| 37 Dr. Hodgkin, of London, | M. E. Church, Baltimore, |
| 38 Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Dedham, | 56 Rev. Dr. W. B. Johnson, S. C., |
| Massachusetts, | 57 Moses Shepherd, Baltimore, |
| 39 Thos. R. Hazard, of Providence, R. I., | 58 John Gray, Fredericksburg, Va., |
| 40 Dr. Thos. Massie, of Tye River Mills, | 59 Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, |
| Virginia, | 60 Rev. Dr. Edgar, Nashville, Tenn., |
| 41 Gen. Alexander Brown, of Virginia, | 61 Rev. P. Lindsley, D. D., do. |
| 42 Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, Washington, | 62 Hon J. R. Underwood, Ky., |
| 43 Rev. Thos. E. Bond, D. D., N. York, | 63 Hon. J. W. Huntington, Conn., |
| 44 Rev. A. Alexander, D. D., N. J., | 64 Hon. P. White, Putney, Vt., |
| 45 Samuel Wilkeson, of New York, | 65 Hon. C. Marsh, Woodstock, Vt. |
| 46 L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey, | |
| 47 James Railey, of Mississippi, | |
| 48 Rev. Geo. W. Bethune, D. D., of Phila., | |
| 49 Rev. C. C. Cuyler, D. D., of Phila., | |
| 50 Elliot Cresson, Esq., of Philadelphia, | |

After which the Society adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1847.

Proceedings of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON CITY,
January 20, 1846.

THE Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met, according to appointment, at the Colonization Rooms, at 12 o'clock at noon. Present, from *Vermont*, Hon. P. White, and Henry Stevens, Esq.—From *Massachusetts*, Rev. Joseph Tracy—From *New York*, A. G. Phelps, Esq., and Dr. D. M. Reese—From *New Jersey*, Rev. John Maclean, D. D.—From *Pennsylvania*, Paul T. Jones, and Archibald McIntyre, Esqs.—Secretary and Director for life, Rev. Wm. McLain—Of the Executive Committee, Rev. C. A. Davis.

The Rev. Wm. McLain, Secretary of the Society, called the Board to order, and nominated the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., of New Jersey, as Chairman, and he was unanimously

elected. The Rev. Joseph Tracy was chosen Clerk.

The minutes of the last meeting were then read by the Secretary, and on motion, were approved.

The proposal of the Massachusetts Colonization Society for the amendment of the constitution of this Society was then taken up, and read by the Secretary.

On motion of Dr. Reese, the amendments were referred to a committee of three. Dr. Reese, Mr. Tracy and Mr. McLain were appointed.

Mr. Jones, by direction of the Pennsylvania Society, submitted a paper signed H., which was referred to the committee on the constitution.

Mr. Tracy moved that a committee be appointed to consider the constitution of the commonwealth of Liberia, and its relations to this Society. The motion was postponed

till after the reading of the Annual Report.

Mr. Jones submitted copies of letters from Dr. Hodgkin, of London, which, on motion, were laid on the table.

Adjourned to 9 A. M. to-morrow.

January 21, 1846.

Met at 9 A. M. according to adjournment.

The minutes of the first session were read.

The Secretary read letters from the Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., appointed Delegate from New Jersey; S. Wilkeson, Esq., of Buffalo, New York, and Commodore M. C. Perry, of the U. S. Navy.

The Hon. H. L. Ellsworth appeared and took his seat, as a Delegate from Indiana.

Dr. Reese, from the committee on that subject, reported amendments to the constitution.

After reading article by article, during which sundry amendments were adopted, Dr. Reese moved that the amended constitution be adopted as the constitution of this Society.

On motion of Mr. Tracy, the motion was laid on the table for the present.

The Annual Report of the Executive Committee was taken up, and read by the Secretary.

At 12 o'clock, the reading of the report was discontinued, and the report was laid on the table till after the meeting of the Society, which had adjourned to this time and place.

After the meeting of the Society, the Board again came to order, and proceeded to the choice of officers for the year ensuing. The following were chosen,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE, Esq.,
W. W. SEATON, Esq.,
HARVEY LINDSLEY, M. D.,
H. O. DAYTON, Esq.,
REV. C. A. DAVIS,
JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq.,
REV. J. C. BACON, D. D.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER:

REV. WILLIAM McLAIN.

Messrs. Phelps and Jones were appointed a committee to audit the Treasurer's account.

The reading of the Annual Report was resumed.

On motion, Messrs. Ellsworth, Reese, Tracy, McLain, and Stevens, were appointed a committee to consider and report upon the relations of the commonwealth of Liberia to this Society. To this committee, the Chairman was added by vote of the Board.

The subject of the old compromised debts of the Society was brought up by the Secretary, and after some discussion, was laid on the table.

On motion of Dr. Reese, the sum of two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars was appropriated for expenses at this office for the year ensuing.

Dr. Reese, from the committee to which the paper signed H. had been referred, reported, that it be referred to the Executive Committee. The paper was referred, accordingly.

Mr. McIntyre presented resolu-

tions of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, relating to the aforesaid paper.

The vote referring said paper to the Executive Committee was reconsidered, and the paper was referred to the committee on the relations of this Society to Liberia.

Adjourned to 5 P. M.

Met at 5 P. M. according to adjournment.

The Amended Constitution was taken up, and adopted as the Constitution of this Society; and is as follows:—

"Article 1. This Society shall be called 'The American Colonization Society.'

"Art. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

"Art. 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

"Art. 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

"Art. 5. There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of the Directors for life, and of Delegates from the several State Societies and societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such societies shall be entitled to

one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

"Art. 6. The Board shall annually appoint a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be honorary members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in article 7.

"Art. 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But if, at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

"Art. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

"Art. 9. This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting."

The committee on the Treasurer's account reported, and the report was adopted, as follows:—

betoken the blessing of Providence upon our enterprise, and eminently entitle it to the liberality and prayers of every patriot and Christian, throughout our country.

Resolved, That the benevolent individuals who have united in the \$15,000 subscription to our funds during the last year for the purchase of territory, and thus annihilating the slave trade, from the whole coast of Liberia, have rendered distinguished service to the cause of humanity, and to the objects for which our Society is laboring.

Resolved, That in the present prosperous condition of our Society, we feel ourselves constrained to call upon the several State Societies, and the friends and patrons of our enterprise, for renewed exertions to give an increased impulse to the cause during the present year, by removing to Liberia the hundreds of emancipated slaves now at the disposal of the Society.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board are hereby tendered to all those clergymen of different denominations who have afforded to their respective congregations an opportunity during the year to contribute to our funds; and that we earnestly and renewedly solicit similar kind remembrance annually, by the American clergy generally, by a public collection in every church in the land.

On motion of Mr. Jones, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board of Directors are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Secretary and the Executive Committee of the last year, for the faithful and efficient performance of their duties.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Rev. Prof. J. Maclean, D. D., for his valuable services as their presiding officer.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Bacon, adjourned to 10 A. M. tomorrow.

January 22, 1846.

Met at 10 A. M. according to adjournment; the Hon. W. W. Campbell, Delegate from New York, appeared and took his seat.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That in all matters of jurisdiction now in dispute between the commonwealth of Liberia and any other government, or which may hereafter be called into question, it be recommended to the Go-

vernment of Liberia to waive, as far as it can be done, with a due regard to the safety and interest of the country, the exercise of the authority claimed by said government of Liberia, until all such difficulties be adjusted by negotiation or treaty.

The letter of Benj. Merrill & E. Porter, assignees of D. Abbott & Sons, relating to interest on a compromised debt, having been read, and also the letter of Hon. Daniel P. King relating thereto, it was

Resolved, That we can see no reason for departing in their case from the general principle formerly adopted on which settlement has been made with the other creditors in like circumstances, and to whom no interest has been paid.

The minutes were read and approved.

After prayer by the Chairman, the Board adjourned without day.

JOHN MACLEAN,

Chairman.

Attest :

JOSEPH TRACY, *Clerk.*

The following are the letters of Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., S. Wilkeson, Esq., and Com. M. C. Perry, alluded to above:—

NEWARK, N. J.,
January 9, 1846.

To the Directors of the A. C. Soc'y,
Washington City:—

The pleasure I received in mingling in your deliberations at our last annual meeting, and my constantly growing interest in the colonization cause, have led me to anticipate the approaching meeting of our Board with no ordinary degree of pleasure. But it is so ordered in Providence that I cannot be with you, having been confined to the house by sickness for nearly two months, and still unable to leave it. I regard the approaching meeting of the Board, the most important one ever held or probably ever will be held. The cause has obviously approached a crisis. It must and I trust it will be advanced upon somewhat an altered basis; if not, I fear it may suffer in many of its important interests. I believe the time has come

when an experiment should be made of the capabilities of the colonists for their own support and self government. As long as they remain without acknowledged independence, these capabilities can never be properly developed. I am then strongly in favor of an immediate and open declaration of the entire independence of the Liberian government, and of her rights to the exercise of all the privileges, and the enjoyment of all the immunities of an independent sovereignty. Having made this declaration, I would have immediate application made to the governments of England, France, and of our own country, to recognise the independence of the same. So important do I view this subject that if necessary I would despatch to England and France a special messenger to secure the end contemplated.

Our own State Society at its recent annual meeting, almost unanimously, two only dissenting, recommended the adoption of the constitution proposed by the Massachusetts Society. I am more and more convinced, and from conversation with intelligent gentlemen, I am fully confirmed in this opinion, that the only present prospect of benefit to the colored race, is to be found in the colonization enterprise. It has had my hearty co-operation, for more than twenty years, and I am happy to say that the interest taken in the cause, in my own congregation, and indeed throughout this vicinity, was never greater than it is now.

May you be wisely guided in your deliberations, and may a kind Providence smile more and more upon our interesting cause.

I am, gentlemen, with the highest regard,
Yours, &c.,
A. D. EDDY.

By his daughter,
B. A. EDDY.

BUFFALO,
January 16, 1846.

REV. W. McLAIN:

DEAR SIR:—Nothing but my inability to travel, prevents my attending your annual meeting.

I hope the Directors will come to the conclusion, that the time has arrived when Liberia must assume her independence. On some accounts, it would be better, that the present relation should continue; but I have no fears of the ultimate success of the colony, if they are left to manage their own political affairs. The American Colonization Society will still exist, and I hope with increased power and efficiency, and will continue to exert as great an influence on the colony, should

it become independent, as she ever has done.

Present my respects to the members of your Board; and believe me,

Your friend,
S. WILKESON.

NEW YORK,
January 19, 1846.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter of the 9th inst., in which you express a wish that I should attend the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, which commences its session to-morrow, at Washington. Nothing would give me greater pleasure, than to become acquainted with the distinguished officers and managers of that excellent institution, and to communicate freely to them all the information I possess in regard to the African settlements, but the necessary execution of some particular duties assigned me by the Secretary of the Navy, will put it out of my power to visit Washington at this time.

I should regret this the more, if I could be satisfied that any thing I could say in addition to what has been embodied in my official and other written communications, would have any influence in bringing others to think as I do upon the subject of African colonization.

From the earliest period of my acquaintance with your Society, when as 1st lieutenant of the sloop-of-war Cyane, I sailed from this port in company with the ship Elizabeth, freighted with the first party of emigrants to Africa, and during subsequent cruises to the coast, the last as commander of the American squadron on that station; I have never for a moment ceased to believe that the cause in which you are embarked is one of righteousness and justice.

Few have had better opportunities than myself of tracing the fortunes of the Liberian colony: I have seen it in every vicissitude of trial, and have been astonished, that a handful of uneducated blacks, many of them emancipated slaves, should have reared up a government of their own; possessing as it does so many claims to the characteristics of wisdom, order, and morality.

In looking at these extraordinary results, and in witnessing the comforts, and the religious and social order of these people, one is irresistibly led to the conclusion, that the Almighty has had them in his especial keeping, and for some wise purpose of His merciful providence.

It would seem that this part of Africa was never designed for the habitation of the white man. Its pestilential climate

effectually forbids the wily encroachments of "the Pale faces," upon these exclusive possessions of the descendants of Ham. But it is to the white man these very descendants are to look for aid to enable them to build up an empire in their own fruitful country—not only fruitful, but congenial, in climate and temperature, after acclimation, to the constitution of black men.

It has always been a matter of surprise to me, that the efforts of the Colonization Society have not been more liberally sustained. I can conceive of no charity which commends itself more directly to the sympathies of philanthropists, both in this country and England—as by contributing freely to the objects of this institution, the white man renders justice in part, for the wrong inflicted upon the negro in tearing him from his country.

I have had reason of late to doubt the sincerity of England in her exclusive pretensions of sympathy for the condition of

the black man, and especially in her apparent efforts to suppress the slave trade. This abominable traffic might have been entirely destroyed years ago if the powers of Europe, who by treaty stipulations have granted the mutual right of search, upon the African station, had coupled this stipulation with a law "similar to that of the United States," making it piracy for the respective subjects of the contracting powers to be engaged in the transportation of slaves from Africa. Of the hundreds of these villains (principally Portuguese and Spaniards) who are annually captured in slave vessels by British cruisers not one, so far as I know, has ever been brought to punishment.

With every wish for your success in your benevolent undertaking,

I am, dear sir,

Your most ob't serv't,

M. C. PERRY.

Rev. W. McLAIN.

Life Members of the American Colonization Society,

CONSTITUTED IN 1845.

Rev. C. B. Kittredge, Westboro', Mass.; Rev. A. A. Wood, W. Springfield, Mass.; Rev. N. Gale, Ware Village, Massachusetts; Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, D. D., Randolph, Massachusetts; Mrs. Ellen M. Crawford, North Adams, Massachusetts; Rev. James Bates, Granby, Massachusetts; Dea. John T. Farwell, Fitchburg, Massachusetts; Rev. G. W. McPhail, Fredericksburg, Va.; Rev. B. Frost, Concord, Massachusetts; Rev. M. P. Braman, South Danvers, Massachusetts; Mrs. Mary P. Braman, South Danvers, Massachusetts; E. A. Pearson, Esq., Harvard, Massachusetts; Mrs. Margaret E. Blanford, Harvard, Massachusetts; Rev. Mr. Fitz, Ipswich, Massachusetts; Rev. M. G. Wheeler, Williamsburg, Massachusetts; Rev. John Johnstone, Jersey City, New Jersey; Mrs. Nancy C. Reynolds, Norwich, Connecticut; Rev. Ebenezer Phillips, Williamsburg, Massachusetts; Rev. John Woodbridge, D. D., Hadley, Mass.; Rev. Samuel C. Bartlett, Monson, Mass.; Rev. Samuel Hunt, Natick, Massachusetts; Rev. D. G. Doak, Clarksville, Virginia; James Hayward, Esq., Boston, Massachusetts; Jared Sparks, Esq., Cambridge, Massachusetts; Miss Rebecca Kittredge, Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Abraham Vanmeter, Esq., Lexington, Kentucky; Col. R. Quarls, Lexington, Kentucky; Cassius M. Clay, Esq., Lexington, Kentucky; M. T. Scott, Esq., Lexington, Kentucky; David A. Sayre, Esq., Lexington, Kentucky; B. W. Dudley, M. D., Lexington, Kentucky; Rev. Morris E. White, Southampton, Massachusetts; Rev. John H. Brisbee, Waltham, Massachusetts; Jonathan A. Hyde, Chesterville, Maine; Edward C. Hyde, Bangor, Maine; Mrs. Jane Kell, Princeton, Ind.; William Rodes, Lexington, Kentucky; Gen. James Shelby, Lexington, Kentucky; F. Dewes, Lexington, Kentucky; R. C. Boggs, Athens, Kentucky; James Embry, Athens, Kentucky; Hector P. Lewis, Lexington, Kentucky; Rev. Timothy A. Taylor, Slatersville, Rhode Island; Nathaniel Winn, Danville, Kentucky; Dea. Charles Bennett, Fairfield, Connecticut; Owen D. Winn, Athens, Kentucky; Richard Spurr, Athens, Kentucky; Robert Marshall, Athens, Kentucky; John Gess, Athens, Kentucky; James Valandingham, Athens, Kentucky; Thomas H. Shelby, Lexington, Kentucky; Herschel Foote, Euclid, Ohio; W. Wright, Woodstock, Vermont; Rev. John White Chickering, Portland, Maine; D. Henderson, Jersey City, New Jersey; Abel Conner, Henniker, New Hampshire; Major John Alexander, Lexington, Va.; Rev. E. Edwin Hall, Guilford, Connecticut; Mrs. Jane McMaster, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. Ann Fleaming, Princeton, Ind.; Rev. D. H. Hamilton, Trumansburg, N. Y.; Charles N. Talbot, Esq., New York, N. Y.; Mrs. E. M. Monroe, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. Harriet Douglas Cruger, New York, N. Y.; George Douglas, Esq., New York, N. Y.; William Douglas, Esq., New York, N. Y.; Rev. Abiel Abbot, Peterborough, New Hampshire.

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HON. HENRY CLAY.

VICE PRESIDENTS:
(VIDE PAGE 62.)

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Receipts of the American Colonization Society, From the 22d December, 1845, to the 20th January, 1846.

MAINE.		Freeport—Doct. Jno. A. Hyde, \$2,	
By Capt. George Barker:—		Mr. Nye, \$5, Mrs. Haring-	
North Yarmouth Centre—Rev. Ca-		leb Hobart, 2d payment on	
life membership.....	5 00	\$1.....	18 00
			18 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Capt. George Barker:—

Dover—Dr. Ezra Green..... 5 00

By Dea. Samuel Tracy:—

Lebanon—Benj. Colburn, \$2, Dea. Isaac Allen, \$1, Mrs. Stephen Kindrick, 50 cts., O. S. Martin, 50 cts., Cash, 35 cts., Anna Hurlburt, 25 cts., Mrs. Eastabrook, 25 cts., Oliver Sterns, \$1, Daniel Richardson, \$1, Jos. Wood, \$2 50, Sam. Wood, 2d, \$1.

10 35

15 35

VERMONT.

By Dea. Samuel Tracy:—

West Hartford—Lucius Hazen, Esq., \$1, Cash, 25 cts..... 1 25*Stow*—Rev. H. Carlton..... 1 00*Morrisville*—Hon. D. P. Noyes... 3 50*Hartford*—J. Tracy, jr..... 5 00

Windsor—Rev. T. Kidder, \$1, Mrs. Kidder, \$2, C. B. Kidder, 10 cts., H. E. Kidder, 5 cts., Mrs. S. Torrey, 50 cts., Rev. F. Butler, \$1, Miss Mary Aldrich, 25 cts., J. W. Hubbard \$1.

5 90

Putney—J. Grout, annual subscription, \$5, Collection in Rev. Amos Foster's congregation, \$4 07, Phineas White, balance to constitute him a life-member of the Am. Col. Society, \$20.

29 07

45 72

MASSACHUSETTS.

By Capt. George Barker:—

Plainfield—Miss Martha Hallock, 50

NEW YORK.

By Capt. George Barker:—

New York—Chas. N. Talbot, \$100, Mrs. E. M. Monroe, by Mrs. H. D. Cruger, \$100, Mrs. Harriet Douglas Cruger, \$100, Geo. Douglas, Esq., by Wm. Douglas, \$100, Wm. Douglas, Esq., \$100.

500 00

Cambridge—Collection in Rev.*Dr. Bullion's Church*..... 7 00

507 00

NEW JERSEY.

Pitts Grove—A friend to Colonization, by Rev. G. W. Janvier,

3 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By Mr. Hamilton:—

Washington City—Mrs. King.... 4 85

VIRGINIA.

Halifax C.H.—Miss Sarah Bruce, annual subscription, \$50, Rev. J. Grammer, an. sub., \$20.....

70 00

University of Va.—Misses Terrill, per Mrs. Attkisson.....

5 00

75 00

ALABAMA.

Mobile—Daniel Wheeler, to purchase territory.....

50 00

IOWA TERRITORY.

Fairfield—Collection in Presby.

Ch., by Rev. L. G. Bell, pastor, 8 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Through the Miss. State Col. Society:—

Natchez—L. R. Marshall, \$100,

Toward the \$15,000 for the purchase of territory—J. Railey,

Esq., \$1,000, John Murdock,

Esq., \$1,000, David Hunt, Esq.,

\$1,000, Alvarez Fish, Esq.,

\$900, (with \$100 paid previous-ly.).....

4,000 00

(N. B. The donation of S. Duncan, Esq., of \$1,000, acknowledged in last number of the Repository, should have been to the credit of the Miss. Col. Society.)

Total Contributions.....\$4,722 41

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—*Freeport*—Dr. Jno. A.

Hyde, for '45 and '46..... 8 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—By Dea.

Sam'l Tracy—*Lebanon*—Col.

Ezra Alden, \$1 50, Miss M. J.

Baker, \$1 50, Ira Gates, \$1 50,

Dea. S. Wood, 2d, \$1 50.....

6 00

VERMONT.—*Royalton*—E. Wild,Esq., \$1 50. *Morrisville*—Hon.David P. Noyes, \$1 50. *Thetford*

—Wm. H. Latham, for '45 and

'46, \$3.....

6 00

MASSACHUSETTS.—By Dr. Ten-

ney—*Brimfield*—Ezra Perry, for

'46, \$1 50, Henry F. Brown, for

'46, \$1 50, Alfred Hitchcock,

for '46, \$1 75, Rev. S. G. Par-

tridge, '46, \$1 50, Dea. Bishop,

for '46, \$1 50. *Uxbridge*—Mos-

ses Taft, Esq., for '46, \$1 50.

Upton—Maj. E. Warren, for

'46, \$1 50, P. G. Wood, for 6

months, 75 cts. *Worcester*—

Executor of Hon. Dan'l Waldo,

to Jan., '47, \$4, Executor of

Elizabeth Waldo, \$4.....

19 50

NEW YORK.—By Capt. George

Barker—*New York*—Collec-

tions from sundry subscribers..

154 50

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Kittaning*—

Hon. Robt. Orr, in full to Jan. '46,

7 50

VIRGINIA.—*Richmond*—E. Minor

Attkisson, for 1846.....

2 00

Total Repository..... 196 50

Total Contributions..... 4,722 42

Aggregate Amount.....\$4,918 92

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Vol. XXII.]

WASHINGTON, MARCH, 1846.

[No. 3.

First Annual Report of the Illinois State Colonization Society ;

DECEMBER 8, 1845.

THE commencement of every undertaking, involving important consequences, is necessarily attended with numerous difficulties. The attempt to establish a Colonization Society within our own State has not been an exception to our usual experience. Some three or four years since, an effort was made which promised much for the future, but the zeal, which was then manifested, speedily abated, and the cause, for a season, was abandoned. The exertions, however, in January, 1845, of the Rev. Robert S. Finley, an experienced and efficient friend to the project, infused fresh spirit among those who were favorably disposed to its success, and was immediately followed by the organization of the present society.

Agents were appointed by the Board of Managers, whose duty it was to diffuse information upon the subject of colonization; to collect funds to aid the enterprize, and to establish auxiliary societies throughout the State. In consequence, however, of sickness and other causes, less has been accomplished than was anticipated; but still sufficient to encourage its friends and induce them to commence another year with invigorated confidence.

The great obstacle to the rapid advancement of the interests of the society, is the want of definite information in reference to the objects it proposes to accomplish, and the situation of the colonies that demand its patronage. Wherever these have been explained, and the requisite knowledge imparted, preconceived prejudices have been dissipated, and the most gratifying results have followed.

As one of the most effectual means of accomplishing this desirable end, the Board of Managers caused the African Repository to be forwarded to 400 clergymen throughout the State, with the expectation that a knowledge of its contents would thus become disseminated throughout the communities in which they respectively reside, and that each should become, in effect, an agent, in forwarding the great enterprize of African colonization. Through its instrumentality, a detailed statement of the situation of the colonies, their progress in population, the arts and sciences, their internal resources, the increasing importance of their commercial relations, with whatever in their history is calculated to interest, is carried into every portion of our State, and every minister

of the Gospel becomes a nucleus, around whom may be gathered a society, and from whom will radiate that knowledge, of which he becomes the depository.

During the past year the Board of Managers have been informed of the organization of thirty-five auxiliary societies, numbering about eight hundred members. About \$650 have been collected within the State for the purposes of colonization.

Although the contributions have not been so great, nor the benefits so extensive as could have been desired within our own State, yet we derive great encouragement from the success which has attended the efforts of other societies throughout the Union. An increasing interest has been manifested, wherever the subject of colonization has been introduced and its legitimate objects explained. In Massachusetts the receipts during the past year into the treasury of the State Society were upwards of \$6,000; and in New York they were nearly the same amount, besides several munificent donations to the Parent Society, while those who are conversant with the matter, represent the progress of the colonization spirit, in those states to be of the most flattering character. The State Society of Missouri has recently been reorganized, and in Kentucky the most liberal feeling has been manifested; about \$5,000 have been raised in that State during the past year for the purchase of territory in Liberia, for the settlement of its own emigrants, a company of whom are expected to leave in a few days to found a settlement to be called "KENTUCKY." One thousand dollars have also been secured there towards the purchase of a packet, designed to leave New Orleans twice a year for Liberia, for the encouragement of emigration to that colony.

It is also proposed to raise the sum of \$10,000 in the west and southwest, for the accomplishment of this object, and no doubt is entertained of the final success of the undertaking.

Communications from various portions of our country have been addressed to the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, which according to its last annual report, "furnish a mass of concurrent testimony in favor of this great cause which cannot be gainsayed or resisted. In view of them it is impossible to doubt that colonization has a deep seat in the affections, and a strong hold on the benevolence of the great body of our countrymen who have given to it the slightest attention."

The Commonwealth of Liberia is represented to be in a most flourishing condition. Indeed, when we reflect upon the difficulties which have always surrounded the infancy of every settlement, arising from the diseases of the climate, the proximity of savage tribes, the jealousy of hostile nations, and the absence of the necessaries of life, we cannot but congratulate ourselves upon the stability of this colony, and the rapidity with which it has risen to its present prosperous position. In December of 1822, it consisted only of thirty-five souls; now it contains upwards of three thousand. More than fifteen thousand of the surrounding natives have sought the protection of its laws, and are enjoying the blessings of civilized institutions similar to our own. It has entered into treaties of friendship with about one hundred thousand more who have pledged themselves to abandon the traffic in slaves, and renounce their heathen usages. More than one-half of the colonists are reputable professors of religion, supporting twenty-three churches; tem-

perance and other benevolent societies are cheerfully sustained, and exercise a happy influence over their morals.

Within a few months past its population has been increased by the addition of ninety-two emigrants from New Orleans, two hundred and thirty-eight from Norfolk, one hundred and eighty of whom left near the commencement of last month. Another company is expected to leave New Orleans, in the month of January, which will probably consist of about one hundred emigrants.

The colony extends about three hundred miles along the coast. In 1821 the agents of the Colonization Society attempted to purchase a tract for their first settlement at Grand Bassa; but the obstinate refusal of the natives to abandon the slave trade was an insuperable obstacle. In December, however, of the same year, Cape Mesurado was purchased upon that indispensable condition. In 1825 another tract was purchased on the St. Paul's, by Mr. Ashmun then governor. Of this territory he remarked, that "along this beautiful river were formerly scattered, in Africa's better days, innumerable native hamlets; and till within the last twenty years, nearly the whole river-board, for one or two miles back, was under the slight culture which obtains among the natives of this country. But the population had been wasted by the rage for trading in slaves, with which the constant presence of trading vessels, and the introduction of foreign luxuries, have inspired them. The south bank of this river, and all the intervening country between it and the Mesurado, have been from this cause nearly desolated of inhabitants. A few detached, solitary plantations, scattered at long intervals through the tract, just serve to interrupt the silence and relieve the

gloom which reigns over the whole region."

There are now nine settlements in the colony. Of these, Monrovia, the seat of government, is the largest, containing a population of about one thousand. On the St. Paul's river there are two settlements, Caldwell and Millsburg. On an arm of St. Paul's river, called Stockton Creek, is New Georgia, the settlement of those recaptured Africans who were restored to the land of their nativity by the United States government. At the mouth of the Junk river is the settlement of Marshall, and on the St. John's are those of Edina, Bassa Cove and Bexley; further down the coast is that of Greenville, near the mouth of the Sinou river. Besides these are two others, one on the Sinou river, and the other on the St. Paul's.

Writing of Cape Mesurado, in 1844, Com. Perry says—"I first saw this beautiful promontory, when its dense forests were only inhabited by wild beasts; since then I have visited it thrice, and each time have noticed with infinite satisfaction, its progressive improvement. The cape has now upon its summit, a growing town, having several churches, a mission establishment, school-house, a building for the meeting of courts, printing presses, warehouses, shops, &c. In fact, it possesses most of the conveniences of a small seaport town in the United States, and it is not unusual to see at anchor in its capacious road, on the same day, one or more vessels of war and two or three merchant vessels. I am told that the agricultural prospects of the colony are brightening. It appears to me, however, that the settlers are much more inclined to commerce and small trade than to agricultural pursuits, and this is the universal propensity of the colored people at

all the settlements upon the coast of whatever nation. At Cape Palmas I had an opportunity of seeing the small farms or clearings of the colonists; these exhibited the fruit of considerable labor, and were gradually assuming the appearance of well cultivated fields. At all the settlements the established laws are faithfully administered, the morals of the people are good, and the houses of religion are well attended; in truth, the settlers as a community, appear to be strongly imbued with religious feelings."

- The colony is divided into two counties, Montserado and Grand Bassa, in each of which courts are regularly held. The form of government is similar to that of the State governments in the United States. All of its officers are blacks, including the Governor, who is the only one appointed by the American Colonization Society. Its legislature is composed of ten representatives, who are elected by the people, and hold an annual session. The colonial physician, in writing upon this subject, says, that "in visiting the legislature and the different courts during their sessions, any unprejudiced individual cannot fail to be impressed with feelings of respect for the authorities of the colony, and with the conviction of the fact, that in a country in which the mind as well as the body is unfettered, the power of self-government does not depend upon the color of the skin. And when we take into consideration the fact, that the majority of the colonists were brought up in slavery, and came to Liberia without any education, our surprise will not be, that the colony has not advanced more rapidly, but that it continues to exist at all."

Most of the usual productions of tropical climates thrive well in Liberia. The coffee tree will grow

as freely and yield as abundantly as perhaps in any other part of the world. At some future period, its fruit will be the principal staple production, and the most profitable article of exportation. The cotton tree will yield abundantly, and the sugar cane grows luxuriantly, but cannot at present be manufactured to advantage for want of capital. Indeed such is the variety and value of its productions, that at no distant day a lucrative commerce must be established between the colony and other nations. The imports during the last two years amounted to \$157,829, and the exports during the same period, to \$123,694. The *Liberia Herald* states that "the commerce and trade of the colony have been steadily on the increase. According to the official returns the imports for a single quarter exceeded \$40,000, and the exports were about the same. The country has immense resources. It only requires industry and indomitable perseverance to develop them."

"The receipts into the colonial treasury, chiefly from import duties, were sufficient to meet the current expenses of the commonwealth. These receipts would be vastly increased, if all the sea coast was under the jurisdiction of the colony, by which smuggling and the introduction of goods free of duty would be prevented."

The influence of the colony upon the slave trade has been of the most flattering character. For centuries, Africa has been plundered of her children without a single voice raised in her behalf, and thousands upon thousands have been annually carried away into hopeless captivity. Many sections of her territory have become entirely depopulated from the violence of intestine wars, excited by the cupidity of the slave dealer, and dense forests have covered the spot where once were thriving

villages and extensive towns. "The two slaving stations of Cape Mount and Cape Mesurado," says Mr. Ashmun, "have for several ages been desolated of every thing valuable, as well as the intervening very fertile and beautiful tract of country. The forests have remained untouched, all moral virtue has been extinguished in the people, and their industry annihilated by this one ruinous cause."

The editor of the *Liberia Herald*, referring to the earliest period in the history of the colony, states, that "the colonists then felt, in its deadliest force, the blighting influence of the slave trade. It raged on every side, heralded by conflagration and murder, the whole country was in a state of consternation. All lawful trade was suspended; agriculture was entirely neglected; and the whole attention of the natives was absorbed in pursuing and eluding pursuit. It appeared that the utter extinction of the tribes was at hand."

The colonial authorities were anxious to destroy this desolating traffic; and as the most effectual method, various tracts of territory were purchased at different times, that an absolute control might be exercised by virtue of a title in the soil. For the distance of three hundred miles on the sea coast, the slave trade is abolished with the exception of one factory at New Cesters. The surrounding native tribes, including at least a population of one hundred thousand have pledged themselves in the most solemn treaties to abstain from this demoralizing and ruinous traffic. As the settlements extend, the business will decrease. The inhabitants of every village will become watchful sentinels over the safety of the natives, and will join together in preserving their liberties from aggression. And if at some future period, the whole coast shall be lined with colonies, imbued

with the same spirit and established upon the same principle, the slave trade will have been entirely banished from the western shores of Africa.

The principle of colonization is the most effectual and economical method of attaining this object. The whole slave trading coast of Western Africa, is estimated at four thousand miles, which if in the market at \$133½ a mile, the estimated value of the tract which the American Colonization Society is now attempting to purchase, would cost \$533,333. The expense, including interest on the first cost for two years, of our squadron of eighty guns, which the United States is bound by the Ashburton treaty, to keep on the African coast for the suppression of the slave trade, is \$613,272, being enough to buy the whole four thousand miles and leave a surplus of \$79,939, while the annual expense of the British squadrons employed in watching the slave trade for several years past has been estimated at about two millions and a half. According to a Parliamentary return of 1843, the total expense to the British government of every thing connected with the suppression of this trade, including her settlements on the African coast established for that purpose, drawn up with great care from official documents, amounted to £22,429,271, or about \$100,000,000, down to the beginning of 1839. The inefficiency of this immense naval expenditure is thus alluded to in the *London Morning Herald*:—"It is now sixty years since Englishmen directed their attention to the suppression of this destructive traffic, and forty-four years since England employed her great naval power to crush this scourge of Africa, this disgrace to Christian nations, and indelible blot on the civilized world; all her exertions have, however, been fruitless,

ending even to increase the horrors of the trade." And referring to the system of colonization it remarks, that "since the proper settlement of Natal, the barbarous Zoolas, the Tartars and Huns of southern Africa, who spread ruin and a desert wherever they marched, seeing the effects of good government, and feeling the advantages of security and industry, have turned their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks, and now sell their produce, instead of butchering and selling their captives. At the date of the last accounts, they were commencing to extend cultivation by raising both sugar and cotton, for which their fine soil and climate are well adapted. In the American settlement in Liberia, unsupported as it has been, affairs are marching in the same train."

The money thus expended by the different nations that have entered into a treaty for the suppression of this traffic, would be amply sufficient to purchase the whole line of coast and colonize with the most desirable rapidity. The maintenance of a naval force is a continual expense which cannot be expected to decrease, while the great burden of colonization consists in the original establishment of the colonies and their support during infancy. As they increase in population and grow in wealth, and become connected in commercial relations with other countries, their dependence is lessened, while their means for suppressing the slave trade becomes proportionably great. Gov. Roberts remarks in his last message to the colonial legislature, that "it is a subject for grateful remark that through the interposition of this government, the cruel and inhuman wars that have existed for the last five years, and furnished so many cargoes of human beings to be transported across the Atlantic into perpetual slavery, and which

have almost annihilated the trade of these colonies with the north-east section of the interior, have happily been brought to a close, and we are permitted to rejoice in the prospect of returning intercourse with the tribes of that section of country."

He also states in another communication, that "the chiefs [of the New Cess country] are getting tired of the slave trade; they find it is depopulating their country and depriving them of the means of protecting themselves from the aggressions of hostile tribes, and have therefore expressed a wish that the Americans would purchase the country. I sent a commissioner down some six weeks ago to effect a purchase, but the slavers established there managed to prevent the sale. I think, however, that notwithstanding the opposition of these abominable creatures, if I can meet the chiefs in person, I shall succeed, and if so, it will be the means of effectually abolishing the slave trade between the two extremes of colonial jurisdiction. The chiefs also of Little Bassa have agreed to sell the residue of their territory to the Society. Should I succeed in these purchases it will be quite an acquisition to the colony."

The Secretary of the American Colonization Society states, "that Liberia has suppressed the slave trade for about 300 miles along the seaboard, with the exception of two remaining factories, and that it would put these down if it could raise the means to purchase the territory on which they are situated. It is a fact, that the whole region of Liberia was little else than a storehouse and an outlet for slaves before its settlement by the colony; so that it may be fairly estimated, that at least 20,000 Africans have been kept back from slavery every year through the instrumentality of our colonists."

The purchase of this territory the American Colonization Society is now endeavoring to effect. Although the colonies stretch along the coast for 300 miles, it has acquired a property in the soil for about half that distance only. The remainder can be obtained for \$15,000 or \$20,000. About \$17,000 have been subscribed towards completing this purchase. It is desirable it should be effected immediately, before the territory passes into other hands. The safety and interests of the colony demand that the government should extend its jurisdiction over every intermediate point between its extremities, and obtain an absolute control over the whole territory. When that shall have been accomplished, we may expect the last vestige of the slave trade to be swept from its coast, and that not a single factory shall remain to curse and desolate its shores.

The missionary influence of the colonies also deserves the most serious consideration. The repeated attempts by white men to explore the interior regions of Africa have proved most signal failures. They have speedily fallen victims to the malignity of the climate, and all hope of introducing the blessings of civilization and Christianity is precluded, unless it be done through the agency of the natives themselves. Expedition after expedition has been fitted out from the English ports on the island of Ascension in vain; and criminals have been offered their pardon on condition of exploring this continent at the risk of sacrificing their lives.

Since the establishment of the colony of Liberia, however, the most happy influence has been exercised. More than 15,000 of the natives are living within its territory and enjoying the protection of its laws. Distant tribes have entered into treaties

with its government, and are adopting the manners and customs of civilized life. They have pledged themselves to abstain from their heathen usages; have expressed the most anxious desire to learn the English language; have sent for teachers and missionaries, and have become perfectly accessible to the regenerating influence of Christianity.

In his message to the colonial legislature, Gov. Roberts, referring to these treaties, remarks:—

“They will have the effect of bringing the natives into a closer connexion with the colony, cause them to identify our interests with their own, and will no doubt, ultimately, have the effect of drawing them from their present condition of heathenism and idolatry to the blessings of civilization and Christianity. Tribes far beyond us are now making application for citizenship, and to be identified with us in laws and government.”

The subject of education is claiming general attention, and the colonists are strongly convinced of its importance in securing their future happiness and prosperity. Measures have been adopted for the establishment of a system of public schools, and here are to be educated, not only the future legislators of an African Republic, but those teachers and missionaries who are to explore the hidden recesses of this vast continent, imparting in their progress a knowledge of the arts and sciences of civilized life, and of the principles of the Christian religion. Liberia is a brilliant spot upon its surface, from which will emanate those effulgent beams which are destined to illumine its most benighted regions. It is the nursery of beneficence and piety, and her sons and daughters will be found transplanted among the heathen tribes of Africa, exercising their missionary influence until paganism shall bow throughout its whole ex-

tent before the genius of Christianity.*

In conclusion, the Board of Managers would strongly recommend the scheme of colonization as the most efficient and practicable method of promoting the welfare of the colored population of our own country and the continent of Africa. They would particularly recommend, that measures be taken for the purchase of territory by this society, where emigrants may locate, who are sent under its patronage. This plan has been adopted by other State Societies. Bassa Cove was established under the auspices of the United Colonization Societies of Pennsylvania and New York. About eighty miles south-east of Bassa Cove, on the river Sinou, the Mississippi Colonization Society have purchased territory and commenced a colony. The Louisiana Society proposes the settlement of a colony on the opposite side of the same river. About one hundred emigrants will shortly leave New Orleans, to found the settlement of Kentucky; and one of the most flourishing in Liberia is that of

New Maryland at Cape Palmas, founded under the patronage of the State of Maryland, from which the society receives \$10,000 annually to aid its operations.

While other States are thus endeavoring to advance the progress of colonization, we trust that our society may follow their brilliant example by establishing another settlement under its own peculiar protection and patronage; that the colony of New Illinois may be added to the confederacy; and that the United States of Africa, like our own, may rapidly rise into importance and swell into grandeur and power. By uniting our untiring efforts with those of its friends throughout the Union, "we may live," in the language of Pitt, "to behold the natives of Africa engaged in the calm occupation of industry, in the pursuits of just and legitimate commerce. We may behold the beams of science and philosophy breaking in upon that land, blazing with full lustre and illuminating and invigorating the most distant extremities of that immense continent."

[From the Christian Advocate and Journal.]

Letter from Dr. Eugenbeel.

Funeral Ceremonies among the Native Africans—Influences and Effects of Superstition—Visit to the Graves of two deceased Natives.

MESSRS. EDITORS AND BRETHREN:—

Presuming that some of your readers may desire to peruse short narratives relative to the manners and customs of the untutored and superstitious aborigines of this land of ignorance and degradation; and sup-

posing such narratives may, in some measure, tend to touch chords of sympathy, and arouse emotions of pity in the breasts of generous and benevolent citizens of my native land, for the benighted sons and daughters of Africa, I have thought that occasional brief statements of personal observations among the sable children of the forest may indirectly tend, in some degree, to the abolition of

* We here omit a paragraph in the Report, relating to the interference of the British with the affairs of Liberia, the subject having undergone a thorough investigation in our last number.—ED. REPOS.

such superstitious and idolatrous rites, and to the advancement of our holy Christianity among them.

I rejoice that the standard of Christianity has been erected on the shores of Africa, and that the banner of the cross of our Emanuel is now waving in triumph, in many places, which, a few years ago, were the sites of the barracoons of the abominable slave trader, or of the slaughter-houses of human sacrifices. With heartfelt delight I have beheld companies of the rising generation assembled in the schools of Christian missionaries, and attentive audiences sitting under the sound of the Gospel of Christ. But, on the other hand, I have seen exhibitions of the debasing influences of the grossest superstition, operating alike on the childish tyro and the venerable and patriarchal-looking sire tottering on the brink of eternity, without God and without hope in the world.

In this communication, I propose to give a brief statement of the ceremonies of a funeral which I witnessed a few months ago in the Bassa country. The subject of these ceremonies was a woman, one of the wives of a man of considerable consequence among his countrymen. On my arrival at the town I found the people engaged in dancing, drumming, hallooing, and firing guns around the dead body of the woman, which lay on a mat in the sunshine, in a state of great offensiveness from approaching putrefaction, she having died four days before. This was late in the afternoon, and they had been engaged during all the preceding part of the day in these kind of preparatory ceremonies. Near the head of the corpse, I observed a small box, in which they put a pitcher, an empty bottle, some cotton cloth, beads, tobacco, a pipe, a quantity of rice, and several other articles, for the use of the woman

during her passage to the other world. I also observed a basin and an iron pot near the box, all of which things they intended to put with her into the grave. I saw them kill two goats, one of which was to be put into the grave with the dead body, the other was for a funeral feast for the king and the rest of the nobility.

The next part of the ceremonies was as follows:—One of the men held a small *white chicken* in his hand, (the chicken used at funerals must, in all cases, be *white*;) and placed its mouth near some rice, which had been put upon the breast of the corpse. The chicken ate a portion of the rice, and this seemed to gratify them very much. I afterward learned that this was done in order to ascertain whether the woman had died in consequence of having “made witch,” and the witch having caught herself. If the chicken had refused to eat, it would have been indubitable evidence to them that she had made witch. But as the poor hungry chicken could not resist the temptation to eat, when food was placed before it, they concluded that somebody else had witched her; for the natives of this part of Africa almost universally believe that all persons who die, whether from accident or disease, except very old persons, are witched; that is, that their death is caused by some other person or persons having “made witch” for them.

The next part of the ceremonies was performed by the old king, who was a very aged, grave, and dignified looking man, (if the last term can be applied to an uneducated native African.) He approached the corpse, and while leaning on his staff, *addressed the dead woman*, during the space of about twenty minutes. The substance of his address was afterward interpreted to me. He told the dead woman that she was going on a

very long journey, but that she must not get tired, and that sooner or later she would arrive at her journey's end. He told her he would have kept her out of the ground for a longer time, and would have had more ceremonies over her if they were not so busy at that time in "cutting farm." He also told her that she must tell Gropaw (God) what they were doing in this world; and that, after awhile, he would come to see him himself. A great many other little particulars he told her to tell the Almighty; and he wound up his funeral discourse with a splendid peroration, highly complimentary to himself. Immediately after, which he came to me and asked me, if I did not think he was a great king? I was a little surprised at seeing so great a degree of vanity exhibited by a man apparently more than seventy years of age, notwithstanding he was a heathen.

The next part of the ceremonies, which, perhaps, was the most ludicrous, was the part which was acted by the husband of the deceased. One of the women made a small hole in the ground, near the head of the corpse, and filled it with water. The man crawled about ten yards on his hands and knees to the place; and the woman tied his hands behind him. After which he inclined his head to the ground, and sucked the water, and spat it out, first on one side and then on the other. This he did several times; and then rolled over and over, like a horse wallowing. This was done, as I afterward learned, as an evidence of his willingness to settle all "palavers"—domestic broils—which had ever existed between himself and his better half, before whose dead body he was then kneeling. He appeared to be very much mortified, in being obliged to perform so ludicrous a part in such nonsensical ceremonies. He had spent

a considerable portion of his time among the colonists; and he was quite a sensible man, in comparison with the majority of his countrymen. But so imperative are the laws and customs of native Africans, that he dared not refuse to perform his part of the ceremonies, in this case, however revolting to his feelings.

After a few more foolish feats, they wrapped the corpse in the mat, in which it had lain, which answered the purpose of both winding sheet and coffin; and hurried with it to the place of interment; to which I did not accompany them, it being at a considerable distance.

It is not uncommon for deceased persons to be kept unburied for several months, and even years. I heard of a case, in which a king was kept three years; and then buried with great pomp and ceremony. In such cases, the body undergoes a kind of smoking process, the particular manner of which I have not yet been able to ascertain. The length of time during which they are kept out of the ground, generally depends on the rank and influence of the individual during life. Criminals, or such as die in consequence of drinking the sassy-wood decoction—the judicial and infallible test in all cases of suspicion of witchcraft, and sometimes of theft and other crimes—are not honored with interment at all; but are left in some out-of-the-way place, a prey to wild beasts and birds. In some such places, the bones of hundreds of the unfortunate victims of this murderous practice present melancholy evidence of the influence and extent of superstition among the poor, ignorant natives of this country.

I may here allude to a case, to which I was called a few days ago. A native man was mortally wounded by the accidental discharge of a gun, which was the property of another

man. The wounded man died in a few hours; and the owner of the gun was immediately charged with the crime of witchcraft. Being afraid to try him within the jurisdiction of the colony, they intend to take him to the Kroo country, in order to give him the sassy-wood decoction, as a test of his guilt or innocence. And, as few persons escape death, after having taken the poisonous draught, he will, no doubt, meet the fate of thousands of his benighted countrymen, who have thus been ushered into the eternal world.

On one occasion, while taking an evening walk, I accidentally visited the graves of two deceased natives. It was a calm and lovely evening. The sun, partly obscured by the gorgeous drapery of the western sky, was gradually sinking behind the ocean waves. Slowly and sadly I was wending my way through a beautiful grove of palm-trees, near the edge of the roaring ocean; when suddenly I beheld, within a few feet of the foaming surf, two little thatched mounds, which I approached, and found to be the graves of two native Africans; one of whom, as I afterward was informed, died a few months

previously; and, on his death-bed, requested that no person should drink sassy-wood for him, or in consequence of his death; stating that no person had "made witch" for him; but that God had killed him, and that he was going to the devil. He had been partially brought under the influences of civilization. Through the opening in the little houses which covered these graves, I observed several household utensils at the head of each—bowls, mugs, pans, &c. These articles had been placed there for the use of the dead occupants of those secluded charnel-houses. Melancholy were the feelings I experienced, while I stood and gazed on the little mounds which covered the remains of these two benighted children of Africa, reposing in the dreamless slumber of the grave, on the shore of that deep, broad ocean, over whose ruffled bosom they used to glide in their light canoes; but whose narrow houses are now sprinkled by the briny spray, while the roaring sound of the breaking surf is their only funeral dirge.

J. W. LUGENBEEL.

Monrovia, Liberia,

October 4, 1845.

Commodore Perry's Views of Colonization.

THE two following articles originally appeared as anonymous communications in a New York paper. We happen to know that COMMODORE PERRY is the author of them, than whom no person is more competent to form a correct estimate of the condition and prospects of Liberia. They were written while he was on his last cruise on the western coast of Africa. He has been familiar with the operations of the Society in this coun-

try and with the history of Liberia from its originality to the present time. We have therefore great pleasure in laying his matured views before our readers. The *Commercial Advertiser*, in introducing the articles to its readers, holds the following language:—

"Colonization on the Coast of Africa.—We have within a few days past received two very valuable and interesting communications, coming from an officer of great intelligence

and high character, now with our squadron on the coast of Africa. Our readers will agree with us that the facts, the reflections and the general views contained in them, are exceedingly interesting to the people of this country at the present time, and that they do great honor to the head as well as the heart of the gallant officer from whom they come.

"We scarcely need commend them to the perusal and attention of the reader."

In these sentiments we fully concur. Liberia is much indebted to Commodore Perry for the noble efforts he has made in its behalf while discharging his duties as an officer of our navy on that coast, and we are assured that the citizens thereof hold him in high esteem, and would be rejoiced to see him again the commanding officer of our squadron on that station.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.—Circumstances have recently given me opportunities of visiting the settlements established by the American Colonization Society upon the western coast of Africa, and believing you to be an old and steady friend of that benevolent institution, I have thought that it might not be uninteresting to you to have the opinions of an impartial observer, not only in regard to the present condition of those interesting settlements, but in reference also to the prospects of their future growth and importance, and the increased influence they must eventually exercise in checking the traffic in slaves.

As the annual reports put forth by the officers of the Society have kept you informed of the progress made by the colonists since their first establishment, I shall merely remark

that the agricultural and commercial interests of the settlements are slowly, but gradually improving, and the settlers are already gathering about them many of the comforts, and not a few of the luxuries and refinements of life.

The several churches of the colony are well attended, and the people appear to be strongly imbued with moral and religious principles.

The laws of the commonwealth are adapted to the wants and conditions of the colonists, and so far as I could learn, are faithfully administered. In a word, the friends and patrons of colonization have ample cause for gratulation and thankfulness that their work of benevolence has been attended with a success so highly encouraging.

In truth I cannot but believe that the colony of Liberia is firmly and permanently established, and that it possesses, at this early period of its existence, the germ of a powerful empire, to be populated by a class of people hitherto unknown, at least to modern times, *a community of blacks destined to enjoy all the advantages of civilization, and to exercise its full share of political influence in the family of nations.*

To make certain this glorious scheme of moral and political enfranchisement of the colored race, nothing more will be required than reasonable aid from the Federal and State Governments, and a fair share of the contributions annually bestowed by the American public for benevolent and religious purposes.

It was warmly recommended by those great men, James Madison, Rufus King, and John Marshall, and by many others of their time, that a part of the proceeds of the public lands should be devoted to the emancipation of domestic slaves and their colonization in Africa.*

* Resolution submitted, by Mr. Rufus King, to the U. S. Senate, February 18, 1825:—

Now let us suppose that with the aid recommended by the distinguished persons just mentioned, these settlements had by a natural consequence greatly increased in number and importance; how many slaves would have been gladly emancipated by their masters, and how many already freed, who are now groveling in the United States, would in Liberia have attained to competency and to the independent exercise of their own thoughts, opinions and movements.

Then looking to the influence the

present settlements have already exercised in suppressing the slave trade, let us imagine how much greater would have been that influence if those settlements had been multiplied and extended.

It is useless to talk of destroying this vile traffic in any other way than by belting the whole coast with Christian settlements, unless the European powers should follow the example of the United States and declare it to be piracy, and then faithfully enforce the law.

The only nations who appear to

"Resolved, That as soon as the portion of the existing funded debt of the United States, for the payment of which the public land of the United States is pledged, shall have been paid off, then, and thenceforth, the whole of the public land of the United States with the nett proceeds of all future sales thereof, shall constitute and form a fund, which is hereby appropriated; and the faith of the United States is pledged that the said fund shall be inviolably applied to aid the emancipation of such slaves within any of the United States, and aid the removal of such slaves, and the removal of such free people of color, in any of the said States, as by the laws of the states, respectively may be allowed to be emancipated or removed to any territory or country without the limits of the United States of America."

Extract of a letter from Ex-President JAMES MADISON to R. R. GURLEY, Esq., dated December 29, 1831:

"In contemplating the pecuniary resources needed for the removal of such a number to so great a distance, my thoughts and hopes have been long turned to the rich funds presented in the Western lands of the nation, which will soon entirely cease to be under a pledge for another object. The great one in question is truly a national character, and it is known that distinguished patriots not dwelling in slave-holding states have viewed the object in that light, and would be willing to let the national domain be a resource for effecting it.

"Should it be remarked that the States, though all may be interested in relieving our country from the colored population they are not equally so, it is but fair to recollect that the sections most to be benefited are those whose cessions created the funds to be disposed of.

"I am aware of the constitutional obstacle which has presented itself; but if the general will be reconciled to an application of the territorial fund to the removal of the colored population, a grant to Congress of the necessary authority could be carried with little delay through the forms of the constitution.

"Sincerely wishing an increasing success to the labors of the Society, I pray you to be assured of my esteem and to accept my friendly salutation."

Extract of a letter from Chief Justice MARSHALL to R. R. GURLEY, Esq., dated December 14, 1831:

"The power of the Government to afford this aid is not I believe contested. I regret that its power to grant pecuniary aid is not equally free from question; on this subject I have always thought and still think that the proposition made by Mr. King in the Senate is the most unexceptionable and the most effective that can be devised.

"The fund would probably operate as rapidly as would be desirable, when we take into view the other resources which might come in aid of it; and its application would be perhaps less exposed to those constitutional objections which are made in the South, than the application of money drawn from the treasury and raised by taxes. The lands are the property of the United States, and have heretofore been disposed of by the Government, under the idea of absolute ownership."

be sincere in carrying out their own statutes for the suppression of the slave trade are the United States and England. So far as regards the treaty stipulations of Russia, Austria and Prussia, they can have no direct bearing upon the slave trade of Western Africa, as the vessels of these nations, even in the pursuit of lawful commerce, are rarely, if ever, seen in this quarter.

Spain, Portugal and Brazil almost openly connive at the constant violations of their treaties, and England has undertaken a new scheme of supplying her West India colonies with African labor by holding out inducements to the natives and recaptured Africans to hire themselves for limited periods to the planter, with the understanding, that they are to have a free passage to and from the Islands; once in the West Indies, and in debt to the planter, but few of them, it is thought, will return to their native country.

I am not one of those who cry out against the institution of domestic slavery because I myself have no property in slaves. It is a curse even the slave holder freely admits, but one which has been entailed on him by English ancestors, and I conceive that he can with no more justice be called upon to relinquish such property without adequate compensation, than he who owns a cargo of sugar or coffee should be expected to throw it into the sea, and for the reason only that it might have been grown, or prepared for market, by the labor of slaves.

The idea of witnessing, in our time, the abolition of slavery throughout the world, is, in my opinion, altogether chimerical, yet the grand design of universal disenfranchisement is commenced, and every succeeding year will offer increased means of extending the field of labor of the true friend of emancipation. But the

progress of the work must, in the order of things, be slow, and generations will pass away before its entire consummation is effected.

Now it seems to me that the cause would be more rapidly advanced by the united and simultaneous efforts of the missionary, colonization and anti-slavery societies, the two latter having in view the same object.

I am aware that hitherto there has been very little harmony of action between these institutions, and that partisan feelings have been engendered which have led to a state of things deeply to be lamented, and I venture to warn those who have the general management of the affairs of these societies to consider how far they are justified in permitting, if they do not themselves cherish, this spirit of intolerance.

We have already seen that the mission schools established beyond the influence and protection of the settlements are constantly subjected to the annoyances and threats of the natives, who have shrewdness enough to discover any misunderstanding between the missionary and the settlers, and are always ready to seize upon such occasions to demand additional presents from the former in consideration of renewed promises of protection, which are broken by the natives as often as they think they can do so with impunity.

Is it not therefore the interest as well as the duty, of the missionaries and colonists to harmonize and pull together?

Let colonization and gospel instruction advance hand in hand, aiding and supporting each other, and we may look with certainty to the most happy results.

I can bear full testimony to the good intentions of the colonial authorities, and to the piety and zealous ardor of the missionaries; indeed could it be expected that men of edu-

cation and promise should leave their own happy country to encounter on the pestilential shores of Africa hardships, disease and almost certain death, if they were not influenced by motives of pure religion and of courageous zeal?

A FRIEND TO COLONIZATION.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE COLONIZATION OF FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR.—Every one who has made himself acquainted with the history of this Society, and has watched, from year to year, the progressive growth and improvement of the settlements established by its means, upon the western coast of Africa, must, if he be free from prejudice or fanaticism, come to the conclusion, that some wise Providence has hitherto directed its proceedings, and sustained its friends in their unfaltering perseverance.

And when we turn to the history and character of its founders, such men as Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Tyler, Clay, Marshall, Rufus King, Crawford, Southard, Smith, Thompson and Rutgers, and many others of the same exalted standing, ought we to require surer proof that its foundation has been built in wisdom, and that the genius of our country has taken its destinies under her especial care?

I will not pretend to assert that all has gone well with the Parent Society and its auxiliaries; that lukewarmness has not sometimes marked the proceedings of their agents, or that many of the people, sent out at their expense, have not become listless idlers; yet in looking to the general operations of the Society and its auxiliaries, and to the fruits of their labors, no one can say that the benevolent efforts of these institutions have not been amply rewarded.

The American settlements in Africa, like all other new colonies, have had their periods of war, of pesti-

lence, of straitened means, and of despondency; and, notwithstanding all these drawbacks, they have gradually advanced in the improvement of their condition and the enlargement of their resources, and as the forests adjacent to the settlements have been felled, and the noxious vegetation removed to make room for cultivation, death has been a less frequent visiter among the settlers; indeed to those who have become acclimated, there is no longer apprehension of the local fever, and in other respects the climate is remarkably salubrious.

These remarks apply to colored people and not to whites; to the latter, it would seem that the Almighty had, for some wise purpose, interdicted this part of Africa.

There is something very extraordinary in the peculiarities of the climate of western Africa, and especially of that part lying upon the sea. *There every human being*—I might almost say, every *living* creature, not indigenous to the particular region referred to, is destined, in the course of a short time after arrival, to pass through the ordeal of the acclimating fever, and what is yet more remarkable, children and the young of quadrupeds, are subject, a few weeks after birth, to the same mysterious visitation.

All quadrupeds, and most kinds of domestic poultry, whether brought from beyond sea, or from the interior of Africa, pass through the same ordeal, and with much more fatal results.

I shall not undertake to account satisfactorily for these indisputable facts, but may as a mere matter of speculation, hazard a conjecture that this strange sickness is produced by the inhaling of an atmosphere charged with animalcules, invisible to the naked eye, which are generated by the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter, and when received

into the lungs and stomach, turn it into a noxious and poisonous compound, causing dangerous sickness.

In this opinion, I am strengthened by the singular fact, that persons sleeping on board of vessels at anchor near the shore (not within rivers) are rarely taken sick, though they may visit the shore without risk at any time during the interval of a two hours' morning sun and evening twilight. Now this is accounted for to my mind by assuming that this poisonous atmosphere possesses vitality, and is in operation only at night; and that its deleterious properties in coming in contact with the sea, or the exhalations therefrom, are rendered innoxious. That the sun's rays entirely destroy these animalcules or render them harmless, and it is only when the immediate influence of that luminary is withdrawn at night, that they are again revived, or what is more probable, created in new myriads to fill the surrounding space, until the return of the sun again to destroy, or drive them to the foul sources whence they come.

I am aware that this theory is far from being a new one, and that it may be met now, as doubtless it has been many times before, by the seemingly conclusive argument, that if the system is thus invariably affected for once, why should it not be so always, when exposed to the same malaria. To this I can only venture a presumptive opinion, that it becomes habituated to the reception of this noxious atmosphere, and has acquired the power of resisting its poisonous effects.

In regard to the supposed power of the system to resist the effects of this miasma, after the first assaults, I refer only to the constitution of the colored people; I believe it to be impossible for any white person to become acclimated in western Africa.

Some of our medical friends in New York, may smile at this bold attempt of a sailor to venture an opinion upon a subject of which, it may be said, he can know very little; and I am willing to deprecate their ridicule by promising not again to meddle with a discussion which of right belongs to the learned of their profession.

It is now twenty-two years since the colony of Liberia was first commenced: every one knows that the first attempt to form a settlement was made at the Island of Sherbro; and in that disastrous undertaking, a large portion of the first adventurers fell victims to the climate; among them their estimable chief, the Rev. Mr. Bacon.

Before his death, he had requested his friend, Lieut. — then 1st lieutenant of the U. S. ship *Cyane*, to observe the coast to leeward, (the *Cyane* being bound in that direction,) with a view to the selection of a more suitable place for a settlement.

On reaching the neighborhood of Cape Montserrado, or Mesurado, Lieut. — was struck with the magnificent appearance of the coast, and especially with the promontory on which the town of Monrovia now stands.

This location appeared to be admirably adapted for the commencement of a colony, and with a view of ascertaining the practicability of purchasing the cape, and part of the adjacent lands, he opened a communication with some of the chiefs and head men of the country, but as the ship to which he was attached, took an early departure from the neighborhood, he could proceed no further than to ascertain that the natives were willing to dispose of a part of their territory to the colonists, at a reasonable compensation.

This information he communicated to the Secretary, and Lieut. R.

F. Stockton was sent out in command of the U. S. schooner *Alligator*, to assist in securing the purchase, and establishing the settlers at this more favored position. This desire was ultimately effected through the joint efforts of Lieut. Stockton and Dr. Ayres, Colonial Agent, and much praise was deservedly given to the former for his valuable aid in bringing about results so favorable to the cause of colonization.

Subsequently, the late Captain R. S. Spence, in command of the *Cyane*, also rendered important service to the colonists, by assisting in the erection of a fort for their defence against the attacks of the natives.

When the settlers first took possession of this beautiful headland, it was covered with a dense and luxuriant growth of timber and jungle, inhabited only by wild beasts, and, according to the superstition of the natives, by one of their ideal beings worshipped by them, who, in their imagination, possessed the semblances and attributes of His Satanic Majesty; and to whom their adorations were addressed in deprecation of his wrath.

It will be seen in the sequel, that both the devil and wild beasts were soon routed by the colonists, and in their stead godly people, with the usual attendants of domestic animals, took possession of their sylvan retreat.

Since the period just mentioned, not only has a flourishing town been erected upon the summit of the cape, but others along the coast and in the interior, have been planted, and are daily growing into importance: having already their churches, school houses, &c.

The town of Monrovia, the seat of Government of the early settlements of Liberia, has several churches, a court house, one or more missionary establishments, school houses,

printing presses, a number of substantial warehouses and shops. In a word, it may be considered to possess with its safe and capacious roads (in which it is not unusual to see three or four merchant vessels at a time) all the conveniences of a small sea-port town in the United States.

The colony at Cape Palmas, first commenced in 1833, by the Maryland Colonization Society, is, if we consider the brief period of its existence, equally prosperous. Harper, the principal town, being somewhat similarly situated to Monrovia, but having the advantage of a more convenient communication with the interior.

Throughout Liberia, the laws of the commonwealth are faithfully administered; the people are moral, and all seem to be deeply imbued with religious principles.

In conclusion, I may remark, that however insignificant these settlements may appear to the casual or indifferent observer, they possess, in my opinion, the elements of a powerful empire, to be established like that of ancient Israel, under the immediate auspices of the Almighty. It is impossible for any reflecting person acquainted with the history of colonization, to look upon recent events, casting, as they do, "their shadows before," without being strongly impressed with the idea that there is something in store for the good of Africa, which is destined to bring about extraordinary results.

The aid of all good people should therefore be invoked in support of a scheme of benevolence which recommends itself to the liberality of every American, and is reconcilable in its objects with every worldly charity, and with the doctrines of every religious denomination.

NAVY.

[For the Repository.]

What Africa is, and will be.

WHATEVER may once have been the condition of Africa, now it is beyond description deplorable.—Throughout the whole length and breadth of the continent, there is one prevailing midnight, with scarce a single ray of light to break the hideous monotony of darkness. The time was, when Egypt and Ethiopia were favored portions of that continent, when science and the arts were nurtured there, when the scholars and the philosophers of Greece made pilgrimage there, as regularly as did afterwards the disciples of learning at Rome perform their literary pilgrimages to Greece. Africa was not then involved in one unbroken midnight of soul. She was not then the universally benighted continent, upon whose dark bosom but a few widely separated and indistinct starbeams were permitted to descend. In the entombed relics of her Cairo, and Memphis, and hundred-gated Thebes, are treasured up monuments of taste and elegance, which tell to the wandering virtuoso, “that all the boasted splendors of Europe sink, in comparison with the productions of African antiquity.”

But the glory of those times has passed away. The pencil and chisel of her artists have mouldered in the general wreck, the tongues of her orators, and the harps of her poets are lost in the solemn silence of the past. And the lamp of religion, Christian religion, that once burned so brightly, and diffused its saving radiance there, has long since expired, or now, at least, but scarcely glimmers in its socket. No longer has she her Cyprians, her Turtulians, her Origenes, and her Augustines. They too have gone down the tide of time, and left an awful blank behind.

And what is now the condition of Africa? She has her populous and mud-walled cities, and her mosques, too, which, at places, participate something of architectural grandeur. She has also her peculiar social organizations. But what withal, is her condition? What the state of her intellectual cultivation? It has been said, that “if we except the Ethiopic language, which is seemingly of Arabic origin, and the unknown characters, probably Phœnician, inscribed by the Tuarics upon their dark rocks, there is not a tincture of letters or of writing among all the aboriginal tribes of Africa. There is not a hieroglyphic or a symbol, nothing corresponding to the painted stories of Mexico, or the knotted quipos of Peru. Oral communication forms the only channel by which thought can be transmitted from one country and from one age to another. The lessons of time, the experience of ages, do not exist for the nations of this vast continent.” Such is a brief representation of the intellectual condition of the aboriginal population of Africa, and this is by far the greatest portion of her population. But the foreign tribes, who occupy the ancient seats of empire, light, and civilization along the Mediterranean, require a different representation. There, to some extent, a knowledge of letters prevails. But the Turkish sabre and the Moslem creed control this knowledge, and confer upon it a peculiar character; so that, instead of proving a light from heaven, to irradiate and bless, it is rather a lurid death gleam, which deepens tenfold the surrounding darkness, instead of proving the means of enlightening and enlarging the human mind, it is “but a tool of the magic art—an instrument for

manufacturing charms and fetishes to be sold, at high prices, to the deluded natives." But even here, a very few of the sheiks and doctors only are able to read even the Koran. Such then is Africa intellectually considered. Such the state of her knowledge of letters.

But what shall we say of her religious and political condition? Alas! her habitations are habitations of horrid cruelty. There the savage propensities of depraved human nature reign with uncontrolled dominion. There barbarism moves erect and triumphant, bearing the torch of desolation and the dagger of death. There murder and rapine, as allied enemies of the human race, issue forth from their mountain fastnesses and bushy ambuscades, and prey upon the peace, the prosperity, and the lives of men. There is realized the truth of the pathetic lamentation of the poet, "man is to man the surest, deadliest foe." There fraud and violence are systematized and conducted on a great and national scale. There the true God is not known, nor the rights of men felt or respected. The same dark sky involves both the religious and political condition of Africa. The same picture, gleaming with worse than inquisitorial horrors, represents them both. And the same tears that flow in pity for the one, flow in pity for the other; and the same power that extends relief to the one extends relief to the other, for they are inseparably associated.

Drag the banditti from their lurking retreats, and wrest from their hearts the purposes of blood, and from their hands the instruments of death—secure the caravan, in their wilderness and desert pathway; from every assaulting adversary; wash clean, from the foul stain of blood, the royal death stool reeking annually

with the gore of thousands of sacrificed human victims, sacrificed without remorse or pity, to the foulest, blackest, deadliest superstition that ever enthralled the human soul; drive from the Senegal and the Gambia, the cursed slave ship, that "Pandorean ark of every evil that imagination can combine to blast poor human life,"—quench those widely desolating flames that in the still hour of midnight, reduce the unguarded hamlet to ashes, and send exposed to the ambushed ruffian's chain or the lion's paw, the unhoused victims of ruin, and stop the inflowing current that feeds foreign markets with human articles of merchandise; disseminate the principles, redeeming principles of love and good will towards man on all that vast continent, and where now rears the mosque or the pagoda, there let your hands rear the temple of worship to the living God; do all this for Africa, and you rescue her from political and religious bondage, from political and religious night. You at once break every chain, and let the oppressed of all that land go free. They will no longer suffer under their present benighted condition of soul, nor become the victims of each other's malevolence, nor be sold in distant lands as bondmen.

And may not all this be done for Africa? It may. Africa is not destined forever to remain in her present condition. A day of regeneration is promised her. It is written by him, who is not a man that he should promise and not fulfil, nor a man that he should lie, that "Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God, the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ, the heathen shall be given to Christ as an inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth as his possession, and that all the ends of the Lord shall see the salva-

tion of the Lord." This is the Divine promise recorded on behalf of Africa, which assures us that a bright day awaits her in the future. And it is through the means of colonies planted all along her extended coast, we anticipate the fulfilment of this promise. God seems to have resolved that African slavery, characterized as it is by cruelties, oppression and bloodshed, shall ultimately redound to the glory of himself. Indeed we know, from the history of the past, that God does bring order out of confusion, light out of darkness, and

that he causes the wrath of man to praise him. Shall not the children, the descendants of those who have been so barbarously torn from their native homes and native land, and enslaved in distant climes, be made instrumental in carrying back to the land of their kidnapped fathers, the arts of civilization, and the knowledge of the religion of Jesus, and thus *regenerate* Africa. Are not these the evident indications of Divine Providence at the present time.

W. T. F.

Sailing of the Rothschild for Liberia.

THE barque "Rothschild," chartered for the purpose, sailed from New Orleans on the 24th of January for Liberia with sixty-one emigrants on board, and a good supply of provisions and trade goods. Of these, twenty-three were from Tennessee, two from Ohio, and the remainder from Kentucky.

The following interesting account of those from Kentucky we take from the "Presbyterian Herald," published at Louisville:—

EMIGRANTS TO KENTUCKY IN AFRICA.—The first band of emigrants to the colony in Africa to be called Kentucky—being a region of country forty miles square, purchased by money raised by Rev. A. M. Cowan in this State—sailed from this city on Wednesday morning last, for New Orleans, where they are to be joined by others from Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana, who are to go out to another part of the colony. The vessel in which they are to sail is expected to leave New Orleans on the 20th inst.

On Monday evening, an interesting meeting was held in the First Presbyterian Church, at which the emigrants were present. Mr. Cowan delivered an animated and excellent address to the audience of citizens who were present, after which he addressed the emigrants and the large number of free negroes who came to witness the scene, laying before them the advantages which would arise to them, their descendants, and the native Africans, from their emigration to that land.

From the statement of Mr. Cowan, we gather the following facts:—

Number of emigrants: fifteen from Jessamine county: fourteen set free by the late Mrs. Meaux, one a free man. Six from Fayette county: four set free by the late Dr. Fishback, and two by Mrs. Fishback, his widow. Nine from Clark county: eight set free by the late Major Martin; one, a free woman, the wife of one of Mr. Martin's servants. One from Warren, set free by Judge Underwood. Two from Dayton, Ohio, a man and wife; one a native of Kentucky, the other of Virginia.

Some who gave their names to go

out in this expedition, have declined going, but will go out in the next expedition. Others, who intended to go, have not appeared. Two from Fayette county, and two from Barren county, preferred going back, after they came to Louisville.

The whole number who go, is thirty-five. Twenty men, six women, and nine children. Five of the children are from seven to fourteen years old. Four of the men can read and write; fifteen adults and four of the children can read. One of them is employed to teach a school in the colony. He has a small but excellent collection of books, and is a member of the Associate Reformed Church. A statement of the condition of the Canada Colony of colored men, written by this person, without any dictation as to matter or style, was read by Mr. Cowan, to the audience. He has been in the Canada Colony, and therefore writes from his own observation. A gentleman present at the meeting, remarked to us, that he had seen that colony, and he would confirm every word of the statements.

Of this expedition, another pleasing statement was made. Twelve of the emigrants are members of the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist churches. Two of them are preachers: one of the Baptist, and the other of the Methodist denominations.—One of the emigrants is a blacksmith, three are carpenters, one a shoemaker. All of them but five, are under thirty-five years of age.

They were a fine lot of emigrants. They all appeared well dressed, in good health, and fine spirits. They all go to commence the Colony of Kentucky, in Liberia, which lies north of St. Paul's river. A town will be laid out in the colony, which will be located by public authority. Each emigrant will have his choice

when he arrives there, to have a building lot in the town, or five acres of land adjoining the town. If they settle within two miles of the town, they will have given them fifty acres of land; if three miles or beyond from town, one hundred acres; or, if they will engage to cultivate coffee, or cotton, or sugar, five hundred acres. This gift of land is limited to the head of a family, and to single adults.

We trust that this is the commencement of a noble enterprise, which is to result eventually in incalculable blessings to Africa, to the State of Kentucky, and to the emigrants who may go out from this State. If the plan which is now laid can be faithfully carried into execution, this colony will soon offer to the freed negroes of Kentucky, inducements which can be presented nowhere else. We trust that the true friends of the African race, will lay the advantages of emigration before those who are in circumstances to permit them to go, in their neighborhoods, so that the next expedition may be much larger than the present.

There seems to be a slight mistake in the above, in regard to the *quantity* of land *now* given to newly arrived emigrants residing more than *two miles* from any town, or village. The regulation adopted in 1830, on that subject, was in accordance with the above statement. But it has since been altered. For the purpose of informing our friends of the present regulation on the subject, we insert the following "Act" of the Legislature of Liberia, which has been in force for several years, relating to the grants and apportionments made to emigrants on their arrival in Libe-

ria. As the emigrants from Kentucky come under these laws, it is impossible that they should receive any extra allowance. Indeed, the fertility of the soil is so great as to render the amount given abundantly sufficient for all necessary purposes.

An Act pertaining to Lands, and Reservations, Apportionments and improvements of the same.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Governor and Council in Legislature assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That no persons shall own lands who do not reside in the colony, and cultivate at least two acres, or carry on, with the consent of the Governor, some mechanical trade, and build "a house of sufficient size to accommodate all the family of the proprietor, and built of stone, brick, or other substantial materials and workmanship, or if frame or logs weather-boarded and roofed with tile, slate or shingles."

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That all settlers, on their arrival, shall draw town lots or plantations, for which the Governor shall give them a certificate specifying their number and the time of drawing. If, within two years from that date, two acres of land on the plantation shall have been brought under cultivation, the town lot cleared and enclosed, and a substantial house built, the said certificates may be exchanged for title deeds in fee simple.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That every married man shall have for himself a town lot, or five acres of farm land, together with two more for his wife and one for each child that may be with him—*provided always,* that no single family shall have more than ten acres.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That women not having husbands immigrating to this colony with permission, and attached to no family besides their own, shall receive each a town lot, or two acres of farm lands on their own account, and one acre on account of each of their children, and unmarried men of the age of twenty-one years, arriving in the colony from abroad, or attaining their majority while resident in the same, and having taken the oath of allegiance, shall be admitted to draw and hold a building lot, or five acres of farm lands, on the same conditions as married men. In case of marriage afterwards, such person is to draw on account of his family no additional lands, but shall be entitled to hold whatever his wife may have previously drawn in her own right or inherited from a former husband or other persons, provided she shall not have alienated such lands at the time of her marriage.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That no colonist shall deal with the natives of the country for lands. And all persons trespassing on lands not their own, by cutting or removing timber or other property, are liable to exemplary damages.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That no bargain, transfer, sale, deed or lease of lands, by or with the grantee of lands for the same, before a legal and complete title in fee simple has been obtained, shall be valid or lawful. The imperfect right in lands acquired by the draft of the same, shall in the event of the decease or expulsion of the drawer before the expiration of the probationary term, descend to his or her heirs in the colony.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That every proprietor of farm lands is required to keep erected, at the angles of the same, posts six inches

square at the top, to stand two feet above ground, and be planted eighteen inches deep.

Penalty, one dollar for each post not so erected, to go to any person suing for the same.

Latest from Siberia.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Monrovia, Nov. 12, 1845.

SIR:—Your favor of the 12th August, by the ship "Madonna," from New York, came to hand on the 11th ultimo. * * * * *

I have heard nothing further respecting the detention of the "John Seys." I have advised Mr. Benson to draw up a formal petition, setting forth clearly and distinctly, but respectfully, all the circumstances connected with the seizure and detention of his vessel; which I propose to back with an official communication to Lord Aberdeen, to be laid before Her Majesty's Government, through Mr. McLane, as you advise. I am persuaded, sir, that by a judicious course, Mr. Benson will obtain from the British Government, full satisfaction, and indemnification for the heavy losses he has sustained.

It is rumored that Commodore Jones (I have received nothing directly from him to that effect,) has given instructions to the vessels under his command, not to interfere with vessels belonging to the colony. I presume it is so, as no further interruptions have occurred. We have had no visit from British armed vessels now for several months.

Captain Bell, of the U. S. ship "Yorktown," met Commodore Jones, not long since, at the leeward, and conversed with him on the subject of the John Seys. The commodore expressed much regret at the occurrence, and excused the commander of the "Lily," on the ground of his ignorance of the colony, and his great zeal in the suppression of the slave

trade. Then why detain the vessel after it has been clearly proven that she was not engaged in any illicit trade?

Since British traders have been required to pay in advance the harbor dues, that is, before they are allowed to trade with the colonists; which, by the way, are all the particulars in relation to our non-intercourse with them, we have had no further difficulty on that score; they are determined, however, to annoy us all they can. Some six weeks ago, an Englishman, who has been doing considerable business in the colonies, established a factory near Grand Bassa Point, just beyond our boundary line, and within four or five miles of the settlements of Edina and Bassa Cove. This is truly annoying, particularly so, as we must incur additional expense to watch that point, to prevent the smuggling of goods into the settlements, as is evidently intended.

I am happy to learn that at the next meeting of the Board of Directors, this whole matter of our relations with the Society, will be fully arranged. That Liberia is already a sovereign, independent State, is very clear to my mind. In the meantime, some little alteration in our relations, and a formal act announcing our independence, may be well. Notwithstanding the feverish excitement which at present prevails here on that subject, I believe the citizens are not disposed to act definitely until they hear again from you. This, of course, is only my own views of public feeling.

As yet, for want of means, we

have not been able to make any further purchase of territory, this year. I am anxiously awaiting the arrival of the vessel from Norfolk, in which we hope to have goods for that purpose, when no time will be lost, to carry out your views in that respect. New Cesters, if possible, shall be secured. I hope it will be so arranged that we can have the use of the vessel which brings out the emigrants, to visit three or four points. If so, it will greatly facili-

tate our negotiations with the natives.

By the next opportunity, I will endeavor to give you the information you require respecting the boundaries, &c., of our various tracts of territory.

I am, respectfully,

Your most ob't servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. Wm. McLAIN,

Sec. Am. Col. Soc'y,

Washington City, U. S. A.

A new Colonization Paper in the West.

WE have received the first number of a new monthly paper, called the "*Liberia Advocate*," and devoted to the interest of African colonization, established at St. Louis, Missouri, under the editorial charge of the Rev. R. S. FINLEY, the Secretary of the Missouri State Colonization Society. The first and part of the second page is devoted to a republication of *Cary's* able and interesting letters on colonization. The balance of the second and part of the third page, is taken up with letters from the clergy of different denominations residing in St. Louis, recommending the establishment of such a paper, and pledging their hearty co-operation in sustaining it. The balance of the third page is filled with editorial articles, the leader of which we transfer to our columns, as it contains the principles on which the paper is to be conducted, and a view of the object to be gained by its publication. The last page is devoted to advertisements. The

"*Advocate*" is published at fifty cents a year, and its friends design to gain it a large gratuitous circulation in the great Valley of the Mississippi. Its present subscription list, it is said, "considerably exceeds a thousand." There is probably a slight mistake in the last paragraph of the following article in relation to the comparative amount of *reading* matter contained in the "*Advocate*." And it will be at once manifest that the price of the *Repository* could be greatly reduced by publishing it in *newspaper* form, without a *covering*, and on *thin, cheap paper*; but would the change be one agreeable to our subscribers?

"In sending forth to the public the first number of the *Advocate*, it may be proper to state more at large than is done in the 'prospectus,' the plan of conducting it, and the benefits to be expected from it; and of the means we have of making it interesting and useful.

"The great and leading object of this paper will be to advocate the claims of Liberia upon the patronage

and fostering care of the American people; and I shall endeavor to do this by *recording facts*, and not by *discussing principles*.

"The actual condition of the commonwealth of Liberia is but little known to the public at large. Its early struggles for existence, and its past history, are still less known. The documents containing this information are not within the reach of many, even of the friends of Liberia. The *Advocate* is designed to supply, in part, this deficiency; and to publish accurate and *authentic* information of the present condition and past history of this infant Republic.

"The *Advocate* will contain, also, a history of this *noble institution*, under whose guiding hand, by the blessing of God, the wonder of the age sprung into existence. In doing this, I shall re-publish valuable documents that are out of print, and only to be found in the hands of a few friends of the Colonization Society, such as "Thoughts on Colonization," published before the organization of the American Colonization Society, by the founder of that Institution, Ashmun's History of the early settlement of Liberia, Carey's letters, &c., &c.

"I have also made arrangements to secure a copy of the "Census of Liberia," a document prepared under the care of the Governor of that Republic, by the direction of the American Colonization Society, and containing full statistical accounts in relation to the population, agriculture, commerce, health, religion, and education. I shall also take pains, by correspondence and otherwise, to obtain the earliest intelligence from Liberia, of an interesting nature.

"The *Advocate* will open its columns freely for the admission of intelligence in reference to the condition and prospects of Christian Missions in Liberia, and in Africa

generally; and cordially invite the Managers of the various Missions in Africa to forward us for publication the history, condition, and prospects of their Missions.

"A large department of our columns will be devoted to giving intelligence concerning the efforts made to elevate the colored man in our own country. And we earnestly invite those humane and Christian masters, and those devoted servants of God, who are co-operating with them in promoting the spiritual welfare of the slaves in Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, the Carolinas, and other parts of the South, to furnish us, for publication, an account of their labors.

"We shall also endeavor to keep our readers informed of the progress of the cause in this country; and for this purpose, have opened a correspondence with all the agents of the Society, of whom there are five or six now actively engaged west of the Mountains. An active correspondence with these agents, and other intelligent persons in the different parts of the country, will enable us to collect such an amount of information, as will be both interesting and useful, when disseminated in every portion of this great Valley, through the columns of the *Advocate*.

"The benefits to be derived from thus collecting and disseminating information on the subject of African colonization, will be to inspire the friends with confidence, to increase their diligence, and make their efforts vastly more efficient, by concentrating and reducing them to a system.

"In addition to the means of making the paper interesting and useful already hinted at, it gives us pleasure to add, that we have the promise of aid in conducting it from several gentlemen in this city, of

known talents and public spirit; some of whom have favored us with communications for the present number, as earnest of future assistance.

"There is no paper west of the Mountains devoted to the cause of colonization; and the papers published in the East on this subject, do not circulate extensively in the West. The *Advocate* will contain more reading matter than the *African Repository*, at one-third of the price;

and measures will be taken to give it a large gratuitous circulation, amongst ministers of the Gospel and others. The means have already been pledged for thus circulating one thousand copies in the State of Missouri; and I do not despair of seeing the day when this, or some other colonization paper, will be found in the hands of every minister of the Gospel, and every legislator in the Valley of the Mississippi."

Auxiliary Societies in Missouri.

GRAND PRAIRIE,
Calloway County, Mo.,

January 1, 1846.

DEAR SIR:—According to appointment, the friends of colonization assembled at the Aux Vausse Church, on Saturday the 13th of December, 1845, and after a discourse by the Rev. Wm. W. Robertson, organized themselves into a society, to be called the Grand Prairie Colonization Society, auxiliary to the State Colonization Society. After which, upon motion, the following officers were elected to serve the present year:—

President—ARCHIBALD ALLEN.
Vice Presidents—John Calbreath, David Kennedy. *Secretary*—Nicholas K. Grove. *Treasurer*—Reuben Scott. *Managers*—John Tate, William Grant, Isaac Tate, John C. Allen, James G. Scood.

When, upon motion, the meeting adjourned. I would just say, in conclusion, that there is a good degree of interest manifested for this cause in this country, and I doubt not the period will some day arrive, when the whole of that degraded race now in captivity in our land, will sing the songs of freedom on the coasts of Africa. Fondly hoping that this

may be the case, I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Yours respectfully,

N. K. GROVE, S. G. P. C. S.

Rev. WM. McLAIN,

S. & T. A. C. S.

THE YOUNG MEN'S COLONIZATION SOCIETY IN ST. LOUIS.—This society met last (Monday) evening in the First Church. The meeting being called to order by Robert S. Finley, Rev. Mr. Maynard was appointed chairman.

Bishop Hawks addressed the audience for about an hour. He spoke of the early opposition to slavery by the house of Burgesses in Colonial Virginia—of the same feelings after the Revolutionary war, and the organization of the Federal Government. That Mr. Jefferson's attention was early called by his native State, to the situation of the free people of color, and of his correspondence to secure privileges for a colony abroad—that through the instrumentality of Robert Finley, of New Jersey, whose name still lives among us, with the co-operation of John Randolph, Bushrod Washington, John Marshall, Henry Clay, Mercer, and others, the American

Colonization Society was organized at Washington, in 1816. With this brief preliminary sketch of the society, the reverend speaker brought out and answered several of the most important objections raised to the society. First, the sickliness of the climate of Liberia. He refuted this, by a comparison with that of Plymouth, Jamestown, and Roanoke Isle, North Carolina. Second, the inefficiency of the society to accomplish its object. Third, the degradation of the colored race; and gave them credit for all the constituents necessary to the dignity of man, which had been only lost by their long oppression.

He next spoke of the colony as the means of extending civil freedom and the Christian religion. He regarded Liberia as a scion of our own tree of liberty, whose roots, fastened on this side of the Atlantic, would spread its branches over the burning wastes of Africa, as a young republic; and one, too, that had strong claims upon our sympathies. As a religious enterprise, he believed it destined to extend the light of the gospel over that benighted continent.

These are only a few dim outlines which the speaker filled up in his own flowing language, and enforced his thoughts with energy.

Rev. Mr. Minard remarked, that in the organization of a young men's society, they desired rather to excite an interest in them, than to collect their money. It was the energy and activity of the young men they needed, and not their contributions.

Rev. Mr. Finley confirmed these remarks—showing that the subject needed only a hearing to secure a favorable verdict from the public, and mentioned cases in proof. One gentleman in Mississippi, from "Bachelor's Bend," had given, unsolicited, ten \$100 bills, on the first acquaintance with this subject. He referred to the munificence of Daniel Waldo and his sister, of Massachusetts, of \$20,000.

Dr. Bullard, alluding to these facts, (Daniel Waldo being a bachelor also, and his sister an old maid,) humorously observed that there were persons of wealth here from the *same place*—and this is what is wanted of the young men, to hunt up the old bachelors and old maids!—*Gazette*.

[From the Wabash Courier.]

New Auxiliary Society in Terre Haute.

COLONIZATION.—At a meeting of the citizens of Terre Haute, held in Asbury Chapel, on Monday evening, January 19, 1846, A. Kinney, Esq., was called to the chair, and J. S. Freeman was appointed secretary. After a very fervent and appropriate prayer by Rev. Wm. H. Goode, Rev. Benj. T. Kavanaugh, agent of the American Colonization Society for Indiana and Wisconsin, explained, in a speech of considerable length and of *much force*, the great object of the American Colonization Society. First, to colonize the free people of color, of our own country, in Africa. Second, to civilize and christianize the native Africans, and third, to cut off and put to an eternal end the slave trade. The society has been fortunate in procuring the services of a gentleman, such as Mr. K., to

act as the agent. He throws all his energies into the subject; is thoroughly acquainted with his business; is a popular speaker; and *cannot* fail of success in laying the claims of this great moral and philanthropic enterprise before the people.

On motion of R. W. Thompson, Esq., the following gentlemen were constituted a committee for the purpose of preparing a constitution for the Vigo County Colonization Society, auxiliary to the Indiana State Society—viz: Messrs. Thompson, Gookins, Dickinson, and Johnson. After retiring for a short time—

Mr. Thompson reported the following constitution. (Constitution omitted until next week.)

S. B. Gookins and R. W. Thompson, Esqs., entertained the meeting, each in a speech of

thrilling and impressive interest, on the subject of colonization. The first gentleman took the ground, which was well sustained in his address, that the great lever to be employed in the accomplishment of the mighty ends, is evangelical truth. Mr. T. maintained, that if civilization and christianization can be effected at all, it *must be* done through *American influence*. Rev. Mr. Johnson and Rev. Mr. Good, also addressed the meeting in short but appropriate speeches, when the constitution was adopted, after which, the following gentlemen were elected officers and managers of the Vigo County Society, for the ensuing year:—

President—A. KINNEY. *Vice Presidents*—Rev. Amasa Johnson, Rev. M. A. Jewett, Samuel Dickinson, Esq. *Secretary*—J. S. Freeman. *Treasurer*—J. D. Early. *Managers*—Wm. M. Bell, Benjamin Hayes, L. H. Scott, Israel Williams, R. W. Thompson, Rev. Wm. G. Allen.

Papers were then put in circulation, and sixty-four names procured, who, of course, now compose the Vigo County Colonization Society.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the proper officers, and published in the Wabash Courier and Wabash Express.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

A. KINNEY,

J. S. FREEMAN,

Chairman.

Secretary.

P. S. Any person wishing to become a member of the Vigo County Society, can do so by leaving their name and money with the Secretary.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—We are gratified to observe that the colonization spirit has again revived, not only especially in Vigo county and Terre Haute, but generally over the country. It is a noble cause, and one in which the philanthropist and Christian may enlist with an almost positive assurance of doing great good. It is now well settled that the horrid traffic of slavery can be more effectually checked, by planting colonies along the western shores of Africa, than by any other means heretofore devised. The whole combined efforts of England and the United States, with their force of armed cruisers, have yet proved inefficient, even to lessen the slave trade. Colonization, it is said, has done more than all others together in check-

ing this dreadful traffic. The several colonies have already a command over many hundred miles of the African coast; and with a little more strength, and of course greater extension, may be made most effectual in guarding the whole coast.

Thus it will be seen that there is a double object in view by the colonization society—both of great weight and importance in the scale of humanity. First, affording a friendly and congenial home; and the means perhaps of final emancipation of the descendants of Africa in this country. Secondly, the future and final extinction of the slave traffic.

Other good results will necessarily follow a successful colonization of the African coast. Much has already been done, and still more may be expected, in the way of extending civilization into the interior of Africa. Thousands upon thousands of the natives, have entered into treaties of amity and commerce with the colonists, and thus partaking largely of the benefits of extended civilization.

The cause is a good one, and should enlist the aid of all friends of humanity. The Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh, agent of the American Colonization Society for the State of Indiana, has been for several days in Terre Haute. So far as regards the object of his mission, he appears to be intimately acquainted with the whole detail of his subject, and well qualified to advance the interests of so important a cause.

On Monday last, a meeting was held, and a colonization society formed in our town; the proceedings of which will be found in another column.

One of the objects of Mr. Kavanaugh at present is, to fix upon and appoint for the State of Indiana, a suitable individual of the colored population to send to Africa. This course is suggested with the view of having an examination of the whole state of affairs in the several colonies on the African shore, by a colored man, of the choice and recommendation of the colored people themselves.

The selection, we understand, has been made, in the person of Willis R. Revils, of Terre Haute—and the choice considered a good one; the individual appointed having been a preacher in the African Methodist Church, for some time, and in every respect enjoying the confidence of his brethren for the object proposed. He is to start for Liberia in May, and after spending one year, to return and make such report to the colored people, as in his judgment the situation of the country and prospects of the colonies may justify.—*Wabash Courier*.

History of Colonization.

"History of Colonization on the West Coast of Africa: by Archibald Alexander, D. D., professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J. Philadelphia: W. S. Martien."

THIS is truly a magnificent octavo. Its appearance is attractive; its subject is vastly important; its style and manner are adapted to win universal commendation, and the facts and conclusions in which it abounds, will have a most salutary influence on the public mind. Just such a book as this was greatly needed in the community at the present time: was needed, not merely as a depository of the past achievements of colonization; as a record for posterity of the difficulties which beset its early days, of the embarrassments with which it met, and the manner in which they were surmounted, and it triumphed; but also as a means of impressing our countrymen with some adequate idea of the immense importance of African colonization to the welfare of our own country and to the African race.

Could we, as friends and managers of the society, intimate with all its past history, and understanding perfectly its present position, have been permitted to select from all the historians, the statesmen and the divines of our country, ONE who should write a history of colonization, we should undoubtedly have chosen the very one who has executed the present work. His venerable age, his

profound learning, his high reputation, his unimpeachable veracity, his perfect impartiality, his acknowledged trustworthiness, and his numerous other eminent qualifications, all demonstrate his superior qualifications for the task, and stand forth as an unfailing guaranty, that all who read the book shall be abundantly rewarded for their labor. No reasonable man could ask for a better historian. No partisan, friend or enemy, could honestly desire a writer on the subject, in whose statements he could rest with more implicit confidence, or who would be so unlikely to betray the trust reposed in him. He is perfectly familiar with the history of the Society, from its first foundation. He has in his *memory* all the essential facts in regard to the enterprise. He also has access to all the papers, pamphlets, records, and other documents in which these facts have been temporarily treasured away. He is competent to judge of the character and condition of Liberia, and to weigh the influence which the general prevalence of good order, the subjection to law, the establishment of schools, and the institutions of civilization and christianity, will have in elevating the citizens themselves, and in diffusing the light of truth and the blessings of religion among the benighted tribes of Africa.

With these qualifications, and with the benevolent spirit which induced

the venerable author to undertake so extensive a work in addition to his professional engagements, he has executed the labor in a manner at once honorable to himself and interesting to his readers, and we doubt not that he will receive a rich reward in the gratitude of thousands, and in the consciousness of having accomplished an immense good to humanity and the world.

It must be evident to any man possessed of the most ordinary penetration, that a great change is passing over the people of this country. There is a stirring movement among all classes. New principles of national policy are broached. New organizations, to accomplish either private or public purposes, are created. The free colored people are infected with this general spirit of the times. There is among them a desire to investigate their condition, to question all our existing institutions and rules, and to *overturn*, with the hope, that much of the misery of depression which now they endure, shall thereby be remedied. There is much talk among them about enlarged views, and a liberal policy, and they are very apt to fancy, that vamping largely of securing their just rights and proper prerogatives, is proof of large and statesmen-like purposes. A wise man and a true philanthropist, seeing this state of things and desiring to divert the inquiries of these people in the right way, and by the right means, will be most careful to investigate and thoroughly understand the nature and influence of the

policy which he recommends: otherwise, in a moment of high excitement and in a crisis of national improvement, he will more retard than advance the object he has in view. To promote the social welfare of these people, to provide good for their future generations, by a foresighted and generous policy, to insure peace and prosperity to this country, and redemption and happiness to Africa and her children in every land, is an object worthy of the best intellects of the age, which ought to command the wisest counsels our country can afford.

One great object of all institutions should be the amelioration of the condition, intellectual, moral, and physical, of the poorest and most wretched classes of society. All good government and social union is founded on this principle. To raise the colored people of this country as we may, and as we trust they shall yet be raised, by the power of education, and removal to where circumstances will not all be adverse to them in the last degree, will tend greatly to perfectionate humanity in every point of view, and in every clime under the sun. The advantage which will accrue to themselves personally, is beyond all calculation. In their present situation, a cold and frozen barrier shuts them out from all the sweet charities of life; a barrier which none have been able to breast, though multitudes have adventured the attempt. By removal to a land of their own, they will begin to appreciate the fact that man every

where is man, with common hopes and fears, modified somewhat by climate, and much by civilization, and entitled to an equal chance in the great stake of life. In such a situation, when

"— All to them is strange and new
And every common sight they view
Their wonderment engage!"

they will feel a stimulus to improvement, and enjoy facilities for its exercise, to which they are now total strangers. They will also shed around them an influence of good, powerful and reaching far. The slave trade is the scourge of Africa, and the curse of the world. No evil has ever ravaged the earth to such a frightful extent, and with such unappeaseable fury. The Black Plague, which slaughtered one-fourth of the inhabitants of Europe in the fourteenth century, is not to be compared

with it. This gigantic evil finds its only remedy in Liberia and similar establishments along the coast. The reader of the volume before us will be abundantly convinced of this.

It has been estimated that there are at least 150,000,000 of people in Africa. Their condition is as hopeless as it is possible for heathenism to render it. How are they to be reached and saved? How are the institutions of christianity and civilization to be established among them? The volume before us answers this question. There is no other answer that can be given to it.

But we shall not attempt, at the present time, to give even a sketch of the contents of the book. We hope at a future time to make copious extracts from its interesting pages.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th January, to the 20th February, 1846.

MAINE.		
<i>Bath</i> —Bath Colonization Society, per Jona. Hyde, treasurer, \$66, Jonathan Hyde, to constitute Zina Hyde a life member of the A. C. S., \$30.....	96 00	Rev. M. C. Bartley a life member of the A. C. S..... 11 50
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		63 82
<i>By Samuel Tracy:—</i>		
<i>Boscawen</i> —Rev. C. B. Tracy....	1 00	
<i>Concord West</i> —Rev. A. P. Tenney, \$1, Henry Rolfe, jr., 50 cents, New Hampshire Colonization Society, by Rev. Z. Barstow, of Keene, \$17 50.....	19 00	
<i>Nashua</i> —T. W. Gilliss, balance of life-membership, \$20, Collection, \$3 07.....	23 07	
<i>Exeter</i> —Rev. Isaac Hurd, \$2, Rev. R. D. Hitchcock, 50 cents, Cash, 50 cents.....	3 00	
<i>Londonderry</i> —Robert Mack, Esq., \$1, Charles Hurd, Esq., \$5..	6 00	
<i>Lebanon</i> —Cash, 25 cents.....	25	
<i>Hampstead</i> —Collection in Congregational Society, which with previous payments to constitute		
		VERMONT.
<i>By Samuel Tracy:—</i>		
Vermont Colonization Society, by D. Baldwin, treasurer, \$4 25, Mrs. H. Read, \$3, Sam. Smith, \$1, O. Seymour, \$1.....		9 25
<i>Braintree</i> —Mrs. Nichols, 50 cts.		50
<i>Charlotte</i> —Cash, 25 cents.....		25
<i>Cornwall</i> —Rev. J. Bushnell, \$1, E. Sampson, Esq., 50 cts., Mrs. Polly Samson, 25 cents.....		1 75
		11 25
		MASSACHUSETTS.
<i>Boston</i> —Miss Harriet Stebbins, balance to constitute her a life member of the A. C. S.....		5 00
		RHODE ISLAND.
<i>By C. J. Tenney:—</i>		
<i>Bristol</i> —Rev. John Bristed, \$10, Dea. Benjamin Wyatt, \$2, Martin Bennett, \$2.....		14 00

CONNECTICUT.

Lisbon—A friend..... 2 00

DIST. OF COLUMBIA.

Washington—Campbell & Coyle,
annual subscription for 1845... 5 00

VIRGINIA.

Contribution of Mrs. Martha Bur-
will, \$10, other individuals, \$3,
through the Botetourt Auxiliary
Colonization Society, by James
T. Logan, treasurer..... 13 09

Tye River Mills—Dr. Thos. Massie, 20 00

Richmond—W. H. Hubbard, Esq. 100 00

133 00

KENTUCKY.

By A. M. Cowan:—

Paducah—On account of note, of
Atkinson & Small, executors
of Edward Curd, by J. B. Hus-
bands, Esq..... 150 00

Newport—Gen. Jas. Taylor, an. sub. 10 00

Jefferson Co.—Dr. C. W. Short,
\$50, Early Smith, Henry Shive-
ly, Mrs. E. T. Bainbridge, each
\$5, B. Cassidy, \$2 50, Ed.
Holbrook, 1 keg Tobacco valu-
ed at \$12, J. W. Broden, bbl.
Vinegar valued at \$3, Collec-
tion in Louisville, \$18..... 100 50Scott Co.—Ephraim Herriott, H.
C. Graves, Parker Otwell, Alex.
Offiett, E. N. Offiett, Thos. H.
Bradford, W. H. Crooks, H.
Stevenson, R. Hawkins, each
\$10, Asa Payne, Mrs. Sally
Payne, J. B. Kinney, each \$5. 105 00Harrison Co.—Thomas D. Urns-
ton, 1 box Shoes valued at \$25. 25 00Kenton Co.—M. McMusty, John
Makoy, H. C. Watkins, each \$5. 15 00Nelson Co.—Dr. J. Bemiss, \$5,
J. Suttiff, \$1..... 6 00Jessamine Co.—Rev. Chas. Stew-
art, Mrs. Mary Hoard, each \$5. 10 00Marion Co.—W. Dickens, W. C.
McElroy, Harvey McElroy,
each \$5..... 15 00Louisville—John L. Martin, for
passage of emigrants to Liberia, 37 50Woodford Co.—Thos. Bullock's
estate, for passage of 2 emi-
grants..... 75 00Fayette Co.—Dr. Jas. Fishback's
estate, by Mr. John Dolan, for
passage of emigrants..... 60 00Jessamine Co.—Mrs. Jane Meaux's
estate, by Mr. Tho. E. West,
for passage of emigrants..... 356 25

965 25

TENNESSEE.

James S. Haynes and John Rafn-
sey, on account of passage and
provisions of 23 emigrants from
New Orleans..... 300 00

OHIO.

Dayton—From different individ-
uals, for 2 emigrants, by Mr.
Davis..... 155 50Granville—Serenio Wright, annu-
al life subscription..... 10 00Windham—A friend to the cause,
per John Hough, \$4, John
Hough, \$4..... 8 00Lebanon—Warren County Colo-
nization Society, by Wm. H.
P. Denny, president..... 28 00Cincinnati—Hon. J. Burnet, an-
nual subscription..... 300 00

531 50

ILLINOIS.

Springfield—J. C. Conkling, for
printing annual report of Illi-
nois State Col. Society..... 15 00

Total Contributions..... \$2,141 25

FOR REPOSITORY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—By Samuel
Tracy—Nashua—Rev. Austin
Richards, \$1 50. Londonderry
—Charles Hurd, Esq., \$1 50,
Dea. John Holmes, \$1 50. Le-
banon—Jed. Dana, \$1 50..... 6 00VERMONT.—By Samuel Tracy—
Irasburg—H. Hastings, \$1 50.
East Rutland—Rev. Wm. Mit-
chel, \$1 50. Charlotte—Chas.
McNeil, Esq., to April, 1847,
\$2, Dr. J. Strong, for '46, \$1 50.
Colchester—Henry Stevens, Esq.,
for 1846, \$1 50..... 8 00RHODE ISLAND.—Bristol—Thos.
Shepard, for '45 and '46, \$3... 3 00CONNECTICUT.—N. Haven—Rev.
Jeremiah Day, D. D., \$1..... 1 00NEW YORK.—Jordan—Mrs. Amy
Green, for 1846, \$1 50. New
York City—By Captain George
Barker—From sundry subscri-
bers, \$77 50..... 79 00DELAWARE.—Wilmington—John
B. Lewis, \$5..... 5 00VIRGINIA.—Wheeling—Mr. Nel-
son, for 1846-'47, \$3. Abingdon
—John M. Preston, Esq., for
1845-'46, \$3. Bowers—Carr
Bowers, to Jan., 1849, \$5..... 11 00KENTUCKY.—Oak Grove—Nicho-
las Gilmer, to May, '47, \$5.... 5 00OHIO.—Windham—Rev. John
Hough, to Jan., 1847, \$6..... 6 00ILLINOIS.—Springfield—Antrim
Campbell, to Jan., 1846, \$4.... 4 00

Total Repository..... 123 00

Total Contributions..... 2,141 25

Aggregate Amount..... \$2,269 25

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Vol. XXII.]

WASHINGTON, APRIL, 1846.

[No. 4.]

Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Vermont Colonization Society;

PRESENTED OCTOBER 16, 1845.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE
SOCIETY:

Through the goodness of God, we meet to-night to celebrate the TWENTY-SIXTH anniversary of the oldest State Colonization Society in the Union. Assembling for such an object, we naturally look back and inquire into the causes which led the people of Vermont, (far removed from the centre of colonization movements, and from the destitution of colored population,—having no personal interest in such a work,) to embark in it thus early. We can refer this prompt and early movement of Vermonters to their characteristic love of liberty. It was an emanation from their own free spirit. It has long been an accredited maxim, that "liberty has her dwelling place in the mountains." The civil history of Vermont furnishes many an illustration. If we turn back to revolutionary times, when not only the parent land, but some of the older members of the colonial family, attempted to oppress her, we hear but one voice from all her green hills and vallies, saying, we cannot brook oppression. We love liberty. We will submit to no laws but those which emanate from our own free

spirit. And ever since, the inhabitants of Vermont have exhibited some peculiar features of character, as distinctive and strongly marked as the physical features of the State itself.

The love of liberty and equality we take to be one of those features. As the just and natural consequence of this trait, we find all along our history, while the people elsewhere were silent, the protestations of our citizens against slavery; and the resolutions of our Legislature, asserting its wrongness and calling for its removal. During the time that New York claimed jurisdiction to the west bank of Connecticut river *i. e.*, from 1764 to 1777, slavery did nominally exist in this territory. But on the 2d of July, 1777, representatives from the several towns in the counties of Charlotte, Cumberland, and Gloucester, (as the sections of the State were then called,) assembled at Windsor to take into consideration a constitution, which had been approved by the Council of safety.

In framing that constitution, every possible form of language was used to exclude both the idea and the thing of slavery for ever from the

State. Our first General Assemblies, and the messages of some of our earliest Governors, breathe this same spirit of liberty. And when, a few years after the adoption of our constitution, some persons from New York attempted to claim, as *slaves*, certain negroes once in their service in this territory, the General Assembly passed an act in the following bold and clear language:—

“Whereas, by the constitution of this State, all the subjects of this commonwealth, of whatever color, are equally entitled to the inestimable blessings of freedom, unless they have forfeited the same by the commission of some crime; and the idea of slavery is expressly and totally exploded from our free government.

“And whereas instances have happened of the former owners of negro slaves, in this commonwealth, making sale of such persons as slaves, notwithstanding their being liberated by the constitution, and attempts have been made to transport such persons to foreign parts, in open violation of the law of the land.

“Be it, therefore, enacted, that if any person shall hereafter make sale of any subject of this State, or shall convey or attempt to convey any subject of this State, with intent to hold or sell such person as a slave, every person so offending, and convicted thereof, shall forfeit and pay to the persons injured by such offence, the sum of one hundred pounds and costs of suit.”

For thirty years after the adoption of our constitution, the journal of the House of Assembly, and the messages of our chief magistrates breathe the same earnest sympathy in behalf of the oppressed.

In October, 1819, before an emigrant had been sent out, and soon after the National Society was formed, our General Assembly took up the subject of colonization and gave

it their hearty approval. Under the influence thus awakened, a public meeting was called of members of the legislature and others, and held in the State House, October 23d. 1819, at which the Governor of the State, the Hon. Jonas Galusha, presided, and of which his Excellency, our present Governor, Hon. William Slade, was the secretary. A constitution was presented, amended and adopted, and the Vermont Colonization Society was formed, auxiliary to the American Society, for colonizing the free people of color of the United States, with their own consent, on the coast of Africa. His Excellency Jonas Galusha was the first president; Hon. Elijah Paine, Hon. Chas. Marsh, and C. P. Van Ness, Esq., made themselves life members, by the payment of twenty dollars. Then follows, in the record, a list of eighty-six subscribers, who set their hand and seal to the good work and became members by the payment of an annual sum. Among these we note nearly all the leading men of our State, in their respective professions.

The society thus formed, made its appeal to the public, and not in vain. Among the earliest measures of the society for the benefit of the colored race, was an earnest and stirring memorial sent to the Congress of the United States on the subject of the slave trade, in January, 1842.

Such was the origin of our society. It does not appear to have been called into existence by any foreign agency or influence, but to have grown out of the spontaneous feelings of the people. As it appears to be the oldest State Colonization Society, as it has been in operation for more than a quarter of a century, and as some of its founders and its deeds begin to wear the dusky hue of age, we thought it fit to refer thus briefly to its origin and early history.

Through various changes, our society has steadily held on its way.

A few of the early friends, we regret to say, have become estranged even from the work of their own hands. Of late years it has been swept by a fitful and windy tempest, as was supposed by many to its ruin; but still it stands erect, and as the tornado that threatens to overturn the mountain oak, only causes that oak to thrust its tendrils more deeply into the earth and gives it strength, by the very shock that was to be its ruin, so our cause has gained strength from the severe discipline to which it has been subjected. The tempest has gone by—we only hear its faint murmers in the entangled marshes of third partyism—and a calm has succeeded, which invites us to renew our labors. Our society has raised for colonization, directly and indirectly, during the twenty-six years of its existence, \$12,790 57, or including the treasurer's report for the present year \$13,490.

To how many of our once suffering brethren has it carried freedom and hope; how many minds it has awaked to sympathy and effort in behalf of the oppressed, and what influence it has had in suppressing the slave trade, that concentration of all wickedness, cannot be told until the light of eternity shall reveal it.

The operations of your society during the last year have been limited, and consequently the results have been small. In anticipation of the 4th of July, the secretary prepared and published an address to the clergy of the several denominations in the State, inviting them to present the subject of colonization to the consideration of their people, and take up a collection. That address contained some of the leading statistics of the colony—the materials most needed to convey to the public mind a true idea of its condition and claims.

It is believed that our cause has been presented in more pulpits in the State the present year than on any preceding year in the last ten. Many clergymen, who amid the conflicting opinions of their parishioners, have formerly remained silent, have this year spoken in our behalf, even where they have not thought it best to take a public collection. This fact is an earnest of better times to come.

An agent has been employed within our limits during a part of the year. Deacon Samuel Tracy, of Hartford, Vermont, was appointed to an agency, by the parent society, last spring, and was commissioned and requested to labor under the direction of your Board. Mr. Tracy has been employed in the State about four months. He has not made it his exclusive object to obtain funds, although he brings home a very good report in this respect. He has given special attention to the circulation of the African Repository, and other publications, hoping to bring the public ear to listen, the public mind to reflect, and the public conscience to feel. He has obtained ninety-four new subscribers to the Repository. He has visited the towns named below, and received the contributions specified, viz:

Norwich	• • •	\$11 75
Newbury	• • •	12 00
Peacham	• • •	18 00
Danville	• • •	9 00
St. Johnsbury	• • •	68 25
Weathersfield	• • •	17 00
Rockingham	• • •	12 50
Townshend	• • •	5 00
Putney	• • •	14 00
Brattleboro'	• • •	28 51
Ludlow	• • •	9 37
Woodstock	• • •	10 75
Sharon	• • •	5 00
Royalton	• • •	22 75
Randolph	• • •	19 00
Montpelier	• • •	36 23
Burlington	• • •	99 50

Middlebury . . .	\$18 00	thirty of these he has liberated and
Castleton . . .	35 18	sent to Liberia. Others he is pre-
Rutland . . .	19 25	paring for the same boon. Feeling,
Pittsford . . .	14 00	in common with others, that the north
Brandon . . .	10 50	and the south have sadly mistaken
Hardwick . . .	7 00	each others character and motives,
Enosburg . . .	11 00	and that a vast amount of ill feeling
Coventry . . .	9 25	has hence resulted, he readily ac-
St. Albans . . .	8 00	cepted an invitation to lecture on the
Westford . . .	13 00	subject. He had full and attentive
Manchester . . .	5 50	audiences. He neither apologized
Bennington . . .	5 00	for slavery, nor exaggerated its evils.
Strafford . . .	5 37	He delineated the peculiarities of the
Brookfield . . .	29 25	negro's character; showed his real
Williamstown . . .	5 00	wants and the treatment necessary to

In the above thirty-two towns, \$594 91 were collected.

Your agent has visited a number of other towns, in which he obtained small contributions from individuals, or engaged pastors to present the subject to their people and take up collections. He has visited, in all, fifty-six towns. Mr. Tracy, being a layman, has declined, for the most part, addressing public assemblies. But your Board believe he has labored with prudence and with gratifying success. By the diffusion of pamphlets and papers, he has sown the seeds from which we may expect a good harvest. He has found the spirit of doubt and opposition dying away, and nearly all readers and thinkers becoming more and more established in favor of our cause.

Another movement has been made among us, which, both for its kindly influence and for its novelty, deserves, perhaps, a passing notice. In the month of August last, the Rev. Mr. Goodwin, an extensive slaveholder from Maryland, visited Burlington, and lectured, several successive evenings, on the subject of slavery, colonization, &c. Mr. Goodwin is by birth a northern man. Through his marriage, and by inheritance, he came in possession of a large estate in slaves. Twenty or

thirty of these he has liberated and sent to Liberia. Others he is preparing for the same boon. Feeling, in common with others, that the north and the south have sadly mistaken each others character and motives, and that a vast amount of ill feeling has hence resulted, he readily accepted an invitation to lecture on the subject. He had full and attentive audiences. He neither apologized for slavery, nor exaggerated its evils. He delineated the peculiarities of the negro's character; showed his real wants and the treatment necessary to his intellectual and moral elevation. He explained the different principles on which northern and southern society is founded—that of the north being based on the principle of *morals*; and that of the south on that of *manners*. The views presented by the lecturer were sound, and commended themselves generally to his hearers. And their effect was visible in softening asperities of feeling, and harmonizing opposite and extreme opinions. All felt that if the north and south could only know each other, and regard each others peculiarities of character and condition with an *intelligent* charity, the citizens of both sections might be brought to co-operate in the noble work of giving liberty, elevation, and social happiness to the colored race.

So important do we consider it, that the Commonwealth of Liberia should command the whole coast, that if it cannot otherwise be secured, we should deem it wise for the Parent Board to direct all their means to this end for the year to come, even if they should not send out a single emigrant.

We entreat those whom God has blessed with wealth, to ask themselves how they can expend a portion of their wealth better than by devoting it to this object.

On this three hundred miles of coast, there were in the last century *sixty slave factories*. There is now but one, viz: that at New Cesters. Let this whole coast be owned and colonized by our society, and this one slave factory will disappear. And then the American Colonization Society will have accomplished, by silent and Christian means, what the combined navies of several nations have tried in vain to accomplish by force; and with a less amount of money than our Government is now expending in a single year upon our African squadron.

Another signal object of attention with the friends of colonization is the plan for procuring the recognition of the **INDEPENDENCE OF LIBERIA**. This is a momentous concern; and a crisis has come which demands it. Liberia is already a youthful republic, with a territory as large as Vermont, and capable of indefinite expansion; with a population of 16,000 (emigrant and native,) amenable to its laws. This republic has its elections, its courts, its custom house, and its revenue duties. Yet, this republic occupies an anomalous position. Not having been recognised by any Christian power, as a sovereign and independent nation, some European merchant vessels trading there, have refused to pay revenue duties, denying the right of the colony to impose them.

If, by the blessing of God, during the coming year, we can purchase the remainder of the coast, and obtain a recognition of the independence of Liberia as a sovereign state, we shall have achieved results that will make the year 1846 memorable in history.

The Parent Society has received several generous bequests during the last year; one of \$4,000 from the late Hon. Roger Minot Sherman, of Connecticut; and \$10,000 from the late Daniel Waldo of Worcester, Mas-

sachusetts. There have been other bequests of a different character, which call upon us loudly to increase our contributions. Hundreds of conditionally liberated slaves are waiting for the means to convey them to their brethren and to their fatherland. They stand and plead with us, with tearful eye. They urge the injuries their race have suffered. They plead the claims of eternal justice for the means of helping them to be free, in their own home. Shall we turn a deaf ear to their cry?

The health of the colony has been good during the year, and all its interests, its schools, its agriculture, its commerce and mechanic arts are decidedly on the advance. We repeat it, Liberia now exhibits to the world all the marks of a prosperous and thriving state, a centre of light, liberty, and social order to the colored race; a desirable home, to which many tens of thousands will ultimately emigrate, at their own expense, just as many thousands of laborers find their way annually from Europe to this country. The work is gloriously and successfully begun. Liberia is already pointed to as exercising an influence which is without parallel. Scarcely twenty-three years have elapsed since the colony was planted. And now this miniature republic, with institutions bearing the impress of our own, is highly prosperous, and rapidly increasing in commerce, wealth, and all else that promises greatness or usefulness. Through the instrumentality of its government and people, the slave trade has been banished from 300 miles of coast; a most salutary influence exercised over many of the natives, the result of which is manifested by an abandonment of their heathenish practices, and their desire to be instructed in the arts of civilized life. Many missionaries are now successfully laboring among the be-

nighted Africans, which were sent forth from this single colony, and are sustained in their work by its influence and encouragement.

With this evidence that, under Providence, the work of christianizing and civilizing the heathen millions of Africa, must be accomplished by the agency of her own children, who can help looking with absorbing interest upon the scheme of colonization, and lending it efficient aid and support?

We reaffirm our deep conviction, that the enterprise of colonization is a noble enterprise, and one of the most important of this age.

After making all deductions demanded by truth, the colonies established on the coast of Africa, are without a parallel in the history of the world, as it respects their cost, their successful establishment at their outset, their good order, their ability for self government, and their good influence on the surrounding tribes. Fifteen years ago the Westminster Review uttered the following language: "*The Americans are successfully planting free negroes on the coast of Africa, a greater event probably in its consequences than any that has occurred since Columbus set sail for the new world.*" That which was uttered as prediction, has already begun to be realized as historical truth. The scheme of colonization is literally discovering a new continent, bringing out its resources, and overspreading it with the institutions of civilization and Christianity. Though Africa was known to the ancients by her cities, her learning, arts and arms, she has been to the modern world almost unknown. About 400 years ago she began to be known to European voyagers. "Her inhabitants were idolaters of the grossest kind; polygamists, slave holders, slave traders, kidnappers, offerers of human sacri-

fices, and some of them cannibals. For 400 years, all their intercourse with the rest of mankind has been with the most rapacious, and the very vilest and most corrupting that could be found in the civilized world; with slave traders, most of whom were pirates in every thing but courage. By this intercourse, the natives were constantly stimulated to crimes of the deepest dye, and thoroughly trained to all the vices of civilization that savages were capable of learning. During the most fearful predominance of undisguised piracy, the demoralization of the inhabitants of the western coast went on so rapidly, and became so intense, that it was impossible to maintain trading houses on the shore, so that for many years there was not a single European factory on that whole coast. Trade was carried on by ships passing along the coast, and stopping wherever the natives kindled a fire as a signal for traffic. And this continued to be the mode of intercourse on that coast, when the British Parliament, in 1791, began to collect evidence concerning the slave trade. Such, in short, was the barbarism and blood-thirstiness of the natives, that it was utterly impossible for either traders or missionaries to live in the country. Even pirates dared not reside there.

During the 400 years under review, frequent attempts were made to establish Christian missions, but they all failed. The Portuguese Roman Catholics began a mission at Elmina in 1482. Their stations were numerous along the whole coast, but they made no impression, except upon their immediate dependents.

Protestant missions were commenced by the Moravians in 1736, and continued till 1770. Five attempts cost eleven lives, and effected nothing. English attempts have been numerous but unavailing. That of Captain Beaver, at Bulama Island, in

1792, failed in two years, with the loss of more than one hundred lives. The mission to the Foulahs in 1795, found insuperable obstacles to success, and returned home without commencing its labors. The three stations commenced by the London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Societies, in 1797, were extinct in three years, and five of the six missionaries, dead.

The Church Missionary Society sent out a company of missionaries in 1804, and attempted to maintain 10 stations; but the hostility of the natives, who preferred the slave traders to them, compelled them to take refuge in the colony of Sierra Leone, where, under the protection of a colony, they could labor with safety and hope. Since the settlement of Liberia, attempts to sustain missions, without colonial protection, have repeatedly been made, but they have failed in every instance, except the mission at the Gaboon river, which was established in 1842—as to the fate of which time must decide.*

Thus the voice of experience, and the unchanging facts of history, teach us that if colonization is not the *only*, it is unquestionably the *most expeditious and certain* way of christianizing Africa. We ask Christians, who are non-colonizationists, and who yet believe that it is God's purpose to convert the world to himself, to remember this great fact, that there is yet no instance of a mission having accomplished any lasting good in Africa, apart from colonial influence and protection.

There is another fact of great importance. The missionaries sent to Africa hitherto, have been mostly

white men. But it is capable of proof, and has been shown by Governor Pinney, that the average missionary life of white missionaries in Africa has been less than two years and a half; while that of colored laborers, even from this country, has been ten or twelve times as long. From these facts, in connexion with inspired truth, we believe that it is God's purpose to convert Africa; we believe that he intends to do it by means of Christian colonies of her own redeemed children, and by the instrumentality of colored missionaries. Let us fall in with the designs of Infinite Wisdom. We believe that colonization is the most effectual means of doing immediate and extensive good to the whole African race; the surest and cheapest method of breaking up the slave trade; one of the most effective plans yet devised of emancipation; the best method of proving the equality of the colored race and their capacity for self-government; and, finally, the best for spreading the blessings of Christianity and republicanism over the entire continent of the slave.

Such being our faith, let us show it by our works. Let us go forth and utter our convictions by words and actions, in the language of confidence and persuasion, until the whole community is awakened to the importance of this enterprise; until "the colony in Liberia is erected into an everlasting monument to the glory of God and the praise of American justice and benevolence."

In behalf of the Board of Managers,
J. K. CONVERSE.

* This sketch of attempts, made to establish and maintain Christian missions in Africa without colonial protection, has been abridged from a work lately published, entitled *Colonization and Missions*, by the Rev. Joseph Tracy, secretary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

Despatches from Liberia.

Letters from Dr. Lugenbeel and J. N. Lewis, Esq.—Capture of slavers—The Pons—756 re-captives landed at Monrovia.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA,

December 29th, 1845.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—As a vessel will probably sail from our port for the United States, in a day or two, I embrace the opportunity to write you a short letter, in the midst of my arduous duties and perplexing cares.

You will doubtless be pleased to hear that Commander Bell, of the U. S. ship Yorktown, has succeeded in capturing a slave ship, with a large number of slaves on board—the barque “Pons” of Philadelphia—the vessel in which I send this letter. She was taken at sea, in latitude about 3 degrees south, three days out from *Cabinda*, at which place the slaves were shipped. The inhuman being who had charge of her is an Italian. He came over from Rio, in the barque, as *passenger*—the vessel being in command of the former mate, an American, who gave her up to her new owner, after their arrival on the coast. The Italian captain was brought to this place in her as a prisoner, and was here released by the officer who had charge of her. He remained at this place two or three days, then went to visit his old acquaintance, Canot, at Cape Mount, from which place he took passage in the “Roanoke,” for South America. He has been engaged in the slave trade twenty-one years—has been taken six times by English cruisers, but has made many successful voyages. He had no papers on board when he was captured; and the stars and stripes—the beautiful standard of our beloved country, were waving in the breeze, in defiance

of what he vainly imagined the Yorktown to be—a British man-of-war.

There were upwards of *nine hundred slaves* on board when the “Pons” was captured; and had it not been for the vigilance of one of Her Majesty’s cruisers, five hundred more would have been stowed in the hold—which information I derived from the Italian captain himself. She arrived at this place in the command of Lieut. Cogdell, on the 15th instant; and, on the following day, I succeeded in landing all the re-captives who were on board, *seven hundred and fifty-six* in number; upwards of one hundred and fifty having died during the passage of fourteen days from *Cabinda* to this place. Many of those whom I received were in a dying condition; and about thirty have died since they were landed. The large majority of those whom I received were boys, from ten to twenty years of age; only forty-seven girls in the company.

I have disposed of more than six hundred of them to responsible persons in the colony; including one hundred whom I place in the care of the Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Mission. I shall probably dispose of the remainder in a few days. Being desirous to pursue the wisest and most judicious course I possibly could, with these rescued victims of the abominable traffic, I have been very particular in disposing of them to responsible persons; and I have refused to let several persons, who applied to me, have any of them, who, I feared, would not treat them well. I have required a written obligation from every person with whom I placed any of them, in which they bind themselves to present them, well clothed, before the probate court, at

its next session, to be held on the first Monday in February, in order to have them bound agreeably to the laws of the commonwealth.

Whether the course which I have pursued will meet the approbation of the authorities to whom I am amenable, or not, I cannot tell: but I have taken the responsibility; and I feel perfectly satisfied that I have pursued the most judicious course, which I possibly could adopt, with these untutored natives of Africa. And while I confidently believe that their condition will be greatly improved by their being thus distributed among different persons in the colony, I hope that they will become blessings to Liberia.

The barque "Roanoke" arrived on the 8th instant, having on board one hundred and ninety immigrants, and six missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Several of the new comers are sick at present; and one of the missionaries has had a pretty severe attack. None have died; and although I am apprehensive that most of them will suffer considerably with fever, in consequence especially of the unfavorable season of the year at which they arrived—decidedly the worst time in the year—yet I hope that very few will die. With the assistance of my two students, I shall be able to give them every attention which they may require.

One thing I regret exceedingly, they have not a particle of sugar, nor can any be procured. Molasses will not answer for sick people. But I will do the best I can for them with the means which have been provided. I have not time to write letters; at night I feel too feverish. I must beg you to accept this hastily written sheet. Yours, truly,

J. W. LUGENBEEL.

Rev. W. McLAIN,

Sec'y Am. Col. Society.

MONROVIA,

Dec. 30, 1845.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I had the pleasure of receiving your favor of 30th October, per "Roanoke." She arrived here on the 8th instant, after a 33 days' passage from Norfolk, with her 190 emigrants in good health. The United States ship "Marion," Captain Price, was here at the time, and our thanks are due him for the assistance which he rendered us, in sending his boats alongside the "Roanoke" to receive the emigrants and bring them on shore; which duty was performed by the officers in charge, with that courtesy and good feeling which have always characterized the gentlemen of your navy in their intercourse with us.

The emigrants are a promising set; and, so far as I have heard, they are contented with their new home, and seem worthy of the boon of liberty. They will, no doubt, if they maintain the sentiments which now actuate them, be a great acquisition to the agricultural interests of the colony. We will do all in our power to encourage them in so worthy an object.

The people of the colony are determined to give more of their time and means to the cultivation of the soil. Gentlemen who have heretofore shown but little interest in this branch of business, are making arrangements to engage largely into it, and I have not the least doubt but that you will see, in the course of three years, Liberia coffee, ground peas, arrow root, ginger, and red pepper, offered in the markets of the United States, on terms as favorable as that of other countries.

Our colony, I think, never was in a better condition than it is now. On every side we see the spirit of improvement advancing with a rapidity truly astonishing. Some very costly buildings are now being com-

pleted, and preparations are making for the erection of others next year.

The subject of Liberia's independence receives that patient consideration which its importance demands; and it is hoped that whatever may be the result of this matter, it will tend to the advancement of the colony, and redound to the honor of the Society. In the discussion of this subject, the Society is spoken of as our best benefactors, and to them alone is due the praise of planting on these shores a colony, which has, under their fostering care, grown into such importance as to attract the attention and jealousy of one of the greatest nations of the world.

Whatever steps the people of Liberia may take in relation to this subject, you may be assured that a just and proper respect will be maintained for the Society. The Legislature of Liberia will meet on Monday next, when the subject will no doubt be discussed; and I suppose, from the opinions expressed by many of our leading men, that a convention will be recommended, for the purpose of making a constitution to meet the new order of things, and which appears indispensable to the healthy existence of the colony.

What are the Societies of New York, Pennsylvania, and Mississippi doing? Do they not intend sending more emigrants to their respective settlements, (Grand Bassa and Sinou?) These places are in want of population, and by no means should the colonists at these places become discouraged for the want of population. A ship load of emigrants ought to be sent to each of these places at least once a year. Please bear this in mind.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. N. LEWIS.

Rev. WM. McLAIN,

Sec. and Treas. A. C. S.,

Washington City, D. C.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

THE CAPTURED SLAVE SHIPS.—We have already laid before our readers the harrowing account of the slave ship *Pons*, captured on the coast of Africa by the sloop-of-war *Yorktown*, Captain BELL. The letter of Dr. LUGENBEEL, and the extracts from the circular of the Methodist Mission in Liberia, which we inserted in Friday's paper, furnished the particulars of the capture and of the dreadful condition of the poor wretches found crammed beneath the decks of the slave vessel; but it is due to Captain BELL to give also his official account of the capture, which we accordingly insert below. It presents the most shocking case of outraged humanity which has ever appeared in our columns. The vessel employed in this execrable transaction went, it appears, originally from Philadelphia. According to the U. S. Gazette she was sold at Rio de Janeiro as a trader, by her owners, and all interest in her on the part of citizens of Philadelphia ceased some time since. She arrived at Philadelphia on Friday, in charge of Lieut. COGDALL, of the *Yorktown*, and a prize crew of ten men. She brought in four prisoners, Portuguese, who were found on board at the time of her capture. It is devoutly to be hoped that all, of whatever country, who shall be convicted of having been engaged, whether directly or indirectly, in the inhuman affair, may be made to suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

It is remarkable that within the same week three vessels should have arrived in our ports as prizes to the American squadron for having been engaged in the slave trade—viz: the *Pons*, above mentioned, captured by the *Yorktown*; the *Panther*, a prize of the same vessel, which arrived at Charleston on Monday; and the *Robert Wilson*, a prize to the sloop-

of-war *Jamestown*, which reached Charleston on Thursday.

We congratulate the officers of our Navy, engaged on the coast in the perilous war against these enemies of the human race, that their vigilant efforts have been rewarded with so much success. They will receive the thanks of the whole country.

Letter from Capt. Bell to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. SHIP YORKTOWN,
CABINDA, (Africa.)

Dec. 16, 1845.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that I addressed a letter to you on the 30th ultimo, giving an account of the capture of the American barque *Pons*, of Philadelphia, with eight hundred and ninety-six slaves on board, a duplicate of which I now enclose. I was so anxious to dispatch the vessel in the shortest time for Liberia, in order to land the slaves, and relieve them from their miserable confinement, that it was not in my power to give you a more particular account of this vessel. I will now endeavor to do so, and also state some facts which have since come to my knowledge.

The *Pons*, under the command of James Berry, was at anchor at Cabinda for about twenty days before she took on board the slaves, during which time she was closely watched by her Britannic Majesty's brig *Cygnets*, Commander Layton. At about nine o'clock, on the morning of the 27th November, the *Cygnets* got under way and stood to sea. Immediately Berry gave up the ship to Gallano, who commenced getting on board the water, provisions, and slaves; and so expeditious were they in their movements, that at eight o'clock that evening the vessel was under weigh, having embarked nine hundred and three slaves. Instead of standing directly to sea, she kept

in with the coast during the night. At daylight they were off Kacongo, about twenty-five miles to the north of Cabinda, when they discovered the *Cygnets* in the offing. They immediately furled all their sails, and drifted so near the shore that the negroes lined the beach in hope of a shipwreck. They continued in this situation until meridian, when, finding they had not been discovered, they set their lower sails in order to clear the shore, and, as the *Cygnets* drew off from the land, they afterwards set their more lofty ones. Two days afterwards we captured her. Her crew consisted of Spaniards, Portuguese, Brazilians, and some from other countries; and, although continuing under the American flag, with probably American papers, not one American was on board.

As I could not dispatch her the evening of her capture, she kept company with us that night. The next morning I regretted to learn that *eighteen* had died, and one jumped overboard. So many dying in so short a time was accounted for by the captain in the necessity he had of thrusting below all who were on deck, and closing the hatches, when he first fell in with us, in order to escape detection.

The vessel has no slave deck, and upwards of *eight hundred and fifty* were piled, almost in bulk, on the water casks below. These were males. About forty or fifty females were confined in one-half of the round-house cabin on deck; the other half of the cabin remaining for the use of the officers. As the ship appeared to be less than three hundred and fifty tons, it seemed impossible that one-half could have lived to cross the Atlantic. About two hundred filled up the spar deck alone, when they were permitted to come up from below, and yet the captain

assured me that it was his intention to have taken *four hundred more* on board if he could have spared the time.

The stench from below was so great that it was impossible to stand more than a few moments near the hatchways. Our men who went below from curiosity, were forced up sick in a few minutes; then all the hatches were off. What must have been the sufferings of these poor wretches when the hatches were closed? I am informed that very often in these cases, the stronger will strangle the weaker; and this was probably the reason why so many died, or rather were found dead, the morning after the capture. None but an eye witness can form a conception of the horrors these poor creatures must endure in their transit across the ocean.

I regret to say that most of this misery is produced by our own countrymen; they furnish the means of conveyance in spite of existing enactments; and although there are strong circumstances against Berry, the late master of the "Pons," sufficient to induce me to detain him, if I should meet with him, yet I fear neither he nor his employers can be reached by our present laws. He will no doubt make it appear that the "Pons" was beyond his control when the slaves were brought on board. Yet, from the testimony of the men who came over from Rio as passengers, there is no doubt the whole affair was arranged at Rio between Berry and Gallano before the ship sailed. These men state that the first place they anchored was at Onin, near the river Lagos, in the Bight of Benin; here they discharged a portion of their cargo, and *received on board a number of hogsheads or pipes filled with water*. These were stowed on the ground tier, and a tier of casks containing spirits were placed over

them. *They were then informed that the vessel was going to Cabinda for a load of slaves.*

On their arrival at the latter place, the spirit was kept on board until a few days before Berry gave up the command, covering up the water casks in order to elude the suspicions of any cruiser. For twenty days did Berry wait in the roadstead of Cabinda, protected by the flag of his country, yet closely watched by a foreign man-of-war, who was certain of his intention; but the instant that cruiser is compelled to withdraw for a few hours, he springs at the opportunity of enriching himself and owners, and disgracing the flag which had protected him.

As we are short-handed, I have shipped those men, much to their gratification, who came out as passengers in the Pons from Rio to Cabinda, in order that their testimony may be taken, should Berry be in the United States on our return, and committed for trial. I have landed the balance of the prize crew here, with the exception of one who died of coast fever a few days after he came on board this ship.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. BELL,

Commander.

To the Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT,
Secretary of the Navy.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

LATER FROM AFRICA.—We have received files of the *Liberia Herald* and of *Africa's Luminary*, published at Monrovia, to the 28th December, inclusive. The United States sloop-of-war Marion, from the United States, September 24, having touched at Madeira and Port Praya, arrived at Monrovia December 9th. Officers and crew all well. The following is a list of her officers:—

Lewis E. Simonds, Commander;

Cicero Price, Lieutenant; Luther Stoddard, Lieutenant; C. C. Barton, Lieutenant; John Spencer, jr., Purser; Isaac Brinkerhoff, Surgeon; James B. Gould, Assistant Surgeon; W. C. B. Porter, Acting Master; C. C. Simms, Passed Midshipman; James Higgins, Passed Midshipman; James Bartlett, Midshipman; James Bliss, Midshipman; James Eaton, Midshipman; James Abbott, Captain's Clerk; James Freeman, Sailmaker; James Williams, Boatswain; James Jenkins, Carpenter; James Burton, Gunner; James Goety, Purser's Clerk.

The United States ship *Jamestown*, Commander Cunningham, flag ship of the African squadron, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Skinner, arrived at Monrovia on the 17th December, — days from Port Praya. Officers and crew all well.

On the 8th December the *Roanoke* arrived, 33 days from Norfolk, Va., with a reinforcement of missionaries and teachers, attached to the mission of the M. E. Church, viz: Rev. J. B. Benham, Superintendent of the Liberia Mission, and wife; Rev. W. R. Hoyt and wife; and the Rev. W. B. Williams, Principal of the Monrovia Seminary, and wife. All well. Their arrival was the occasion of great rejoicing. The *Roanoke* took out 190 emigrants. They are described as a robust and healthy looking set of people, and, it was thought, would be an acquisition to the colony. By the activity of Governor Roberts, most of them were speedily conducted to their final location up the river.

We are sorry to see it predicted, that the ensuing season will be one of uncommon scarcity. In consequence of the early rains the natives were unable to burn off their farms, and what little rice was made was nearly all bought up to supply the slave factories at prices which the

colonists could not afford to give. The colonists have at last been taught a lesson which they have been too slow to learn—the precariousness of subsistence while they depend either on foreigners or natives for their supplies. This circumstance has given an impetus to the agricultural interest, and we may safely say that at no former period of the colony's history has there been so much doing in the farming way as at present.

Her British Majesty's ship *Penelope* lately captured a steamship fitted up for the slave trade. She was sent to St. Helena and condemned. There were four Americans on board, whom the commander brought to Monrovia, to be delivered up to an American man-of-war. There being none there, he took them back, and they would remain on board the British ship until some United States vessel arrived.

Her British Majesty's brig *Lily*, Captain Newton, recently captured a bark at Cape Mount. Her slaves were all ready, and would have been shipped from Cape Mount in a few days if she had not been taken.

From the *Monrovia Herald* of December 28, we copy the following account of the scene on the beach, on occasion of the landing of the slaves from the bark *Pons*, captured by the *Yorktown*. It will be remembered that so densely were they packed, that in the fourteen days which intervened between her capture and arrival at Monrovia, one hundred and fifty died:—

"They were landed on Tuesday, when nearly the whole population collected on the beach to witness the sight. The colonists, with the exception of a very few, had never witnessed such a spectacle before. The slaves were much emaciated and so debilitated that many of them

found difficulty in getting out of the boats. Such a spectacle of misery and wretchedness, inflicted by a lawless and ferocious cupidity, so excited our people, that it became unsafe for the captain of the slaver (who had come to look on) to remain at the beach. Eight slaves died in harbor the day before they were landed, and the bodies were thrown overboard. The prize master says, as soon as a slave became helpless through debility or sickness, those nearest would throttle him, in order that his body removed, they would have more room. They were all, men and women, with the exception of two or three called headmen, landed in a state of perfect nudity!

"Doctor Lugenbeel, the United States agent, has put them all out with different persons, who have taken them as apprentices. Those under age will be apprenticed under the apprentice act of the colony, and adults will be bound for seven years. The Methodist Mission has 80 boys and 20 girls, which with the mission has been long a desideratum."

Extract of a letter dated U. S. ship Yorktown, at sea, lat. 3° 15' S. lon. 8° 52' E., Nov. 30th, 1845.

"I have but a moment to inform you that we have just fallen in with the American bark 'Pons, of Philadelphia,' from Cabinda, Africa, bound to Brazil, with 896 slaves on board. She sailed from Cabinda on the 27th instant with 903. Seven have since died. The captain took us for an English man-of-war and hoisted the American colors, and no doubt had papers to correspond; but suspecting that we might be an American, or probably confused by his fright and our changing our flag to English, first showing one color and then another, he threw all his papers overboard.

"As soon as the slaves knew they were recaptured, they gave a shout that could have been heard a mile. They will be landed at Cape Mesurado, and the vessel sent to Philadelphia. I have no time to add more. All well aboard—but very short of officers. This being our second prize, we have only left one lieutenant, one master, a passed midshipman, and two midshipmen.

"Sincerely and truly yours.

"DECEMBER 1st.—Eighteen slaves died last night, and one jumped overboard."

Although this letter relates to facts already known, it is of some interest as coming from a person on board the capturing ship. The Pons has arrived at Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Ledger of Saturday says:—

She brings with her four of the crew who were on board at the time of her capture, and who were taken before Mr. J. Burchard, United States Commissioner, yesterday afternoon, by whom they were committed for a further hearing, on the charge of being found on board an American vessel engaged in the slave trade. They are all Portuguese, and of course not punishable by the authorities of the United States, the acts of Congress giving our courts power to punish *Americans only*. The names of the four are John Prader, a boy of 14 years of age, John Promsent, Emanuel Prader, and Louis Font. They are intelligent looking fellows, and will be held until the Consul of Portugal has been consulted and the vessel disposed of.

The Pons is a fine vessel, and was formerly owned by a firm in this city. She lies now opposite the navy yard, but will be removed during the day to the railway wharf of Messrs. Simpson & Neal, Southwark. Her crew on her passage to

this port consisted of ten United States seamen, in addition to the four Portuguese. She left Monrovia early in December last, and we regret to learn from Lieutenant Cogdell, that Mr. J. C. Lawrence, master's mate, died on the passage. He was taken sick on the 12th of January, and died on the 30th of that month, at sea.

[From the Charleston Patriot, of Wednesday.]

ARRIVAL OF THE CAPTURED SLAVER.—The ship *Panther*, of Providence, (R. I.,) Passed Midshipman H. S. Newcomb, commanding, came up last night. She is a prize to the U. S. ship *Yorktown*, Capt. C. H. Bell, from Cabinda, coast of Africa, 77 days; was bound to Providence, (R. I.,) but on account of stress of weather, shortness of provisions, and much sickness on board, kept away for Charleston, (S. C.) Her master is Capt. J. M. Clapp; she is suspected of being concerned in the slave trade. Sent to the United States for trial. Left the *Yorktown* at Cabinda, in a few days bound up the coast, all well. The *Panther* had been seized by the English brig of war *Cygnnet*, Captain Lughton, but released in a few days. Midshipman H. G. D. Brown came home in this ship on duty.

The *Panther* has experienced much bad weather, and is in a leaky condition. January 30th, latitude 25° N., longitude 57° W., saw an English bark, colors Union down, an English ship, the *Dunizon*, of Liverpool, alongside, kept away for them, she had been boarded by the ship and soon after capsized; no name on her stern. February 25th, boarded American brig *Historia*, Milliken master, lat. 35° N., long. 73° W., 3 days from New York, bound to Nassau; received a supply of provisions from her. Same day spoke brig *Atlantic*, bound to New Haven.

The following is a list of the officers of the ship *Yorktown*:

Commander, C. H. Bell; Lieutenant, H. A. Steele; Surgeon, W. L. Van Horn; Purser, J. N. Hambleton; Assistant Surgeon, L. J. Williams; Acting Master, S. Edwards; Midshipman, F. A. Rae; Clerk, D. St. Leon Porter; Boatswain, J. Lewis; Gunner, T. M. Crocker; Carpenter, H. Lindsey—all well.

ANOTHER SLAVER CAPTURED.—

The schooner Robert Wilson, of Baltimore, Lieutenant Chipman, U. S. Navy, commanding, arrived this morning, in 38 days from Port Praya, as a prize to the U. S. ship *Jamestown*. The *R. W.* is supposed to have been engaged in the slave trade, and the following persons are sent home in her for trial: late Captain Pfister; J. M. Rush, J. Hamilton, J. P. Morris, and A. J. Slute. They were taken from the steamer *Cacique*, engaged in slaving, by Her British Majesty's frigate *Penelope*. The Robert Wilson spoke, 1st inst., latitude 24 21, long. 57 13, schooner *Curlew*, 9 days out from New York, with loss of bulwarks, &c.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Jamestown*, who were all well when the *R. W.* left:—

LIST OF OFFICERS.—C. W. Skinner, Commodore: R. B. Cunningham, Commander: G. R. Gray, 1st Lieutenant: J. L. Henderson, 2d Lieutenant: J. J. B. Walback, 3d Lieutenant: J. C. Beaumont, Master: R. L. Patton, Surgeon: T. M. McNeill, Lieut. Marines: J. Semple, Purser: — Talbott, Chaplain: R. T. McKim, Assistant Surgeon: W. Flye, Professor of Mathematics: W. Sharpe, J. Armstrong, J. L. Ferguson, E. T. Andrews, Midshipmen: T. P. Eskridge, Captain's Clerk: Cavenday, Boatswain: Cahill, Carpenter: Stevens, Sailmaker: M. Tabb, Purser's Steward.

[For the African Repository.]

The Colonies of New England and Liberia contrasted.

LISBON, CONNECTICUT,

February 5, 1846.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I feel it to be my duty to express my thanks to you for the very liberal terms on which you permit me to take the African Repository. Owing to my very poor health, I fear I can do but little to aid the cause of colonization. But this I will say, that I consider it a cause, which embodies more objects of Christian benevolence, than any other charitable institution of the age. It embraces all that pertains to a missionary society; and all that pertains to the formation of an independent and Christian nation.

When we speak of colonizing the people of color on the coast of Africa, it is natural to allude to the settlement of New England. It is interesting to compare, or rather to contrast, the two cases. The first settlers of New England were of the Saxon race, which has stood high in society. They belonged to a nation highly improved in civilization and learning. Their minds were cultivated; and though they suffered religious oppression, they were far from being dispirited. They could look back, and trace the generations of their ancestors, who helped to compose an independent and powerful nation, that was full of every enterprise. Thus, in addition to their deep Christian feeling, the pilgrims were nerved for any encounter. With this character, they crossed the stormy ocean, determined to make a settlement in the wilderness of then unknown extent. In point of high-mindedness and courage, they may be ranked with Columbus. They also possessed property. Some of them were men of large estates. Although they

must at times have suffered much, they had many powerful friends at home to assist and join them from time to time. Another thing which greatly assisted their rapid growth, was the body of excellent ministers of the Gospel who accompanied them. In point of talents, learning, and piety, they never were excelled by an exact number of those who have labored in word and doctrine since the days of the Apostles. Such ministers are a powerful aid to any good enterprise.

What a disparity between the materials of the New England colony, and that which is now planting on the shores of Africa! There we have a company from a poor degraded race. The African knows, as far as he has been made acquainted with his ancestors, that they were stolen at first from their native land, and ever since, most of them have been enslaved in this country. He knows that he is not viewed on an equality with the white people; even if he is not literally a slave. Indeed, the people of color in this country perceive their degraded state. They have a deep consciousness of their inferiority, inasmuch as even in the free States, they do not enjoy, in all respects, the privileges of others; and in the slaveholding States they are, to a great extent, denied the privileges of education, as well as of personal liberty. It would seem, therefore, that some of the most essential elements for colonizing are wanting. How can we expect much enterprise from those who have not enjoyed their liberty, and who have been made to believe from their infancy, that they are an inferior and degraded race? No wonder, then,

that a colony composed of such people must progress very slow. It appears that very few of the free people of color have thus far had enterprise enough to fall in with the plan. Most have been slaves manumitted for the purpose: and hence the Colonization Society have not been permitted to select the most promising. In a company of manumitted slaves, some have been willing to go to Africa, who have had the fewest qualifications for the purpose, and such have doubtless given occasion to the enemies of the cause to speak against it, and to hinder the work. But the most promising of the emigrants have been poor; unused to manage for themselves; unacquainted with the world; and almost entirely destitute of education. They go three or four thousand miles to begin a settlement, and are dependent upon the Colonization Society at home to manage for them, till they can take care of themselves. They cannot have all the assistance they need from their patrons, because it is exceedingly dangerous for the white man to live in a country which is congenial to the people of color. Accordingly, the ministers of the Gospel must be of their color, or they cannot live long. But these are of course very far below the Hookers, the Nortons, the Shepherds, and the Elliots, in point of learning. Indeed, the emigrants generally must acquire an education.

These are some of the points of difference in the advantages between the colonists of New England and the colonists on the coast of Africa. Without doubt, the New England pilgrims committed many mistakes, and showed many imperfections, in their enterprise, although they had so great advantages. It would be a miracle, then, if the colonizing of the people of color, amidst all the great and peculiar disadvantages attending

the scheme, could be effected without very great imperfections; without many things which ought to be lamented; without evils which would give the enemies of the cause some occasion for complaint. Such a work, also, under such circumstances, must necessarily progress but slowly. Now in view of all which I have noticed, and of many similar things, I have no time to specify, how wonderful it is, that there is on the coast of Africa a colony of colored people, of several thousands, which began some twenty-two or twenty-three years ago, where all the elements of free, civil, and religious institutions exist! A nation commenced, who were but lately slaves in this country. A legislative body, with a very intelligent governor; courts of law well organized; people pursuing the various occupations of life; fifteen or twenty churches organized, with as many ministers of the Gospel; the Sabbath regarded; Sabbath schools, and other schools of learning in full operation; and order, morality, domestic and social comforts enjoyed: and where visitors can see the colored man more a real man. His conscious inferiority and degradation are removed. He feels that he is free, and master. He knows that he is in all respects the constituent part of an independent nation. He stands on the coast of Africa, a monument of the overruling wisdom and power of God; for his ancestors were cruelly torn from their native land, and carried into hopeless captivity, while this has turned to his spiritual good, and he has gone back, and carried the word of God in his hand, and the spirit of God in his heart. He stands as the representative of a free, independent, and Christian nation, on a portion of the earth which has known scarcely any thing better than despotism and blood. He, and his fellow-colonists, stand as the germ of a vast

missionary society, which, it is believed, will one day be the great instrument, in the hand of God, of wresting millions of idolatrous Africans from the dominion of Satan, and of making them kings and priests unto God. They stand even now as the protectors of the coast from the nefarious slave trade; and they are a better sentinel than the fleets of England and the United States. Let colonies be extended around Africa, and these powerful nations may recall their ships as soon as they please. Indeed, I believe that the colored race are yet to act a part in the redemption of Africa, which will astonish the world. Who is not willing and desirous to give them an opportunity?

I am, respectfully,

L. N.

Rev. W. McLAIN.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, it has occurred to me that the Liberians are better situated than any other people in the world to decide the question, whether the distinction which is made by the whites about color is wholly the effect of prejudice. You know many assert that it is. You are aware, also, that modern philosophy teaches that there are five or six races of men, which are easily distinguished by their features, or by their color and features united. If this scheme be true, I think the conclusion is plain, that the providence of God designs to keep portions of the human family distinct from each other; and consequently there is a certain something, which is not to be considered as an unreasonable prejudice, that prevents a universal amalgamation. If the notion of distinct races is not true, then I think those who advance the theory are much to be blamed, and ought to be refuted, for they are teaching the doctrine to all the rising generation in the geographies of the country. This subject, as I understand it, does

not touch the question of superiority or inferiority, but simply of distinction. Now, if this distinction is real, it must have been so from the days of Babel, if not from the days of Noah, or even earlier. On this supposition, I know not how to account for the continuance of such distinction to the present time, only as an arrangement of Providence; for why has not this distinction been lost by intermarriages during these thousands of years? I can but think there is something real in this scheme. How soon national prejudices are lost in relation to what is denominated the Georgian race! The nations of Europe come into this country with considerable difference of complexion, and with their various languages and customs and manners, and how soon all prejudices on our part, and on their part, are removed; and all these distinctions are lost and forgotten. But it is not so in relation to those who are said to be of other races. True there are exceptions, and there always have been. But these are *only* exceptions. The races are in general as distinct now as they ever were. Reasons, which it is not necessary to mention, have made other races in this country feel their inferiority to us; and they have probably considered themselves promoted by intermarriages. I consider intermarriages, or as we sometimes say, amalgamation, is the true test here. To pretend, as some do, that the distinction we make against the Africans is wholly owing to a wicked prejudice which ought to be entirely removed, and at the same time say that amalgamation must not be encouraged, is in my opinion absurd enough. If the Africans can feel themselves to be as independent of us, as we feel ourselves to be of them, are we to suppose that they would feel an aversion to intermarrying with the whites, such as the whites feel

on the subject of intermarrying with them? We hear that the inhabitants of Hayti are opposed to giving the whites that live among them the right of suffrage. I have never heard the reasons for their so doing. Undoubtedly jealousy is one reason. But is it not probable that a strong desire to be unmixed with the whites is another reason? The inhabitants of Liberia will doubtless be very modest

on this point, inasmuch as they acknowledge us to be their benefactors. But aside from this consideration, I should be glad to know their feelings. I cannot believe that they have any desire to intermarry with white people, because such are white; and will they not have an aversion to such intermarriages for this very reason, and on account of the other marks of a different race from them?

[From the Liberia Herald.]

Sovereignty of Liberia.

THE most extraordinary, and we may say extravagant opinions, on the subject of Liberia sovereignty and independence, are entertained, not only by the mass of our people, but by some also who would be thought possessed of somewhat more than ordinary sagacity. It is of the utmost importance that these be corrected, and that just and enlightened views be taken of the subject.

We have viewed the subject in every light in which we are capable of viewing it—we have given it prolonged and anxious attention—we have endeavored to weigh it in all its immediate and remote consequences, and examine it in its present and distant bearings; and, while we have not found it free from difficulties, we have not by any means found in those difficulties that formidable and alarming character in which they present themselves to the view of others. We have found in the subject nothing to alarm, nothing to paralyze energy or beget despondency; but, on the contrary, much to animate, to inspire hope, and awaken zeal. These frowning difficulties and alarming dangers, the phantoms of a diseased brain, or the distorted images of objects viewed through the misty medium of a more than childish ignorance, dwindle into perfect harm-

lessness when beheld in the strong and steady light of common sense. The error arises from confounding the subject with its accidents; from regarding as inseparable from it what is by no means necessary to its completeness, or, if we may so say, from taking the concrete for the abstract.

The people of these colonies, in common with mankind, are endowed by their creator with the "right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." A right to these possessions implies a right to all the means necessary to obtain and enjoy them which do not conflict with the perfect rights of others. Flying from oppression with the full consent of their oppressors, and desiring to build up for themselves a name, and for their children a home, on the coast of Africa, on a tract of country which they obtained by fair purchase from its owners; but, unable to accomplish these great purposes without assistance, they obtained the aid of an association of private individuals in America. To enable this association to act with regularity and vigor, the people invested it with a temporary authority over them, and constituted it a board of trustees. That this is a just definition of the character of the American Colonization

Society; that its authority is merely paternal, or, more correctly, advisory, however it may appear otherwise to a superficial thinker, is clear from the fact that, had the people been disposed to yield political authority in the ordinary acceptation of the phrase, the Society had no *power* to accept it. It is freely admitted that, in the constitution which the Society formed, and which we received, and in the laws which it enacted and which we obey, there are the form and features of a grant and decrees from sovereign authority; but they derive their force solely from previously delegated power to enact them, in the same way in which an award of a third monarch becomes binding, to whom a dispute between two others has been referred. Had the people been disposed to reject the constitution, and resist the laws on their first presentment, where was the Society's right to enforce them? In what country would it have set up its tribunal? What arguments, but of persuasion and of appeals to their interest, could it have used? For the fundamental article of their union includes an acknowledgment of their people's sovereignty, and a promise on the part of the Society to withdraw peaceably the moment they should wish to resume the power they delegated to it. It is, and has ever been, an understanding that the Society will yield up its trust whenever the *people* shall think they no longer require its supervision.

It seems essential to the completeness of a ruler's character that, either by birth, or solemn act of naturalization, he be a son of the soil over which he rules; that he be one with the people he governs; especially does it seem requisite that he bear no such allegiance to another state that could, by any conjuncture of circumstances, array his duty to one against his fidelity to the other. How far these requisites are to be found

in the character of the Society we leave those interested in the question to judge. It would be a source of no ordinary anxiety to us if any should infer from these remarks that we think lightly of the Colonization Society, or regard the people of these colonies at liberty to sever, without sufficient reason, the ties which bind them to that noblest of institutions. While we regard the people as having a constitutional right to resume, whenever they think proper, the power delegated to the Society, we hold as a truth, equally clear, that they are bound to the Society by a tie stronger than any of paper or parchment. All the dictates of gratitude forbid discourtesy. Past favors, present enjoyments, and future brightening prospects, all the result of the Society's disinterested and unrequited labor, beget esteem, and inspire veneration. It is confidence in the rectitude of the Society's purpose; in its singleness of aim to do good to us and to Africa; confidence in its willingness to hear all that can be said for or against any measure, and in its readiness to follow any course that may promise to lead more directly and speedily to the object in view, that inspires our heart to indite and emboldens our pen to record our sincere and deliberate convictions. Our only object in the above remarks is to make it manifest that of all the elements of sovereignty, the right "to life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness," and to all the means necessary to possess and enjoy them, we are in very deed as fully possessed now as we should be if the whole world were to pronounce us so. Indeed, so clear is this fact from the above, as well as from other equally obvious considerations, that it seems something worse than infatuation for any to dispute it.

It will, perhaps, be asked why, if the people be already sovereign, is the subject agitated; why propose

to disturb the relations that now unite them to the Society? We reply, that order, regularity, responsibility; the safety and convenience of others, require that the people assume some regular and defined form. Nations of the earth will demand it, and they have a right to demand it of them. They will hold the people of these colonies responsible for their acts; nor can the acts of the people here be made, by any known process of moral or political alchymy, the acts of the Colonization Society, in any degree in which these acts effect other nations. The Society is amenable for its acts to the laws of its country. Does it throw a broad cloak of amenability over our acts also? would the United States hold the Society responsible for our acts, or demand of us satisfaction for the acts of the Colonization Society? Will England or France treat with the Society on subjects relating to the commonwealth of Liberia? Sovereigns can only treat with sovereigns. The United States would hardly treat with the Hudson Bay Company. Imperial Russia will treat with a tribe of Indians.

In the early settlement of this colony, when it had no commerce, no foreign relations, no intercourse with foreigners, when its existence was not known, or, if known, regarded as a dependency of the United States; the circumstances which now render it expedient that sovereign power be lodged in the colony had no existence. As it then had no commerce, no revenue regulations were required; and as its territorial extent was a mere tract, its laws could not effect the interest of others. Intent at that time on planting their foothold without much regard to political character, the people left all who came amongst them to free and unrestrained operations, so long as they did not interfere with the per-

sons and private rights of others. Public rights there were none; and as there was no cause for complaint, so there was none to demand whether sovereign power was lodged in the colony or elsewhere. The colonists were the only persons concerned, and they were contented that the ruling power be in the hands to which they had confided it. Since that time the colony has become greatly changed in its condition, and a correspondent change has been effected in its character. The natural working of its institutions has demanded the exercise of powers in all respects sovereign; and in more than one instance sovereign power has been exercised. Its territory has been greatly enlarged; revenue laws have been made; courts have been organized; one for the trial of cases between citizens of Liberia and foreigners, and another for the adjudication of prizes made on the high seas. If a foreign vessel should be seized on the high seas and condemned in our admiralty court, and an explanation of the case should be made by her government, are we allowed to believe the Society would avow the act? We think not. Whatever the consequences might be, on the heads of the people of this colony they would fall, and all the Society would dare extend to them would be sympathy and friendly mediation. The seizure of property on the high seas, and its confiscation in regularly constituted courts, are the highest exercise of sovereign power; power which the Society can never exercise, and which the people of this colony can exercise only as a sovereignty; and that the people have contemplated this highest act of sovereignty is evident from their having organized courts for the purpose.

We say the safety and convenience of others require the proposed movement; that is, the resumption of the

powers delegated to the Society. We are anxious for the intercourse of foreigners, and desirous to increase and extend our foreign commercial relations to enable us to develop the resources of the country. While we invite others to repose confidence in us, is it more than even justice that we should present them with at least the semblance of responsibility? can we hope to be successful in our appeals and invitations while we cautiously and systematically withhold every consideration which can make us responsible? Should unfortunately circumstances connected with an act of this colony make it desirable on the part of a foreign government to have an explanation, would not a regular organ, through which that government would feel itself at liberty to communicate, be a matter of convenience to both parties, as well as of safety to us? If we desire the respect and courtesy of nations we must assume the character, and betake ourselves to the position, to which nations are accustomed to accord them. National comities flow in a regular and defined channel; it were idle to expect they will leave their ordinary course on our account. In this respect strength is nothing, character every thing.

The beneficent author of our nature has implanted in the human breast an inextinguishable respect for certain principles. These principles are to nations what laws are to individuals—a defence of the weak against the strong. So deep, however, is the depravity of human nature that we have frequently seen all the barriers of law, order, and justice, swept away by the powerful in their lawless attacks upon the rights of the weak; and this humiliating spectacle has been often exhibited on the broad scale of national ambition, as well as on the humbler grade of individual rapacity. But so strong and general is the sense of injustice, and so universal the agreement to execrate it, that every act to commit it is sure to be veiled by a pretext. Policy and expediency cover a multitude of sins. If, then, with all the force of these principles in their favor, the weak are not always secure, what have they to hope whose position will not allow them to wield it? Upon these principles alone the weak find safety, and to this munition of rocks we must retire.

From the above remarks the following inferences are deduced: First, the Society, by a devolution of powers by the people of Liberia, for a certain purpose, exercises sovereign authority over Liberia, and can exercise this authority over those only who delegated this power. Secondly, that no new powers are necessary to the sovereignty of the people of Liberia, and none are to be sought. Thirdly, that it is only required that they resume the powers they delegated to the Society, and hereafter exercise over themselves, and over all within their territory, in their own name, and by their own hands, the powers which they have hitherto exercised by the hands of the Society. But against this, great dangers and difficulties are supposed to array themselves. These idle phantoms we may make the subject of some future remark.

Contemplated Expedition from the Northern States.

THE Executive Committee of the New York State Colonization Society are very desirous that the annexed

circular should be extensively published and read. Editors in the country, and others who may be willing

to insert it, will favor an excellent object by so doing.

TO THE PEOPLE OF COLOR IN NEW YORK AND OTHER FREE STATES.—The Executive Committee of the New York State Colonization Society, having been instructed by the Board of Managers to make preparations for sending an expedition to Liberia, on or before the 1st day of July next, respectfully announce to the free people of color in our own and adjacent States, that they hereby offer a free passage to Monrovia, in Africa, to such emigrants of suitable character, as may wish to embark at the time specified, together with provisions for 6 months, and a guarantee of land upon which to settle in the colony of Liberia.

This expedition has been projected for the benefit of several individuals and families, by whom application has been made, they having resolved to emigrate, after fully acquainting themselves with the advantages held out in the colony, for permanently improving their civil and social condition in that free land, beyond the reach of the prejudice and disabilities which obstruct them here, and against which many of them have been struggling in vain.

In the hope and belief that there are many more, among our free people of color, who are desirous of removing to a country where their industry will be rewarded, and their elevation to equal rights be secured beyond contingency, for themselves and their posterity; the undersigned hereby invite applications, in person or by letter, from all such, at their office, accompanied by testimonials and references as to their character and capabilities for usefulness in the colony, with a view that adequate provision may be made for the voyage, and preparations for their comfort and accommodation on their arrival at their new home.

It is desirable that the emigrants should be familiar with some department of useful labor, either in agriculture or the mechanic arts, either of which will secure them immediate and profitable employment in the colony. Those who have been qualified as teachers by suitable education will find their services in great demand, and such are especially wanted for this expedition.

The committee are not disposed to persuade any of our free people of color to leave the country, or to remove to the colony, who are not prompted by an enlightened and intelligent conviction that they will thus advance their own happiness and interests; or who may not desire to emigrate thither for purposes of usefulness to the bodies and souls of their fellow men, to which they may be impelled by a sense of duty. But we cannot forbear to say, that there are in the present and prospective aspects of Liberia, very many considerations which might be urged as motives to emigration, which commend themselves to the understanding and to the hearts of thinking men, and especially to such of our colored population as are members of any Christian church, or feel the force of religious obligation.

By the late noble proposition of Anson G. Phelps, Esq., the president of our State Society, the requisite sum of \$20,000 has been realized, and will forthwith be expended in the purchase of all the territory, not already under the jurisdiction of the colonial government, between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas; which will give the absolute control of more than 300 miles of coast, and extend the Liberian possessions into the interior nearly 100 miles. The total suppression of the slave trade from all that region, heretofore so often polluted by that bloody traffic, will thus be rendered certain, and will be

immediately effected by the energetic action of Governor Roberts and his legislative council.

Their success in this work, so greatly desired by all Christendom, will be facilitated by the wise and liberal policy of the American Colonization Society, at their late meeting in January, by which the preliminary measures have been taken for the Liberian government to take their position as a sovereign and independent State, now that the experiment at self government has been successful, in accordance with the hopes, the prayers, and the predictions of the living and the dead who have founded and sustained this infant republic. Nor can her recognition by our own government, and by that of the other great Christian nations, be doubted, in view of the philanthropic objects to which our colonies on the western coast of Africa are consecrated; and to secure which, negotiations with the great maritime nations of the earth will be forthwith opened by Liberian representatives. What a field for enterprise will here be opened for the ardent and intelligent lovers of freedom among our colored youth in this land, who are ready to embark at this crisis in the history of Liberia, and share in the toils and in the honors of this noble work, which in its progress and consummation will challenge the admiration of the world! And how laudable the Christian zeal and devotion to human liberty, which, in the spirit of self-sacrifice, shall prompt young men of color to place themselves upon the altar of Africa's redemption, and hasten thither to aid in kindling the fires of civilization, and the lights of our holy religion, upon the hilltops of their father-land, and instrumentally rescue a continent of heathenism from the incubus of physical and moral death, which now sits enthroned upon her destiny, and threatens to inscribe her epitaph in blood.

But we hope better things in the brighter day now dawning upon that dark abode of millions of our race; and we trust and believe that "the time of her redemption draweth nigh." Already the census of our colonial settlements, which has been recently published by order of the Congress of the United States, demonstrates, in the sight of heaven and earth, that all the elements of a great and mighty people are vigorously at work in the infant Liberia; and, with the continued blessing of the God of our Fathers, those elements will regenerate Africa civilly and morally, as they have already wrought out our own American emancipation from colonial dependence, and given us a name and place among the most favored nations of the earth.

That our free people of color may wisely improve the opportunities now providentially open for their own happiness, and prospective usefulness to their fellow men, is our only concern; for we disclaim any other motive in this circular than an ardent desire for their best interests, and those of the African race, whether free or enslaved. And it is because of our deliberate and prayerful conviction that colonization in Africa is destined to prove the source of unnumbered blessings to those who emigrate and work out, under the Divine guidance, the salvation of the African race, that we still labor in this field of benevolent effort.

Information needed, by persons or families disposed to emigrate, may be obtained of our agent, Capt. Geo. Barker, at his office, in the Brick Church Chapel, New York, to whom all communications should be addressed.

ANSON G. PHELPS,
THOMAS DEWITT,
JAMES STOKES,
MOSES ALLEN,
D. M. REESE,
G. P. DISOSWAY,
W. R. ALLEN,

Executive
Committee.

Later Intelligence from Liberia.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Monrovia, Dec. 29, 1845.

SIR:—I am happy to be able to inform you of the safe arrival of the ship "Roanoke" at this port on the 8th instant, thirty-three days from Norfolk, with one hundred and ninety emigrants, all in good health and high spirits. Anticipating their arrival, I had succeeded in having erected, on the north bank of the St. Paul's river, eighteen comfortable country houses, twelve by fourteen feet, for their reception, and have located most of them at once on their farms, where they are doing well. * * * * * Mr. Drayton proposes to open a school in the new settlement, for the benefit of the children of the new immigrants and the native children in that vicinity, under the patronage, I believe, of the Synod of Maryland, and I have agreed to assign him a piece of land for that purpose. * * * * *

That no time might be lost in carrying out your views in regard to the purchase of territory, I have chartered a small vessel, at the rate of one hundred and eighty dollars a month, and rations for the crew, to proceed forthwith, with commissioners and a suitable cargo, to perfect our arrangements for certain tracts already negotiated for, and to obtain deeds for such others as may be found practicable. * * * * *

The commissioners will be instructed to obtain, if possible, titles to all the territory lying between the extreme points of colonial jurisdiction, and to draw on me, at six or eight months' sight, for the balance of the purchase money, which may be remaining, after disbursing what funds we have on hand. And, as I have no doubt they will succeed to some considerable extent, I hope you will not fail to put us in possession of funds to meet those engagements. Strict accountability for the disbursement of the goods, by the Roanoke for the purchase of territory, shall be maintained, and accounts

forwarded to you by the earliest opportunity after the return of the commissioners. * *

My engagements for the last few months have been of such a pressing character that really I have not had time to make out for you a statement of the several purchases, fixing the lines and boundaries of the several tracts of country owned by the Society along the coast. I hope, however, in a few weeks to be able to furnish it.

In a day or two I shall proceed to select a suitable site for the Kentucky emigrants, according to the wish of the Kentucky Colonization Society, and commence preparations for their reception. It is my wish, if possible to have houses erected for them on the spot, where they may be placed immediately on their arrival; how far I shall be able to succeed, is at present doubtful. * *

I will attend to the procuring of another power of attorney from the Rex family. I will endeavor to have it executed in the presence of some of the officers of the U. S. ship Yorktown, on her return from the leeward coast, and forward it by her, as in all probability she will leave for the United States in a few weeks after her return to this place. I will also send you a copy by the Maryland vessel; in both instances I will use the precautions you suggest.

I thank you for the copy of Dr. Hodgkin's letter which you were good enough to send me. I have read it carefully, but at present have not time to give any opinions in regard to its contents. His strictures, however, in regard to the citizens of Liberia, not having more sought to make known their true character, and to obtain the acknowledgment of their national existence, are rather premature, according to our agreement with the Society. It is my impression that no such steps could have been taken here without the concurrence and co-operation of the Society. More anon.

No further intelligence has been received

in regard to the John Seys. Captain Newton visited us a few days ago, and expressed many regrets for having interfered with her. I have communicated the circumstances of her seizure and detention to Her Majesty's Government—copies of which I herewith enclose to you, and hope that Mr. Benson will there obtain full satisfaction and indemnification for the heavy losses he has sustained.

This goes by the American bark "Pons," captured on the 30th November last, three days out from Cabinda, with nine hundred and thirteen slaves on board, by the U. S. ship Yorktown, Captain C. H. Bell.

Dr. Lugenbeel has written to you fully respecting their condition, the number re-

ceived here, and how they have been disposed of. * * * * *

I am now in the midst of making preparations for the meeting of the Legislature on Monday next, and as you may suppose am exceedingly engaged in receiving and arranging accounts of officers, &c., &c., therefore have not time to say much to you on other subjects of importance, as I should like.

I think nothing will be done in regard to independence, until we hear again from you after the annual meeting of the Society.

All is quiet in the colony, and the general health good.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. W. McLAIN.

The Slaves liberated from the "Pons."

IN the preceding columns we have given all the particulars of the capture of the bark Pons, and of the landing at *Monrovia* of 756 slaves. Comment by us is unnecessary. There will be found in the letters of Gov. Roberts and Dr. Lugenbeel some facts which have not appeared in any of the public papers.

We cannot make room in our present number for the interesting circulars of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, appealing to their friends in this country for the means to support the 100 of these people, which they have taken to educate. We doubt not the friends of that mission will heartily respond to the call.

The New York and Pennsylvania Societies have made special appeals to their friends for means to aid the colony in the support of the unfortunate beings who have thus been cast upon its mercy. It is earnestly to be hoped that they will both be successful.

We have spread the facts before our

friends in various forms, and urged them to send in their contributions.

The only provision made by the United States Government for these people, and all others who may be landed there in like circumstances, consists in \$3,000, of which \$2,000 has been appropriated to the erection of a large house for their temporary residence, and \$1,000 is in the hands of Dr. Lugenbeel, the U. S. Agent for recaptured Africans. This amount will give \$1 32 to each one of these naked, starving, emaciated and almost dying victims of the cruel slave trade! How far it will go towards supplying their wants, let any of our readers judge!

In view of this fact it will at once appear that the expenses of our operations in Liberia must be greatly increased. Those people must be taken care of: they must be fed and clothed, and educated. How is this to be done? It is not reasonable to suppose that the colony will or can do it, unaided! We therefore call upon all our friends to open their hearts liberally in behalf of these young captives.

The old debt of the American Colonization Society.

THE Maryland Colonization Journal holds the following language on this subject. It is in a review of the last Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, and is from the pen of James Hall, M. D., who was himself one of the creditors of the Society:—

"This old debt has been a serious drawback upon the operations of the old Society, crippling its energies at every step, and subjecting it to much unmerited obliquity. The accumulation of the debt in the first place was rather a matter of circumstances almost beyond human control, and for which blame can justly be attached to no one; an affair which is likely to occur in all associations and with individuals, and lucky are those with whom it occurs but once, and lucky are the creditors who always receive fifty per cent. as have those of the American Colonization Society, when its assets at the time would not have paid the customary commissions for settling the business.

"We take this occasion to assert, that the

Society deserves the utmost credit for the manner in which the claims against it have been liquidated, and it is a matter of astonishment to us, that there are mercantile men in the community who still hold out and refuse to accept the compromise offered by it. If the contributing public were asked to decide in the case, they would say at once, take that *now*, or nothing. All that is required of a merchant is to surrender up and divide all his assets, but the Society has not only done this, but guaranteed fifty per cent. of what may justly be considered the future profits of the business. Nothing can be more honorable than its course in this matter."

In addition to what is here said it will be remembered that in the compromise the Society never asked the creditors to relinquish *entirely* fifty per cent. of their claims, but simply to take one-half *now*, and for the other half wait until the Society should be in circumstances to pay it.

Decatur County Colonization Society.

Editor of the Repository:

REV. B. T. KAVENAUUGH, agent of the American Colonization Society, visited our town a few days since; and, on Monday evening of last week, a meeting of the citizens of the town and vicinity was held, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the purpose of organizing a County Society, auxiliary to the "Indiana State Colonization Society."

The meeting was addressed by the agent in a very able, argumentative appeal in behalf of the Society, and of the poor, degraded African, in the United States, and elsewhere, for near two hours. The origin, objects, and results of the African Colonization Society were dwelt upon at length. Twenty-five years experience has proved, conclusively, three important facts.

First: That the African is capable,

if his mind be properly cultivated, of self-government. Seven thousand free people of color, liberated slaves, and re-captured Africans, have been collected in Liberia. That colony has become an independent republic, ruled by a colored governor; its legislative and judiciary departments entirely colored persons—colored teachers, physicians, and ministers: its commerce surpassing that of any other government, in proportion to numbers, and in point of religious, literary, and civil privileges, would compare with others.

The second contemplated result, i. e. the extension of the blessings of civilization and Christianity to dark, bewildered, Pagan Africa, has succeeded far beyond the expectations of its most devoted advocates. More, infinitely more, has been effected by this voluntary association, and its

small colony, to effect those great objects, in the twenty-five years of its existence, than has been done by all of Christendom besides, in four hundred years.

Twenty thousand natives have voluntarily attached themselves to, and become a part of, the colony; and one hundred thousand more have sought and obtained alliance with the infant republic. Thus, more than *one hundred thousand* of pagan natives have thrown themselves within the direct influence of the moral, scientific, and political and religious operations of the colonists.

And last, though not least: This Society, through its colony, has done more towards the suppression of the slave trade, on the coast of Africa, than all of the world besides. Arrangements are now making by the Society, and the funds are raised, (\$20,000,) to purchase an extent of coast, connecting Liberia and the Maryland Colony, which will effectually stop the trade in several of the most prominent points where it is now carried on.

Objections that have been urged by anti-slavery men, and others, were then met, and triumphantly demolished, by the speaker.

The meeting was organized by the pro tem appointment of ISRAEL T. GIBSON as chairman, and JOHN

THOMSON, secretary. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Scobey, New, and Havens, was appointed to draft and report a constitution for the government of the Society, which was accordingly done. The constitution was unanimously adopted, and signed by some fifty persons, who became annual contributors unto the funds of the Society.

The organization of the Society was then completed by the election of the following officers, to serve until the Fourth of July next—the time fixed by the constitution for the annual meeting of the Society:—

President—Rev. JOSEPH G. MOXFORT. *Vice Presidents*—Rev. Joshua Currier, Rev. James Blair, Rev. John B. New. *Secretary*—John Thomson. *Treasurer*—Antrim R. Forsyth. *Managers*—James Saunders, David Paramore, William Meredith, David Gageby, John Hopkins, John Bryson, sr.

After some remarks from Rev. Mr. Miller, Rev. James Blair, and I. T. Gibson, connected with the subject, the Society adjourned.

JOHN THOMSON,
Secretary.

MR. EDITOR:—Please insert the above in your paper, and thereby subserve the cause of philanthropy.

Feb. 24, 1846.

Items of Intelligence.

COLONIAL INTERCOMMUNICATION.—The subject of a ready and cheap communication, between the colonies or settlements on the windward coast of Africa, is an important one, and deserves the attention of all who are interested in the civilization of Africa. It will hardly be credited abroad that a communication between the settlements planted along

the line of coast from Goree on the northwest, to Cape Palmas on the southeast, are more infrequent than between the same places and Europe, or America. Once, perhaps, in a year, an opportunity may occur to send a letter to Gambia, but no one expects, when he has written to a friend at Cape Coast, to have his answer by a shorter route than Eng-

land. As near as Sierra Leone is to us, opportunities to communicate there have been far from frequent and very uncertain. Recently, a German house there has established business here, and letters now find their way with a little more frequency. Even among our own settlements communication is quite uncertain, and a trip to Sinou or Cape Palmas is rather a hazardous enterprise for those who have any thing to do at home.

That this non-intercourse found a place during the early settlements of the colonies is not to be wondered at. The country being then *new*, and its resources untouched, every thing necessary for the subsistence of the colonies, and for their infant commerce, was found in great abundance in or immediately around each settlement. Each had all it needed for its consumption, and for its limited trade; and intent on planting firmly their foothold, the settlers of one place had no time to give to correspondence with those of another. Being now firmly fixed, more extensively known abroad, and more frequently visited by commercial speculators, the growing interest of all demands a closer relation, and more frequent intercourse. Nothing tends more powerfully to narrow prejudice, abate jealousy, and engender friendship, than frequent intercourse.

If the people of these colonies are wise, whether French, English, or American, they will not be long in seeing that their interests are in a great measure identified, and that the high road to permanent prosperity is the same for all. That mean spirit of jealousy and of hostility of one colony against another, engendered and nursed by unprincipled and money-hunting white men, should be frowned down by every colored man as a deadly foe to his highest and most cherished hopes. In their place

sentiments of friendship should be cherished, frequent intercourse encouraged, and closer relations formed.

Palm oil and camwood are collected in larger quantities in this region than about Sierra Leone, while in Sierra Leone there is always a larger supply of suitable merchandise than in this colony. We want their goods, and they want our produce; an exchange is mutually desired, and would be mutually profitable. Nothing is wanted to an exchange but a regular means of communication or conveyance, and if the trade were once fairly opened it would speedily increase to an extent that few will now believe, as nothing is required to increase our trade but a regular supply of merchandise.

A regular conveyance between the colonies would be a great convenience even to those not engaged in commercial pursuits. Frequently officers, in the European colonies, whose health has become impaired by long residence in this country, are ordered by their physicians to try the effect of an excursion at sea. In the present state of communication between the colonies, a visit to them is never thought of; Europe or America is the only resort, and when the patient arrives home he can tell no more about the country, excepting perhaps the little settlement where he resided, than when he first landed in Africa. A regular communication would attract intelligent visitors to the different colonies, by whom their condition, resources, and prospects, would be circulated abroad. Not unfrequently the governments of European colonies experience no little inconvenience in this respect. We have been told that the different garrisons are, by a British army order, to be relieved once in every two years; and that, for want of conveyance, the men have been on some occasions detain-

ed at a garrison a year over the time.

We think a regular line of packets might be established to ply between Cape Coast and Sierra Leone, touching at the intermediate ports. The trade which would at once start up between the places would pay the outlay and leave a profit; to say nothing of passage money, and the convenience it would afford for the transportation of troops and conveyance of intelligence.—*Lib. Herald.*

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK
STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
No. 2, Brick Church Chapel.

THE Executive Committee respectfully acquaint the friends of African colonization, that by reason of the illness of the Rev. Dr. Carroll, their Corresponding Secretary, the duty devolves on them to appeal to public liberality in behalf of this cause.

The recent intelligence from Liberia is of the most encouraging character, and such are now the facilities for correspondence between the colonists and their friends in the United States, that private advices from the colony have become frequent, and the result has been most happy. Unfounded prejudices have been removed from the minds of many of the free colored people of the north, so that a disposition is manifested by such to emigrate with their families, now that they have evidence on the subject which is direct and satisfactory. A family of seven persons from Medina, Orleans county, New York, went out in the last expedition, the expenses of their passage from their late homes to Liberia, having been paid by our Society. Three of these persons were well qualified as school teachers, and will be most valuable laborers in this field. And but for the kind extent of assistance thus afforded, these persons could not have removed to the colony; and if we only had the means to fit out an expedition from New York, it is believed that a large band of emigrants of the right sort, from our own and adjacent States would be ready to sail in the spring, whose character and habits would render them a blessing to the colonies, and would secure to themselves success and prosperity in their new home where they might enjoy a freedom and independence which, with God's blessing, would be worthy of the name.

In the hope that there are many of the true friends of the good cause, who will promptly respond to our call, and be ready to contribute to our funds for this special

object, we hereby give notice that Capt. Barker, our agent, is now distributing the African Repository, and other documents abounding with authentic information and recent intelligence in relation to the cause, and that he is commissioned to make a systematic effort to obtain life subscribers and to solicit contributions in aid of our funds. We affectionately commend him to all who concur with us in this mode of evangelizing Africa, by means of the descendants of her exiled children returning to her laden with the blessings of education and the Gospel, and enkindling upon her shores the fires of civilization and the Divine light of Christianity. By thus multiplying colonial settlements along the coast, so long ravaged by the cruel conspiracies of slave traders, we may do more to annihilate that piratical traffic, than has been found practicable by the fleets and navies of Europe and America.

Donations or remittances will be gratefully received by our treasurer Moses Allen, Esq., No. 2 Hanover street; by Captain Barker, the agent at the Colonization Room, No. 2 Brick Church Chapel; or by either of the undersigned: all of which, whether in money, merchandise, agricultural implements, books, clothing, or other useful articles, will be gratefully received and regularly acknowledged through the public press. Individuals or families proposing to emigrate may obtain every needed information of our agent at the office, and such are requested to report themselves forthwith. Educated persons of color of either sex, who may be able and willing to devote themselves to the business of teaching in the colony, will have every facility afforded them, and to such, with their families, the preference will be given as emigrants by the earliest expedition.

On behalf of the Board of Managers.

ANSON G. PHELPS,
THOS. DEWITT,
MOSES ALLEN,
D. MEREDITH REESE,

{
Committee
of the Board

LIBERIA.—The Rev. Mr. Pinney, a former governor of Liberia, delivered a lecture of rich interest in the House of Representatives on Sunday last, to a large and intelligent assemblage, on the subject of colonization in Liberia. As he alluded to the "incidental influence" of the colony upon civilization and Christianity, we were led to inquire, what is "incidental influence?" He said the native chiefs, for the mere purpose of trafficking successfully with the English and Americans, send their sons into the families of the colonists to learn the language. That they would remain in those families from

two to five years, and thus they acquired a knowledge of and attachment for the manners and moral proprieties and principles of civilization. That their novelty, their happy and peaceful results, when contrasted with their own filthy manners and horrid rites, made a deep lodgment into their character and affections, which told with great effect upon the people of their tribes upon their return to them.

He instanced a remarkable revival of religion, where, out of sixty persons converted, twelve acknowledged that they had been laboring under the convictions of sin for years before, and from the time of their sojourn with the colonists. Then we say again, what is incidental influence? Was the cupidity that induced the chiefs to send their sons to the colony to learn a language, that they might the better *chaffer* for a bargain, incidental, or was the fact of their being sent, and acquiring it, incidental? The truth is, the *consequences* of every action are infinite. Witness the slave trade; the biggest crime that ever made sin horrible. We venture the assertion that there was not a man who heard Mr. Pinney's lecture but his heart bounded and his eye glistened, with the glad conviction that, in spite of its untold enormities, it will result eventually in the conversion and civilization of the millions upon millions of the benighted heathen of Africa, now wallowing in all the black catalogue of crimes enumerated in the first chapter of Romans.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Pinney continued his lecture in the Capitol, illustrative of the geography of Africa and its resources, both as regards commerce and agriculture; also the progress that is there making to establish a republican form of government, free from the jurisdiction of the American Colonization Society.

It was only last evening that we learned it was his intention to receive contributions in aid of the Society, whose agent he is. He will remain in town until to-morrow evening,

in order to give those so disposed an opportunity of contributing to this laudable enterprise, which has for its object the removal of five hundred thousand free blacks without the limits of our Union.—*Jackson (Miss.) Southerner.*

NAVAL.—The schooner Gen. Warren, at Philadelphia, from Bathurst, coast of Africa, reports the officers and crews of the U. S. sloops of war Yorktown and Jamestown, all well.

The latter vessel had gone to the Cape de Verds, and released some American whalers unjustly detained by the Portuguese authorities. Capt. Welsh, of the Warren, died of the fever on the coast, having previously to his death, received every attention possible, at the hands of the surgeons of the British cruising vessels on that station.

COLONIZATION.—Recently a very respectable Colonization Society was formed in Johnson county, Indiana, auxiliary to the State Society. Quite a number who have hitherto been reckoned Abolitionists became members.—*Pres. Herald.*

GOLD MINE!—In the settlement of Caldwell, a few days ago, some large ingots of this precious metal were found; and by those acquainted with the subject, and who have examined the place, it is said there is every indication that the ore is very abundant there. We had the pleasure of seeing some of it, about \$50 worth, which was not all the gentleman had. Our friend Jamieson is the fortunate finder.—*Liberia Herald.*

ANOTHER EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.—We contemplate sending another vessel with emigrants for Liberia from Norfolk this spring, or early in the summer. Applicants will please make themselves known immediately.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th February, to the 20th March, 1846.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.		MASSACHUSETTS.	
By Dea. Samuel Tracy:—		Springfield—Miss Betsey Brewer,	
Meriden—Rev. A. Blanchard....	50	per James Brewer, 2d.....	3 00
VERMONT.		NEW YORK.	
Charlotte—Charles McNeil,....	5 00	Trumansburg—Herman Camp, Esq.	
By Dea. Samuel Tracy:—		toward the \$15,000 subscription	
Slow—Dr. Daniel Washburn, first		for the purchase of territory.....	1,000 00
payment on life-membership ..	10 00	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
		Washington—Jno. P. Ingle, annual	
		contribution.....	10 00
	15 00		

SOUTH CAROLINA.		
<i>Lindo</i> —Isaac Kennedy, Esq., \$2, John Hearst, \$1.....	9 00	
ALABAMA.		
By Rev. J. B. Pinney:—		
<i>Tuscaloosa</i> —A. Bartel, Esq., \$10, Thos. Maxwell, Miss Ran- dolph, Bishop Cobb, Rev. J. C. Keener, Rev. Aristides Smith, Judge H. W. Colier, Mrs. E. C. Smith and daughter, Lincoln Clark, Esq., E. W. Peck, Esq., Gov. J. L. Martin, Judge J. J. Ormond, Dr. Reuben Searey and G. Curling, each \$5, H. A. Snow, G. Hopkins, Rev. T. F. Curtis, Rev. Dr. Manly, and Mrs. Pratt, each \$3, Rev. N. B. White, Samuel Smith, W. Garnett, each \$2, J. S. Young, W. P. Brown, S. F. Miller, D. P. Barringer, D. Woodruff, G. Duffee, A. Glascock, each \$1, Mr. Colier, and cash, each 75 cents, T. Einmond, E. Buchan- an, cash, cash, Mr. Culper, S. Hopkins, R. W. Lewis, J. W. Young, each 50 cents.....	108 50	
KENTUCKY.		
<i>Bardstown</i> —Legacy left by W. R. Haynes, per Messrs. Casseday & Ranney.....	147 20	
By Rev. A. M. Cowan:—		
<i>Frankfort</i> —A. P. Cox, \$20, H. J. Bodley, Jacob Swygart, Gov. W. Owsley, each \$10, E. H. Taylor, Jno. H. Hanna, A. C. Keenon, each \$5.....	65 00	
<i>Lexington</i> —R. S. Todd.....	20 00	
<i>Shelby Co.</i> —Rev. J. D. Paxton..	5 00	
<i>Jessamine Co.</i> —Rev. N. M. Gor- don.....	5 00	
	242 20	
MISSISSIPPI.		
<i>Louisville</i> —Mrs. D. G. Godden, balance of legacy left the socie- ty by her late husband.....	4 00	
OHIO.		
<i>Uniontown</i> —John Lyle.....	4 00	
<i>Hudson</i> —Prof. H. N. Day, A. A. Brewster, each \$5.....	10 00	
	14 00	
Total Contributions.....	\$1,400 20	
FOR REPOSITORY.		
NEW HAMPSHIRE. —By Dea. Sam- uel Tracy— <i>Suncook</i> —Ira Os- good, \$1. <i>Boscawen</i> —Gen. E. G. Wood, \$1 50. <i>Franklin</i> —		
Jacob Trussell, \$1 50. <i>Holder- ness</i> —Obediah Smith, for '44, and '45, \$3. <i>Wentworth</i> —Rev. Increase S. Davis, \$1 50. <i>Con- cord</i> —Hon. S. Morrill, \$1 50. <i>Charlestown</i> —Dea. Phillips, \$1.	11 00	
VERMONT. — <i>Hartland</i> —H. Cutts, \$1 50. <i>Windsor</i> —E. C. Cabot, \$1 50. <i>Weathersfield</i> —W. Jar- vis, Esq., to 1st Jan., 1847, \$3.....	5 00	
MASSACHUSETTS. — <i>Medfield</i> —Dr. James Hewins, for 1846, \$1 50, Daniel Adams, \$1 50. <i>Wal- pole</i> —Joshua Stetson, jr., \$1 50. <i>East Medway</i> —John Clark, 2d, \$1 50, Abijah Wheeler, \$1 50. <i>Rockville</i> —J. B. Daniels, \$1 50, Dea. S. Walker, \$1 50, E. B. Blake, \$1 50. <i>Westborough</i> — Geo. N. Sibley, for 1846, \$1 50, L. M. Griggs, for 1846, \$1 50, Jabez J. Fisher, for 1846, \$1 50, C. P. Greene, to Jan., '46, 75 cents. <i>Wilkinsonville</i> —Jno. W. Gamble, for 1846, \$1 50....	18 75	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. — <i>Wash- ington</i> —Charles King, for 1846.	1 50	
VIRGINIA. — <i>Spout Spring</i> —John A. Shearer, to July, '47, \$3. <i>Fredericksburg</i> —Mrs. M. I. Herndon, to March, 1846, \$2..	6 00	
NORTH CAROLINA. — <i>Cool Spring</i> —Josiah Collins, of Somerset place, to Sept., 1849, \$10.....	10 00	
SOUTH CAROLINA. — <i>Lindo</i> —Rev. W. R. Hemphill, \$2.....	2 00	
GEORGIA. — <i>Macon</i> —Rev. Seneca G. Bragg, to April, 1850, \$5. <i>Covington</i> —Rev. Thos. Turner, to May, 1847, \$3.....	8 00	
ALABAMA. — <i>Tuscaloosa</i> —S. C. Keener, \$1 50.....	1 50	
MISSISSIPPI. — <i>Louisville</i> —Mrs. D. G. Godden, \$6.....	6 00	
KENTUCKY. — <i>Elkton</i> —James A. M. Reynolds, \$5.....	5 00	
OHIO. —By H. McMillan— <i>Xenia</i> —James C. McMillan, \$1 50, James Galloway, \$1 50, Sam'l. Galloway, \$1 50, John Van Eton, \$1 50, Dr. W. Y. Banks, \$1 50, Philomathean Society of Xenia academy, \$1. <i>Am- herst</i> —E. Redington, to Sept., '48, \$3. <i>Uniontown</i> —John Lyle, to 1st May, 1847, \$1, David Miller, \$1 50.....	14 00	
MICHIGAN. — <i>Detroit</i> —Julius El- dred, to 31st May, 1848, \$5..	5 00	
Total Repository.....	92 75	
Total Contributions.....	1,400 20	
Aggregate Amount.....	\$1,492 95	

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XXII.]

WASHINGTON, MAY, 1846.

[No. 5.]

"The Pons."

THIS name will long be remembered, both in this country and in Liberia. She presented at the time of her capture a picture so shocking to all the feelings of humanity, as to gather around her associations which many years will not obliterate. How long will it be before the memories of the hundreds of victims found in her and landed at Monrovia, will cease to retain the vivid recollections of the days and nights they spent in her horrible hold? How long ere they will cease to cherish the feelings of bursting joy which enraptured their bosoms when they found themselves actually landed on their own native shores again? And how many hearts there are in America, who, having been moved to contribute something to relieve the poor creatures saved from worse than death, will long retain the vivid impression at first received by the bare hearing of the shocking scene which "The Pons" presented on her arrival at Monrovia with her freight of distressed children and youth?

Considerable anxiety is felt to know what will be the fate of the vessel and her *American captain*. Hers is a clear case of *piracy* under our laws, and it is earnestly to be hoped will meet with judgment as such. The Philadelphians seem anxious to have it appear that she was not owned in that city at the time when she was captured. This they may perhaps be able to do; but can they show that she was not transferred or sold to her present owners by her former Philadelphia owners or their agents, knowing that she was to be employed in the slave trade? Her Italian captain says that most of the vessels now employed in the slave trade of the western coast of Africa are obtained from Americans. If there are men in Philadelphia interested in the "Pons," they will doubtless say nothing about it, as they would prefer the loss of their *interest*, to the loss of character consequent upon attempting to defend it. This appears from the fact, that when proclamation was made in the

U. S. district court, in the case of the "Pons," for any person to come forward to show cause why said vessel should not be condemned and sold for a violation of the act of Congress of May 10th, 1800, no person answered. By the said act of Congress, it requires *three* proclamations in open court, before the vessel can be sold. But it is probable that the certainty of her being condemned, either by the American or the Brazilian authorities, will deter the owners from claiming her; especially when it is remembered that the expense of a legal contest would pay for another vessel and save time.*

Feeling the deep iniquity of the slave trade, and the dishonor of continuing so horrible a traffic, our own government early pronounced it to be a crime punishable by the heaviest penalties. Several nations of Europe soon followed the example, and have entered into treaties for its suppression. The United States and England have generally been faithful to fulfil their engagements. But, unhappily, Spain and Brazil have taken no efficient steps for enforcing their own laws, or for fulfilling their treaty stipulations, and the consequence is, that immense numbers of Africans are annually torn from their homes to supply the active demand which exists in the slave markets of Brazil, and the Spanish Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

We believe the "Pons" contained a larger number of slaves (913) than has ever before been captured in

one vessel. Very few vessels when taken have contained more than four or five hundred, and seven hundred is the highest number we remember to have heard of in one vessel.

We cannot, however, say this of vessels which have escaped capture. Many of them have shipped cargoes numbering from *twelve to fifteen hundred*. "The Pons" intended to have taken fifteen hundred! She left about *six thousand* in the barracoons at Cabenda!

The barque "*Carolina*," from Quilimane, landed *nine hundred and seventy-six* slaves at the Island of Parcos, near to Ubatuba, Brazil. How many more she shipped we cannot tell. The barque "*Quarto de Marco*," from the same place, landed *nine hundred and fifty* slaves at the Island of Tamondoa, near to St. Sebastian's. The brig "*Luzitano*," from Mosambique, landed *eight hundred* slaves at Campos. The brig "*Triumfante*," from the same place, landed *seven hundred and twelve* at the same place. The brig "*Triumfo d'Inveja*," from Quilimane, landed eight hundred and fourteen at the same place. The brig "*Jehovah*," from Angola, made three voyages in thirteen months, without entering any port, and landed, in boats and fishing canoes at three different points along the coast of Brazil, *eighteen hundred and twenty slaves!*

The "Panther," one of the vessels taken by the *Yorktown* and sent to this country for trial, is an old

* The *Pons* has been condemned since this was written. No person came forward to claim her.

Indiaman, with a double deck, and as well calculated for a large load of slaves as if she had been built for that express purpose. She had been waiting two months on the coast for an opportunity to ship her slaves and elude the vigilance of the cruisers, and had made preparations for taking *fifteen hundred on board!* According to the papers found on board, she belongs to J. A. Potter, of Providence, and was chartered by Fonseca, at Rio Janeiro, for \$1,750 a month, and two months paid in advance.

Cabenda is one of the most noted slave stations on the coast. Why do not the British cruisers watch the place night and day, and thus render it impossible to ship the thousands of slaves always ready? They do watch it a part of the time, and the danger of capture is considerable. But the profits are so enormous, as to induce the traders to run any risk, and resort to every expedient. They even take them in open launches across the ocean, some thirty or forty at a time. As they go before the trade wind, and seldom have bad weather, there is very little risk in it.

The slaves cost at the factories on the coast from \$8 to \$18 each, and will sell in any part of Brazil for \$300. From this it will be apparent that the profit is enormous. If the "Pons" had made her voyage in safety, she would have cleared about \$250,000. If the Panther had been successful, she would have cleared some \$370,000 to \$400,000!

Upon the most moderate compu-

tation, there are an average of *three hundred thousand* victims of the slave trade annually! To obtain this number, the coast and the interior of Africa are desolated by fire and sword. In its prosecution, we behold all that is aggravated in war, atrocious in murder, and brutal in oppression. Yonder may be seen a peaceful village, at once surrounded by a horde of barbarians, its dwellings fired, the aged, the very young, the infirm and the badly wounded, slain without remorse or pity; the healthy and the vigorous fastened by cords or iron fetters, and yoked together, are marched off to the coast; many of whom die from hunger, thirst and fatigue upon the road.

"'Twas night: the hamlet lay in balmy rest;
The babe was slumbering on its mother's breast;
The father dreamt the child was at his knee,
While he reposed beneath his father's tree.
Falsely secure, they deemed no evil nigh;
The spoiler came, arose the deathful cry;
Their loved home flaming through the gloom of
night
Revealed their terror, and betrayed their flight.
Weak, worn and manacled, behold them stand
By the dull waters of that dismal strand:
Doomed in yon floating den to cross the wave,
Their happiest fate to find the surge their grave:
Their last lorn hope to view their native shore
When the sad term of hated life is o'er."

Then follows the shipment of these wretched beings on board the slave ship, their close package between the decks, with nothing in the world on, and nothing to lie upon softer than a plank; their incredible sufferings from disease, want of air and food, and the vast mortality which often occurs.

Now the question occurs, how

can these evils be remedied? What power can be brought to stay this tide of woe and death? Armed vessels, for thirty years, have been fitted out at an enormous expenditure of money, and the loss of the lives of multitudes employed on board of them, but with little avail. The slaver pursues his traffic as vigorously as when these measures were first attempted, and as long as his profits are so great he will pursue it, in defiance of all the navies of the world, and in utter disregard of humanity and justice.

We respect the motives of governments in keeping squadrons on that coast for the suppression of the slave trade. But we think there is a more

excellent way. Whoever examines the history of colonization at Liberia, will see that something effectual has been done there for the suppression of the trade along that part of the coast. We can, to all such, commend the cause which we advocate with a firm assurance that it will meet a response in their hearts and *consciences too*. It is the cause of humanity, of justice and benevolence to those who are in circumstances of the deepest wretchedness. To carry it nobly forward, funds are needed. Will not our friends come liberally to aid in the accomplishment of so much good, and the prevention of so much evil?

The United States Government and Re-captured Africans.

SINCE our last number was issued we have been repeatedly asked, "is it possible that our government makes no provision for the support of the slaves they land at Monrovia?" And we have as often been compelled to answer, it is even so. In the early history of the efforts of the United States Government for the suppression of the slave trade, the law of 1819 was understood to make provision for supporting re-captives after being landed in Liberia, until they could take care of themselves. President *Monroe* so interpreted it, and acted accordingly. But of late years the attorney generals have construed the law differently, and have decided that it simply provides for returning

re-captives to Liberia, and for keeping a "United States agent for re-captured Africans" there; and then leaves them entirely destitute, and him without a dollar to provide for their comfort. This is a most singular case indeed. Our government has engaged in a humane effort to benefit the poor Africans, by suppressing the slave trade. For this purpose, it supports a squadron on the coast at a very heavy expense. One of the vessels of this squadron, carrying out her instructions, seizes a slave ship with upwards of *nine hundred* children and youth on board, carries them back to the coast and pitches them on shore, in a sick and dying condition, and makes no provi-

sion for taking care of them even for a single day! This cannot be regarded in any other light than that of sheer injustice to the re-captives, and oppression to the citizens of Liberia. There is no obligation resting on them to support these people. They have to struggle hard to take care of themselves, unaided by governmental protection, and oppressed by those stronger than themselves. But in the present instance, they came forward nobly to supply the neglect of our government. But for Liberia, what would have become of those re-captured children?

In 1843, through the influence of some of the friends of colonization, Congress appropriated \$5,000 for the benefit of re-captives after being landed in Liberia. This sum was placed at the disposal of the PRESIDENT of the United States, who directed \$2,000 of it to be sent in the barque *Renown* to Liberia, for the purpose of building a house or houses for their reception and occupation, until they could build houses for themselves. The *Renown* was wrecked at Port Praya while unloading government stores, and as our government never insures, this \$2,000 was a total loss. The PRESIDENT then directed the remaining \$3,000 to be sent out in the ship *Virginia*, and \$2,000 to be spent in

building the said houses, and the remaining \$1,000 to be placed in Dr. Lugenbeel's hands, as United States agent, for the support of any re-captives who might be placed in his charge. This, then, is the only provision made by the United States government. It will readily be perceived, that after paying expenses of landing the people, and supplying their hunger, very little would be left. It was very fortunate that our emigrant ship, the *Roanoke*, had arrived only a few days before the "Pons," with a good supply of provisions, &c. Our vessel from New Orleans would also reach there about the last of February, and render further assistance. But our friends will at once see that we shall be much embarrassed, unless we can raise the means to supply the place of the provisions and trade goods diverted from their appropriate use; to the benefit of these re-captives.

In reply to the many inquiries made us, as to what we are doing to guard against future emergencies, and to compensate for the past neglect of our government to carry out its benevolent operations to their proper end, we can only state that we shall not leave any thing undone to induce Congress to make an appropriation for the purpose. But whether we shall succeed yet remains to be determined.

Circular Appeal of the Methodist Liberian Mission.

FEELING anxious to aid the cause possible, we insert at length, in another column, the *appeal* of the mis-

sionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Liberia, to their friends and patrons in this country, for means to enable them to maintain and educate the one hundred re-captives which they took from those landed from the slaver "Pons." It is a strong appeal. We trust that not only the members of that church will give it a careful perusal and a liberal response, but also that all Christians and philanthropists will consider it a privilege to aid in this most Christian work. The reader will not fail to notice some touching incidents recorded in the circular. The devoted missionaries deserve great credit for their behavior to these poor victims. The Rev. Dr. Ting, of New York, at the great colonization meeting in the Tabernacle on the subject of raising assistance for the "Pons" re-captives, is reported to have paid the following just tribute to the missionaries and the colonists:—

"These Methodist brethren have manifested a spirit which will ever do them honor. It is a Christian spirit; and when the bright Sabbath dawned on that hapless shore, and while these holy men were engaged in prayer, as these wretched captives were thrown in their midst, and were received with the open hearts and arms of sympathy and kindness, can there be a doubt that attending angels regarded the scene with deepening interest? Can there be a doubt that a smiling Saviour realized that these Methodist brethren were representatives of himself? 'What care I, sir,' said Dr. T., 'for official sanction and appointment, coming down through successive ages by some mysterious

agency, when there is this life-like spirit of my Master so clearly manifested.' (Applause.)

"Sir, this is evidence enough of the presence of the Master—of conformity to the Spirit of Jesus. It was Jesus first and last—Jesus acting in the hearts of these men. Jesus upon whose shoulders the government is placed, and who shall award the blessing."

A Circular, addressed to the friends of Africa and African Missions—containing a few facts relative to the re-capture of nine hundred slaves in the barque "Pons"—their horrible condition on board—their liberation at the colony of Liberia—their distribution at said colony, &c., &c.—An appeal to the humanity and benevolence of the christian public.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The unprecedentedly affecting circumstances which have called this circular into being, will speak for themselves in the following communications. In fact, the scenes and their connexions beggar description. The excitement which they occasion, transports the beholder for the time being beyond the regions of cool, deliberate account; and thus unfitted for anything like a dispassionate survey of the scene of misery and wretchedness every where and in every countenance apparent, we confine ourselves to a few naked facts.

But it is to be hoped humanity will feel the wrong thus inflicted on the sufferers. God certainly will, and his justice will requite it. We were at the beach at the time of the re-captives' landing from the hold of the slave ship. The poor creatures, many of whom must, to all appearance, soon be added to the number of the dead, were most truly objects of commiseration. As they neared the shore and were permitted to leap into the surf that rolled upon the beach,

they plunged from the sides of the boat into the cool grateful water, in such a manner as clearly enough to show that it afforded a pleasure not to be described after so horrible a captivity. They were emaciated, scarred, and many of them covered with sores or scabs. But we forbear, and ask—Will the friends of missions leave them among us, in our restricted circumstances, without a powerful effort to aid us in educating, elevating, and christianizing them? Shall the exclamation of surprise, perhaps of execration, which this account may inspire, be all any individual will do towards relieving and assisting them? A few of us have done what we could for the present. We purpose, however, making a more general effort, and then doing ourselves again. But we want *help*. To our Missionary Board we look with confidence. It has always met our emergencies with prompt liberality. It will do so again, undoubtedly. But then there are others to whom these facts must make a touching appeal. Where are our benevolent, liberal-hearted *colored* friends. They, above all others, must experience a peculiar pleasure in collecting and forwarding benefactions. We wish them distinctly to understand that they are appealed to at this crisis. We hope to hear from them in tones that will tell upon the comfort of their unfortunate brethren. All shall be faithfully applied.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LETTER FROM DR. LUGENBEEL.

Mr. Editor:—In the midst of my arduous and responsible duties, I cannot find sufficient time to write a detailed account, relative to the recaptured slaves who were committed to my care by the officer in command of the slave ship "Pons," now lying at anchor in our harbor; but I will give you a few of the particulars.

The "Pons" was captured by Capt. Bell, of the U. S. ship Yorktown, in latitude about three degrees south, three days out from Cabenda. At the time she was taken, there were about *nine hundred* slaves on board. On the first day after her capture, nineteen died; and by the time she arrived at this place, during a passage of fourteen days, the number was reduced to *seven hundred and fifty-six*; all of whom I have this day succeeded in landing. Several of them are now in a dying condition, but the majority of them are fine looking boys, from about ten to twenty years of age. There are only forty-seven girls in the company.

It was truly delightful to witness the demonstrations of pleasure which were exhibited by these rescued victims of the abominable traffic, when they again pressed the soil of their native country; and realized for a truth that they were breathing the air of freedom. Their songs of deliverance were borne upon the passing breeze; while they simultaneously clapped their hands for joy. I have already disposed of nearly three hundred of them to responsible persons in the colony, including one hundred which I have placed in the care of the Rev. J. B. Benham, Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, to be educated for future usefulness in their native land.

J. W. L. GENBEEL,
U. S. Agent for Liberated Africans.
Dec. 16, 1845.

Extract of a letter from one of the Missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church to a friend in New York.

MONROVIA, Dec. 15, 1845.

Last evening, after we had returned from meeting, and had commended ourselves to God in prayer, and thus closed up the enjoyments and privi-

leges of our first Sabbath in Africa, we were surprised by the entrance of one of our neighbors who brought us intelligence that a slaver, the *Pons*, of Philadelphia, had been captured by the United States sloop-of-war *Yorktown*, Captain Bell, and that she was now lying in our harbor with 750 captives on board that were to be landed here. We could not learn further particulars, than that the vessel was captured on the 1st inst., when three days out from Cabenda, a noted slave factory on the coast south of the equator. That, when taken, there were over 900 of these miserable creatures on board, but that 150 of them had died during the last fourteen days.

I had read and heard much of slavery and the horrors attendant upon the slave trade; now an opportunity offered to know from actual observation, whether the statements with which I had been made acquainted, were exaggerated or not. In company with His Excellency Governor Roberts and several others, I this morning went on board the prize. I had been prepared, to some extent, for a scene of horror, by the account of Lieut. Cogdell, the gentlemanly officer in command; but I found the half had not been told me. Nay, it is utterly impossible for language to convey an appropriate idea of the suffering of that wretched company. The decks were literally crowded with poor abject beings. The living and the dying were huddled together with less care than is bestowed upon the brute creation. Here and there might be seen individuals in the last agonies of expiring nature, unknown, and apparently unnoticed. There was no offer of sympathy to alleviate in the least their misery. Their companions appeared dejected, weighed down with their own sorrows. My heart sickens at the remembrance of that awful scene. As

I came on the crowded deck, I saw directly in front of me one emaciated and worn down by long suffering to a mere skeleton, pining away and apparently near eternity. I looked over into the steerage. The hot, mephitic air almost overpowered me. At the foot of the ladder lay two of the most miserable beings I ever beheld. They were reduced, as the one above named, so that their bones almost protruded from their flesh. Large sores had been worn upon their sides and limbs, as they had been compelled to lay upon the hard plank composing the deck of the vessel. They lay directly under the hatchway, whither they had crawled, apparently to obtain a little purer air. One I thought dead, until by some slight motion of the limbs I discovered his agonies were not yet ended. The other lay with his face toward me, and such an expression of unmitigated anguish I never before saw. I cannot banish the horrid picture. These were not isolated cases, but as they were those that were first noticed they made, perhaps, a stronger impression on my mind. In another part of the vessel lay a little boy, pining away, with two others watching over him. They were not brothers, but had been captured from the same place. They had procured a bit of muslin, that had probably been thrown away by some of the crew, and had placed it under his aching head for a pillow. Could you have seen them, I am sure the fountain of feeling would have been broken up, and the tears would have forced themselves from their hiding place. For the fourteen days that the vessel had been under the charge of the present commander, they had been assiduous in their care: one or the other of them attending on him constantly, and keeping watch alternately at night for this purpose. Oh! if I could portray the

scene as I saw it; could I present it to your imagination, without any coloring, as it was actually presented to my view, your blood would chill in your veins. Five had been thrown over, dead, this morning, and many more were apparently just expiring. And yet they tell me this is comparatively nothing; and I should judge so, if the statement of the captured captain can be relied on. He says that they left some 400 or 500 more at the factory, that he had intended to have taken with him on the same vessel, but was prevented by the proximity of an English cruiser.

W. B. HOYT.

MEETING CALLED ON THE ARRIVAL OF
THE "PONS." NO. 1.

At a special meeting of some of the members of the Liberia Annual Conference, on the 15th of December, called by the Rev. John B. Benham, Superintendent of the Liberia Mission, at the residence of the Rev. A. D. Williams, to take into consideration *what ought to be done by our mission* for the re-captured Africans arriving in this port on the 14th inst., in the barque Pons, of Philadelphia, the following persons were present:—Rev. John B. Benham, Rev. A. D. Williams, Rev. B. R. Wilson, Rev. E. Johnson, Rev. H. B. Matthews, Rev. A. F. Russell, Rev. W. B. Hoyt, Rev. W. B. Williams, Rev. F. Burns, and Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel, U. S. Agent for re-captured Africans.

The Rev. B. R. Wilson was called to the chair, and F. Burns appointed secretary. The Rev. John B. Benham stated the object of the meeting. After a variety of remarks from different individuals, all concurring in the opinion that the unexpected and providential arrival of these unfortunate human beings in such a large number—their being offered to us—their appeal to and claim upon the sympathies of the Church—and the

high degree of probability that they might be made a blessing to Africa, if they could be taken into our mission schools, called upon us to make an extra effort for their relief and assistance—the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1st. In view of the providential arrival of the re-captured Africans in the barque Pons—their being offered to us—their appeal to our sympathies and benevolence as a mission, and the strong probability that they could be more permanently secured to our schools than those obtained immediately about us; therefore—

Resolved, That we recommend to the Superintendent of the Liberia Mission to take 100 of them under the patronage of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

2d. *Resolved*, That we open a subscription on the spot to assist in defraying the increased expenses that such action will entail upon the ordinary expenditures of this mission.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

J. B. Benham	-	-	-	\$20 00
B. R. Wilson	-	-	-	20 00
A. D. Williams	-	-	-	20 00
W. B. Hoyt	-	-	-	20 00
A. F. Russell	-	-	-	20 00
E. Johnson	-	-	-	20 00
F. Burns	-	-	-	10 00
H. B. Matthews	-	-	-	5 00
				\$135 00

These subscriptions may all be considered as paid down.

3d. *Resolved*, That in view of this unexpectedly arising exigency, we recommend that our Superintendent lay the whole subject before our Board and the Christian public, by the earliest opportunity.

4th. *Resolved*, That we recommend the Superintendent to take of the re-captives, of both sexes, between the ages of ten and seventeen years old, if practicable.

5th. *Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to designate the number that shall be appropriated to each of our mission schools. A. D. Williams, E. Johnson, and B. R. Wilson, were duly elected to serve on this committee.

6th. *Resolved*, That the editor of Africa's Luminary be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

7th. *Resolved*, That we adjourn to meet again on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Prayer by the chairman of the meeting.

B. R. WILSON,
Presid't.

F. BURNS, Sec'y.

Dec. 15, 1845.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE REV.
J. B. BENHAM.

MONROVIA, Dec. 17, 1845.

Dear Brother Burns:—As it has been thought advisable to issue a circular, for the purpose of giving our friends in Christendom, and especially in the United States of America, a few interesting and important facts, I have requested all connected with our mission to prepare something as soon as practicable for that purpose.

Having on our hands *one hundred* re-captured Africans, besides various cares connected with commencing anew, house-keeping, &c., &c., leaves Mrs. B. and myself little leisure for writing; however, I will endeavor to furnish you with a few particulars.

Last Sabbath evening, intelligence was received at the mission house that Captain Bell, of the African squadron, had captured a barque at the leeward, about 200 miles out from Congo, having on board 900 slaves—that they were then in the harbor, and were to be committed to Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel, U. S. Agent for re-captured Africans, for apprenticeship in the colony. This, as

might be expected, awakened an intense interest, especially among the missionaries: such a circumstance not having occurred before here for years, and was to them altogether new and unexpected.

This will furnish us with an opportunity of obtaining children for our mission schools, who will, in all probability, be permanently connected with them until they shall have arrived at adult age. Thus God may bring good out of this *great evil*.

Dec. 15th. In company with Gov. Roberts, Judge Benedict, Dr. Lugenbeel, and Rev. W. B. Hoyt, I proceeded to the captured vessel, where we saw and heard what beggars all description. From Lieut. Cogdell, having charge of the vessel, we learned that when she was first seen she raised American colors, under the impression that the vessel in chase was a British cruiser; but discovering her mistake, immediately hoisted the Portuguese flag. On boarding her and demanding of the captain his papers, he replied—"I have thrown them overboard." "What is your cargo?" "About 900 slaves!" On farther examination, it was found that she had shipped 913, probably between the ages of 8 and 30, embracing 47 girls: that about 20 had died, after being at sea but three days. She had narrowly escaped a British cruiser, and was bound to Rio Janeiro, South America. Her name is "Pons, of Philadelphia." Was that name ever so disgraced before? will it ever be so again!

The lieutenant had been fourteen days coming up, and during that time they had lost about 150. One in a fit of desperation had jumped overboard, as many others probably would have done if they had had the opportunity. Such was the stench that we remained but a few moments on board. Long enough, however, to see something of the indescriba-

ble horrors of the abominable African slave trade! It was supposed that a thermometer would range at 100 or 120 in the hold. Though I did not go down, I saw that with few exceptions they were in a state of entire *nudity*. Several were in a dying condition, and many others were so emaciated that their skin literally cleaved to their bones. Others again had worn their skin through, producing putrid ulcers, which fed swarms of flies.

The sailors pointed me to a group of three little boys, under the bow of the long boat, on deck. One of them was probably eight years of age, and almost in a dying state, and had been pining away for the last six days. Two others, perhaps ten and twelve years of age, were sitting by him, one on either side, watching him with a great deal of apparent sympathy, and administering to him as they were able. They had procured a small quantity of oakum, with which they had made his bed, and a small piece of muslin for his pillow. They did not leave him night or day, and the sailors always found one of them awake. Through an interpreter I commended them for their kindness to the little sufferer, and promised to take them to live with me, and that they should bring with them their sick companion. I gave each a slip of paper with my name, directing them to keep them, so that I might know them when they landed.

The elder boys are brothers, the younger was from the same tribe.

During the night the little sick boy died, as did also several others, and was thrown into the sea. When the brothers arrived near the beach, they plunged into the water (as all the captives were required to do) and washed themselves, but came out with the slips of paper clenched in their hands. One of these we have

named John Wesley, the other David A. Shepherd, and have taken them to educate.

On arriving at the beach, small quantities of biscuit and water were given the sufferers. When it was supposed the danger of depletion was over, water was poured into a log canoe, into which they plunged like hungry pigs into a trough—the stronger faring the best. Near where I sat was a small pool of brackish water, in a state of stagnation, altogether unfit to be drank; but on their discovering it they plunged into it, swallowing its black contents with great avidity.

Several of the citizens succeeded, with threats and whips, finally, in driving them from it. In walking a half a mile along the beach, several of them lay down to die, but were carried along by their suffering companions, or the citizens.

I was greatly at a loss how to act, or how many to take, in view of the scarcity of provisions in the colony, and in the absence of instructions from the Missionary Board. We were unwilling that so favorable an opportunity should pass, for filling up our schools, without improvement. We at first thought of taking forty, as sister Wilkins in her ardor had applied for thirty-three girls. But on further reflection, concluded to call a meeting of the brethren and friends of the mission, for counsel and advice. The result of that meeting will be seen by a reference to the minutes.—(See Doc. Nos. 1 & 2.) To assist in the support of the large number of children received under the care of the mission, \$135 were subscribed at the time; and as our conference is so near at hand, we purpose not offering the subscription again until the anniversary of the Liberia Conference Missionary Society; confidently believing the sum will be increased to \$500, at least.

Agreeably to the recommendation of the meeting, we have taken one hundred of the children, embracing nineteen girls, that being all the girls we could obtain: and appeal to our Missionary Board and the friends of the African Missions generally.

Brethren, shall we appeal in vain? Was there ever a time of greater need? I am instructed "on no account to exceed the appropriation;" and in consequence of the exhausted state of the Treasury, that appropriation is hardly sufficient to meet the current expenses of the year. The ordinary amount required to support and educate a native scholar is \$30 annually. I had a list of 36 names to confer. For these, I conclude I am at liberty to draw on the Treasurer for their support, for one year, at least. But who will support those for whom we select names according to our own discretion? The amount required will be about \$2,000 for one year. Most of them are of such an age that they will require instruction from five to seven years.

Will not some of our friends come forward and make an extra effort? By the advice of all concerned, I have assumed the responsibility of supporting them, until we hear from the Board, or from the persons whose names we have taken the liberty to confer upon them: when we shall determine whether we have them bound to us, by colonial authority, or give them up again to be bound out to others. In that event we shall feel like exclaiming—"If I am bereaved of my children, I am bereaved."

Here follow the names of the children:—

- George Lane, John Seys, Squire Chase, Melville B. Cox, William Hamilton, George Hildt, Edward Wadsworth, Silas Comfort, John A. Roach, Wm. Blanding, Phincas Rice, Wm. B. Hoyt, Wm. Bogg, James

Bates, Willett Street, Wm. Hughes, John Pearsalt, Wm. Foster, Benjamin Clark, Daniel C. Thomas, Jas. E. Evans, Robert J. Boyd, Samuel V. Blake, Nathan W. Williams, Wm. J. Trench, James H. Taft, Henry Moore, Walter Palmer, Gabriel P. Disosway, Stephen Dando, Jabez A. Burton, Henry Smith, Benjamin Griffin, Stephen Olin, Moses C. White, George Landon, Jesse Gardner, William Reddy, Abel Barker, Thomas Bowman, Isaac B. Benham, Nathaniel Hamilton, Horace Agard, Urbane Burrows, John Foy, John Cornish, Marvin Fox, Francis Cokesbury, Philip D. Lipscomb, Edmund Storers Janes, Hugh A. C. Walker, Samuel A. Peach, Thomas Madden, James Donaldson, Simeon Lamb, Lorenzo D. Sherwood, Thomas F. Bond, Eaton Shaw, Elisha Streeter, Wm. F. Farrington, Isaac Jennison, Buel Goodsell, Charles W. Carpenter, Valentine Buck, Joseph Totten, Washington Street, John S. Barn-dollar, David A. Shepherd, Luther Peck, Beverly Waugh, John Wesley, David Creamer, Isaac Cook, Chas. D. Burritt, Philip Bassett, Wm. C. Smith, Davis W. Clark, Amos N. Mulnix, Arad S. Lakin, Joseph Holdich, James W. Lugenbeel, David Terry, Gabriel Hoyt, Julia Olin, Rachel Blanding, Jane D. Clark, Eliza Stopford, Sarah Downs, Charlotte Janes, Acsah Wilkins Disosway, Martha Elizabeth Pennington, Ann Gardner, Elizabeth Hancock, Hannah Bennett, Mary Hoyt, Ann Adelia Bangs, Margaret Clarke, Phebe Palmer, Emeline Fox, Mary Garrettson, Catherine Donaldson, Eliza Armitage, Charlotte Matthias, Maria Shepherd.

If we can be assisted in the support of these children, we shall have great occasion to hope that a new impulse will be given to the missionary cause in this country. These children speak an entirely different

language from the tribes in this part of Africa, and they are at a distance of many hundred miles from the place of their nativity; and on both these accounts we shall expect they will remain with us until the time for which they shall be bound shall have expired. Every change with them now will be for the better, therefore we may hope for their gratitude and fidelity.

We should be glad, if time would admit of it, to write to all our friends before the captured vessel sails for Philadelphia, but they must be satisfied to receive the circular. We hope if our brethren, the editors, friendly to the object we have in view, judge the matter we communicate of sufficient importance, they will confer a favor by extracting into their columns.

The clothing forwarded from the treasury came very opportunely.

It was a great satisfaction to us to put on clothes made by the fingers of many of our personal friends, in the fields of our former toil.

To enable our brethren and sisters, who may have charge of these re-captured African children, to support and educate them on \$30 a year, it will be necessary to have some farming utensils, such as axes, hoes, bush-hooks, &c. Also cooking utensils, such as pots, kettles, frying-pans, and a variety of tin ware.

Cannot some of our brethren furnish us some of these articles?

Whatever is forwarded to our much esteemed treasurer, Rev. Geo. Lane, will be transmitted duly and faithfully.

I will here add, I have been introduced to the officers of a British brig

since our arrival, who informed us that, since April last, the British squadron on this coast have captured 101 vessels concerned in the slave trade.*

Poor encouragement for slave merchants and masters of slave vessels. I think they had better engage in some honorable and lawful business, or go into perpetual hermitage, and not curse the world longer with their presence.

Yours respectfully

and affectionately,

J. B. BENHAM.

Sup. Lib. Miss. M. E. C.

Monrovia, Dec. 17, 1845.

LETTER FROM MRS. BENHAM.

Dear Brother Burns:—Permit me through your circular to say a word concerning the children which have so recently been re-captured and brought to this colony. I speak particularly of the children because they are under our own immediate observation. Others, much more adequate to the task, have already described the horror and suffering on board the ship, (as far as it can be given,) who were eye-witnesses of the extreme anguish and misery realized by the poor, unfortunate creatures.

Much might be said with regard to the attention of the officers and citizens of this colony, for their promptness in relieving the wants of those who were "ready to perish," and, like the good Samaritan, bound up their wounds and took them to their own homes.

A large proportion of the re-captives were young persons, of both

*The Portuguese captain, now in our town, told one of our citizens that "if the Americans set about capturing slave vessels, it would be dangerous coming to the coast for slaves,"—arguing, it is to be supposed, that the American ensign could in that event afford but a precarious protection to Spanish and Portuguese bottoms engaged in the trade.—EDITOR AFRICA'S LUMINARY.

sexes, between the ages of 8 and 18. Among the number are 47 girls, which are considered a great acquisition by the mission.

You are doubtless aware of the difficulty our missionaries have had in obtaining native girls for our mission schools. The native men are unwilling to have their women and daughters instructed. It is their wish to keep them in ignorance: for they are well aware, should they become enlightened, they would not submit quietly to all the drudgery imposed by their domineering lords. Hence the great difficulty in obtaining them.

We feel grateful to God, that it is the privilege of the Superintendent now to place a goodly number of these unfortunate girls in our mission school at Millsburg, under the superintendence of sister Ann Wilkins, where every attention will be paid to their moral and physical training; and our earnest prayer is that the blessing of God may attend the efforts made by this devoted missionary, and that she may yet see the desire of her soul in the conversion of all the dear children of her charge.

We have taken four children into our family; two to be named, by particular request of the children of the Nazareth M. E. Sunday School, Philadelphia, John Wesley and Charlotte Matthias. The other two are named after the Rev. Mr. Shepherd and lady, of Wilkes Barre, Pa.—David and Maria Shepherd.

The Superintendent has taken the responsibility of selecting about 100 children for the several mission schools; many of whom are now in the mission house and yard. It is truly affecting to see the poor, emaciated creatures, looking up beseechingly for help. And it is gratifying

to us to have it in our power to administer to their necessities and mitigate their sufferings. We have literally clothed and fed them. Never could there have been anything more timely than the boxes of clothing, sent out to us from our own beloved Oneida Conference, and elsewhere. We indeed feel it to be a providential supply. May the Lord reward the donors "an hundred-fold."

And now my dear brethren and sisters, suffer me to beg a continuance of your efforts. We appeal to you, and we are confident it will not be in vain. We feel truly that there is a great weight of responsibility resting upon us. The wants of the children are to be met; they must be educated, clothed and fed. To you, my dear Christian friends, in our own beloved America, we look for help, especially to those of our dear friends with whom we have lived and labored, to assist us in this distant field.

SUSAN H. BENHAM.

Monrovia, Dec. 17, 1845.

NO. 2. MINUTES OF THE ADJOURNED MEETING.

Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1845.

After prayer, the Rev. J. B. Benham was called to the chair, and W. B. Hoyt appointed secretary.

The committee to whom was referred the apportioning of the recaptives, taken under the care of the mission, to the different stations, reported as follows, (which report was unanimously adopted:)

"The committee to whom was referred the distributing of the boys,* would recommend the postponement of the final decision, until after conference; and would also recommend that the boys be kept by the differ-

* The girls, nineteen in number, are understood to be exclusively at the disposition of the Superintendent.—EDITOR AFRICA'S LUMINARY.

ent brethren until after the above-mentioned time."

A. D. WILLIAMS,
E. JOHNSON,
B. R. WILSON.

Minutes read and approved ; after which the meeting adjourned—prayer by the Rev. B. R. Wilson.

J. B. BENHAM,
Presid't.

W. B. HOYT, *Sec'y.*

LETTER FROM MRS. ANN. WILKINS.
MONROVIA, Dec. 15, 1845.

Brother Burns :—Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to say a few words concerning my school, to those kind friends who are anxious for its prosperity, as my present vacation and visit to this place gives me a favorable opportunity for writing, and especially in view of a circumstance just transpired that seems to call for it. Different concurring causes prevented me from having a vacation in June, as was contemplated, but the vacation for the present month is so replete with auspicious incidents as to more than make up for the greater than usual labor, instead of a vacation in June.

1st. The arrival of the three missionaries and their wives happening at a time when I could come and spend some time most agreeably with them, without loss to the school, is to me an unspeakable favor. And next, the opportunity which has just offered of obtaining, in a very unexpected way, a number of scholars for my school, which, added to the seven that I have, will amount to twenty-three. I mention this before giving any account of my school, as it has been, because it is of new occurrence, and dwells most vividly in my thoughts.

Do my friends at a distance already begin to wonder by what means this female school is to be so

suddenly filled up, after more than three and a half years' efforts attended with very little success? Ah! dear friends, my heart sickens and shrinks at the recital of only a few hints that I must give you. As for a full detail of affairs as they have been represented to me by an eyewitness, I must leave that for stouter hearts, if indeed any are to be found stout enough for the task. Would that I could tell you that these children had been obtained by the free, mild and friendly consent of their parents, as has been the case with some that I have already in my school; and that the children themselves came freely and willing, too, as did those: but alas! no: revolting, even horrifying as is the thought, I have got to think of the cruel savage war—the unexpected attack at night—the murder of aged ones and infants—the rough treatment of the savage warriors as they were seizing, binding, and dragging their helpless victims away from their homes to the place of sale at the sea-side;—and last—O, that I could turn away my thoughts and my pen from this scene—the slave ship; the slave ship, more cruel than the savage war. Do you ask what there can be that I view as auspicious in all this? I quickly answer, *nothing* in the cruel war or the more cruel slave ship!—But I think I see an auspicious Providence in causing our Mission Superintendent to be here, and myself to be here at the time that a slave ship has been brought into our harbor, a prize to the U. S. sloop-of-war Yorktown, under the command of Capt. Bell, containing, when brought in, about seven hundred and fifty slaves; out of these, I have felt it my duty to ask for a goodly number to place in my school, that I may have the privilege of teaching them the sacred principles of our holy religion and the arts of civilized life.

Poor creatures! how much they have suffered! It seems to me that it will be delightful to cheer and comfort their minds, and make them feel at home when they shall have been landed, and to administer to their necessities, so as to strengthen their emaciated bodies, as well as raise their dejected spirits.

And now may I hope, that since we have felt it duty to ask for some of these poor creatures, to place them in a situation of improvement, our friends abroad, especially those who have always manifested great interest for Africa, will be prompt in assisting to take care of them by contributing to their support in food and clothing, and books, as all must be well aware that immediate aid is needed. We could not let this opportunity of doing good pass unheeded—surely it would have been sin if we had.—And now, dear friends, brethren and sisters, suffer me to entreat you to cast off some of your superfluities, that you may the more easily relieve the sufferings of your poor fellow creatures. O, who would not like to have these, at the last day, rise up and call them blessed! and to hear the righteous Judge, speaking in their behalf, say to them, “I was naked, and ye clothed me, hungry, and ye fed me, sick and in prison and ye visited and relieved me.” O, *there* may you look for a reward of all your righteous acts and deeds of charity, though we cannot promise you any return in this life: but who that rightly considers the shortness and the changeableness of time, and the duration and immutability of eternity, would not choose to trust the Lord till the great day of reckoning, and then receive from Him a crown of glory that shall never fade away, rather than the gold and silver of this life?

Here will be an opportunity for appropriating many of the names of

friends in America who have requested their names to be given to pupils here; and may we not look for those friends to care especially for their namesakes? Yes, I know we may. The proofs of such regard already given, warrant us to expect an increase of attention now that there is an increase of demand for it.

I have left but little to mention of the present state of my school. I will just give a general view in few words: my school, at the close of the term, consisted of about thirty scholars, in regular attendance; some others came irregularly, whose names I did not record. During the four or five months of sister Moore's ill health, I had from fifty to fifty-eight. They have been progressing as well as, perhaps, we might expect in the different branches of orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and grammar. The native children all can read, with help and spelling, in the Bible.

In conclusion let me ask the prayers as well as pecuniary aid of Christian friends, for myself and my school.

A. WILKINS.

CONCLUSION.

No human being can have read the above affecting communications without feeling intensely for the subjects of them—the *re-captives*. Man, unhardened man, is made susceptible of powerful sympathy in the oppression and sufferings of his fellows, when the tale of their woes is brought from credible sources to his ear. Not to do so, when the truth is transmitted to his understanding and heart, but to remain unmoved, with his hand and his purse unopened, argues a state of moral feeling, of mental induration, of which no one ought to be envious.

Professed lovers of Africa and the Liberia Mission! have you enquired

for motive, for moving incident, to inspire you with and prompt you to benevolence towards Africa? your inquiries ought now to be considered at an end. Have you asked for proper subjects of your benevolence? you need ask no more. God, in his providence, has thrown upon their own shores, but within the reach of your liberality, upwards of 700 poor, emaciated, destitute human beings. They look up imploringly to the Christian world for an avengement of their wrongs. But the weapons of your warfare should not be carnal; you are not to render evil for evil.

The condition—the physical, mental and spiritual condition—of the sufferers, asks you for the means with which they may be clothed and fed: it asks you for schools, for teachers, and for the BIBLE. What say you? Will you, through the above letters, come and look on their wants, and then pass on, leaving them to the charity and benevolence of others? The resolution of this question rests with you, but the final account with God. Act with decision and promptness, holding that account in view.

Despatches from Liberia.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA,

February 10, 1846.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I embrace the opportunity afforded by the return of the brig "Kent" to Baltimore, to forward you a short letter. By the barque "Pons," which sailed from this port about the 1st ult., I sent you a hastily written sheet, in which I acknowledged the receipt of your two last letters to me.

During the last two months, my time has been very much occupied, except when I have been so unwell as to be compelled to rest. As you may readily suppose, the heavy weight of care and responsibility which devolved on me by the arrival of the immigrants by the "Roanoke," and the re-captured Africans by the "Pons," was almost too much for me to bear. But, with the blessing of a kind Providence, I am still alive; and, with the assistance of my students, I have been able to get along, in the discharge of my duties, much more successfully than I thought I should. I have, however, suffered very much, in consequence of having been necessarily much exposed and fatigued, during the uncommonly hot and dry weather which we have had for the last two months.

In consequence of my feeble state of health, I have not been able to give as much attention to the late immigrants as I desired, especially to those who were sent up the river, soon after their arrival. But they have had every attention which was necessary; and the bill of mortality will show that they have got along as well, perhaps, in their sickness, as any other company who were ever sent to the colony. Those of them who were located on the St. Paul's river, soon after they arrived—two-thirds of the whole number—have been under the care of one of my students, Mr. James S. Smith, who has been with them all the

time, and whose success with them, so far, has greatly exceeded my expectations: only two having died, an aged man and a young infant; notwithstanding, in addition to the ordinary concomitants of the fever, most of them were very much troubled with diarrhea, in consequence, principally, of the use of bad water—it being difficult at this season of the year always to procure good water, especially at the settlements up the river. I have not been able to visit them more than four or five times.

Perhaps it may appear a little like egotism for me to praise my own students, but I think I may truly say, that Mr. Smith possesses more remarkable talents for the practice of medicine, than any other young man whom I ever knew. His judgment is uncommonly good, and he is very studious, observant, and attentive. Mr. Roberts, however, will make the better surgeon. He has already performed several important surgical operations. Only a few days ago, I saw him amputate the leg of a man, who had received a gunshot wound in the calf. He performed every part of the operation himself—took the limb off about four inches below the knee; and I do not hesitate to assert, that I believe an amputation was never before more neatly performed, in Liberia.

Nearly all the late immigrants have been, more or less, sick; some very sick; and a few of them are still complaining. Six, in all, have died; one of whom was a very aged woman, and one a young unmarried female, who obstinately refused to eat or drink any thing, or to take any medicine, in consequence of mortification and chagrin, produced by the development of her unfortunate situation—in plain language, an abortion. One of the other four was a man, who might have lived if he had not resolved to die.

have disposed of all the re-captured Africans by the "Pons;" and they have been apprenticed by the Probate Court, under the provisions of a special act passed at the late session of the Legislature, except seventeen of them, the head men, whom I placed at New Georgia, under the care of some of their countrymen, the Congoes, who faithfully promised to take care of them, until they shall be able to take care of themselves. About sixty-five, in all, have died, since they arrived. Many of those who were very much emaciated when I received them, are now fine, healthy looking boys; and some of them have already made astonishing progress in acquiring a knowledge of the English language.

Yours truly,

J. W. LUGENBEEL.

Rev. W. McLAIN,
Sec'y A. C. S.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, Feb. 10, 1846.

SIR:—By the brig Kent from Baltimore, which arrived here on the 11th ultimo, I received your favor of the 13th November.

The immigrants by the Roanoke are doing well; most of them, under the skilful treatment of Dr. Lugenebeel, have passed safely through the acclimating process, and are making themselves comfortable on their farms.

I have the honor herewith to transmit to you the minutes of the last session of the Legislature. The subject of the nationality and independence of Liberia was freely discussed, and has been deferred, as you will find, by a resolution passed January 7, until further communications shall be received from the Board on the subject, when an extra session will be convened. I send you also a printed copy of the acts passed at the last session of the Legislature.

You will be pleased to find that the Legislature took a decided stand against the sale of ardent spirits in the colony. The 7th section of an act regulating commerce and revenue, imposes such restrictions on dealers in spirituous liquors as will, in my opinion, amount almost to a prohibition.

You will receive by this vessel accounts from the Colonial Warehouse for the quarter ending 31st December last. General Lewis will write to you fully respecting the increased amount of business he has to attend to on account of the U. S. Government: within the last few months, it has so increased as to allow him but little time to attend to any thing else; indeed, he thinks it impossible for him to discharge properly the duties without more help. This, at present, cannot be afforded with the small amount received from the government for the use of the store and the services of a store-keeper.

In my last letter I informed you that I would have the power of attorney from the Rex family executed in presence of Captain Bell, of the U. S. ship York-

town; but on his return to this place from the leeward, he informed me his ship was ordered to the Mediterranean, and that he would not probably be in the United States till late in 1847, consequently his attestation was not obtained. Herewith you will receive a second power of attorney, with a statement from the parties in proof of their identity, executed in presence of Captain Gavet, of the brig Kent of Baltimore. Should this document not prove satisfactory to the court, I have but little hope of their ever getting their money. I am, however, authorized to say to you, that should this second effort prove unsuccessful, they will defray the expenses of any one who will come to Liberia to establish their identity.

The sloop Economy sailed on the 9th ultimo, with a full and suitable cargo of merchandise, in charge of two commissioners, who are authorized to contract, if possible, for all the unpurchased territory lying between Grand Bassa Point and Grand Cesters. Since their departure I have not heard directly from them, but have every reason to believe that they are succeeding pretty well. I will give you the earliest information of their success.

I have selected a site on the north bank of the St. Paul's river, above Caldwell, for the Kentucky emigrants, and I will do all in our power to have our arrangements perfected, so as to be able to locate them immediately on their farms.

I hope by this opportunity to be able to send you a copy of the treaty concluded between the chiefs of Grand Cape Mount and the British Government, for the suppression of the slave trade. Captain Brisbane, of Her Majesty's brig Larne, called in here a day or two ago, and promised to furnish me with a copy of the instrument, but as yet I have not received it. The British Government, however, sets up no claim to the territory; indeed, disclaims any interference under the deed procured by Mr. Canot, with the assistance and influence of Mr. Segrain.

Cannot the Government be induced to give us a few stand of U. S. muskets? They are much needed in some of our frontier settlements; second-hand ones would answer our purpose. It is now matter of regret, that we are not able to furnish the last immigrants with sufficient arms to protect themselves, in the event of any incursion upon them by the natives. The Kentucky emigrants, if placed by themselves, will also require such protection.

Will you not renew your application for boats? These we have will soon be unfit for use. Surely it is not the intention of the U. S. Government to abandon us and their own interests on this coast.

I am, dear sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. W. McLAIN,
Sec'y A. C. S.,
Washington City.

Governor Roberts' Annual Message.

*To the honorable, the members of the
Legislature :—*

GENTLEMEN :—At the commencement of another session of the Legislature, it becomes my duty to inform you of the state of public affairs—to communicate to you what may have occurred during the past year, and to recommend for your consideration such measures as appear to me to be expedient or necessary, and which shall be calculated to increase the happiness of our fellow citizens, and advance the prosperity of our common country.

I cannot refrain, gentlemen, from reminding you how signally Almighty God has hitherto prospered us, and with what success all our efforts have been crowned. It is pleasing to look upon the past history of these colonies, and to contemplate the goodness of an overruling Providence in our behalf. From the first settlement of that little band of patriots, who, in 1822, in search of a country and a home, a place where they might enjoy the blessings of political freedom, the privileges of civil liberty, and that social intercourse for which man is so happily constituted—established themselves on this barbarous coast, under circumstances the most embarrassing and discouraging, far from the haunts of civilized man—the ruthless slave trader excepted—unaided and unprotected by any civilized government, surrounded by barbarous and savage tribes, warlike and treacherous in their intercourse with strangers; and under the influence of the more perfidious slave dealer. Still they hoped by a strict neutrality to cultivate the friendship of the natives; and, if possible, to fix an asylum for themselves and their children, and found here a free, sovereign and independent state. But, notwithstanding

every effort on their part to maintain a good understanding with their savage neighbors, they soon found themselves surrounded with difficulties of the most appalling character. The detestable slavers, fearing for the success and continuance of their vile traffic, should a Christian colony be established here, used every art in their power to alienate the affections of the natives, and to excite them to actual hostilities against the colony; in which they succeeded too well. And the colonists soon found themselves involved in a cruel and unnatural war; and, to all human appearance, a war of extermination; rapine and murder stared them full in the face, and to avert the impending storm seemed impossible; a mere handful of isolated beings opposed to a host of mercenary savages—their ruin appeared inevitable. God, however, had ordained it otherwise; and by a special interposition of His providence, delivered them from their perilous situation. And if any people under Heaven have cause to render up thanks to the Great Governor of the universe, for parental care and protection extended to them in all the trials and difficulties to which they have been, from time to time, exposed, it is certainly the people of Liberia. Through the whole course of their eventful career, the superintendence of an overruling Providence, in their behalf, has been clearly visible. Under the fostering care of the American Colonization Society, the colony has continued to increase in population, intelligence, wealth and importance; “a little one has become a thousand,” and is now attracting the attention of the civilized world. It therefore becomes us, in entering once more upon the duties of legislation, humbly to acknowledge our dependence upon Him, who is infinite in wisdom

and power, as our guide and protector; and to implore a continuance of His watchfulness over the affairs of these colonies.

We have continued cause for the expression of our gratitude to Almighty God, that another year finds us in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace, law, order and religion; that the health of our fellow citizens has been preserved; that the earth has yielded abundant fruits to the labors of the husbandman; that, notwithstanding the interruptions to trade, new activity has been imparted to commerce; and that every department of the government seems to be going on well and prosperously, excepting only the unsettled state of our affairs in regard to the jurisdiction of the colony, and the restrictions imposed by Great Britain, denying to us the power to exercise sovereign and independent rights.

At present, this subject is everywhere engaging public attention; and you, gentlemen, have met together at a most interesting period. The position assumed by Great Britain in regard to these colonies, places us in a situation both singular and portentous; and which calls, with peculiar importunity, not less for a disposition on your part to unite in all those measures on which the safety and prosperity of these colonies depend, than for the exercise of that wisdom and firmness that have hitherto marked your deliberations on all grave and important subjects connected with the public weal.

The documents containing the correspondence relative to the jurisdiction of this government over certain territory in Grand Bassa country, were laid before the Legislature, at its last session. And, in view of the assurances, communicated by Commodore Jones, of Her Majesty's ship "Penelope," of the deep interest which is felt in Great

Britain for the success of every enterprise, which has for its object the civilization and welfare of Africa, and (certainly none has greater claim than the American Colonization Society,) the deep sympathy entertained for this infant colony, and the hope that the prosperity of Liberia may not in any way be impeded;—I earnestly hoped that, before this time, these unpleasant difficulties would have been amicably arranged and settled, and the influence and prosperity of the colony, in that quarter, no longer retarded. In this, however, I have been painfully disappointed; and it is matter of deep regret, that during the past year new difficulties, of a more dangerous and alarming character, have arisen.

Gentlemen, it is with extreme regret that I find myself called upon to communicate to you the circumstance of a most unrighteous and unwarrantable aggression, committed by one of Her Britannic Majesty's cruisers on the commerce of these colonies.

In April last, a cutter from Her Majesty's brig "Lily," Captain Newton, entered the harbor of Grand Bassa, and in the face of a number of the citizens of that place, seized the colonial schooner "John Seys," owned by S. A. Benson, of Bassa Cove; and, without communicating with the shore, proceeded to sea with the vessel. The boat was recognized by the spectators as belonging to Her Majesty's service, but how to account for this strange and mysterious proceeding no one could possibly divine; why they should seize a colonial vessel, in our own waters, lying a short distance from the shore, receiving cargo of trade goods under the immediate inspection of the collector of the port, with regular papers on board, and the colonial flag flying—was truly unaccountable.

Many conjectures were started—some supposed she had been seized in consequence of the detention of

some goods, a few days before, by the collector, to secure the harbor dues of an English vessel, which the supercargo had refused to pay; others thought it impossible that she had been seized on any such pretense—as no complaint had been made to the authorities, and that the property of private individuals would not be seized for the acts of public officers. In a few days, however, it was announced, not officially, that she had been seized on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade and had been ordered to Sierra Leone for adjudication. I have since learned, that after a critical examination before the Vice Admiralty Court at Sierra Leone, she has been fully acquitted. But what is exceedingly remarkable, by some fiction of law unprecedented in the annals of admiralty proceedings, totally inconsistent with the rules laid down by Mr. Brown, an eminent lawyer, and perhaps the ablest writer on admiralty proceedings in England, the claimant is required to pay the captor's costs. Can any thing be more unjust and oppressive, to seize a man's property, subject him to a loss of several thousand dollars by crippling his operations, accuse him of a most heinous crime, and then, notwithstanding the total absence of all proof to sustain the charge, he should be required to pay his accuser's costs, amounting to upwards of ten hundred dollars. This Mr. Benson promptly, and in my opinion very properly, refused to pay.

It is rumored, that her captors have assumed the position, that the Liberia settlers do not possess sovereign and independent rights; therefore are not authorized to establish a national flag; and that the "John Seys" is now detained on the grounds of her want of national character. Now, if this be true—which I am loth to believe—it shows conclusively, that the real cause which led to

the seizure of that vessel, has not been avowed. The subject, however has been fully and formally represented to Her Majesty's government, where I have no doubt it will receive attention, and that Mr. Benson will obtain full satisfaction and indemnification for the heavy losses he has sustained. Truly, gentlemen, this whole affair is perfectly outrageous, and has operated more powerfully to retard the influence and prosperity of these colonies, than any thing we have hitherto been called to suffer; and I can only recommend a patient endurance and a firm reliance on Him, who by his own hand has planted us here, and who, I firmly believe, will protect and sustain these colonies, and will deliver them from the machinations of wicked and designing men. It is gratifying, however, that notwithstanding we have suffered much, in consequence of the improper interference of a few worthless traders, and some disrespect and even oppression from another quarter, still, in the general, our intercourse with British officers has been of the most friendly character, and, with one or two exceptions, they have uniformly treated us kindly and respectfully; and I believe many of them feel a lively interest in the success and prosperity of these colonies, and would not be guilty of any conduct calculated to hinder or impede their progress. I confess, gentlemen, that I am too firmly persuaded in favor of the philanthropy, magnanimity and benevolence of the British people, to entertain for a moment the idea—that the improper interference of British officers toward these colonies will be sanctioned or tolerated by the British Government. It is totally inconsistent with her strong professions of sympathy and friendship for the colored race in general, and for Africa in particular. Her statesmen and naval officers have united in the opinion, that the civili-

ization and christianization of Africa herself, is the only effectual remedy for the gigantic horrors of the slave trade:—and what means, I would ask, is better calculated to effect this great object, than Christian colonies planted along this coast? This colony, though in the infancy of its existence, has already done more to suppress that infamous traffic than all the armed squadrons that have been sent to this coast—and if not interrupted, it promises to do more to civilize and christianize Africa, than is now being done by the whole civilized world besides. How then can we suppose that Great Britain will pursue a policy so utterly destructive to our dearest and fondest hopes? No, gentlemen, such a course would place the theories and principles of British philanthropy and benevolence, to the colored race, in a very rare light indeed. Commodore Jones, in an official communication, has assured us “that the rights of property on this coast, as they may appear to be acquired by purchase, will be fully recognized,”—this is all we ask—our claim to the territory of Grand Bassa, has never been questioned: the natives received a fair and full compensation for the lands—and we have now established there three settlements numbering several thousand American settlers, and no less than ten thousand of the aboriginal inhabitants who have incorporated themselves with the colonists, and are now citizens of Liberia. What then can possibly justify Captain Newton in the seizure of a colonial vessel in her own waters? No principle in national law, I presume, is better understood than this—that the banks of the sea belong to the people that possess the country of which it is a part, and that the ports and harbors are manifestly a dependence, and even a part of the country—and, consequently, are the property of the nation: this principle I hold

to be incontrovertible. If so, then, Captain Newton, with as much propriety, might have landed a force at the settlements of Edina and Bassa Cove, or even at Monrovia, and entered the dwellings and ware-houses of the citizens, and seized property deposited there, as to have entered the harbor of Grand Bassa, under any pretense whatsoever, and seized a colonial vessel. But we are told that Liberia is not a recognized state—therefore not entitled to the consideration and respect of foreign nations. This doctrine, you remember, gentlemen, is held by Commodore Jones, in that memorable communication in which he remarks—founded evidently upon the relations subsisting between these colonies and the American Colonization Society—that the rights of imposing custom duties and limiting the trade of foreigners by restrictions, are sovereign rights which can only be exercised by sovereign, independent states within their own recognized borders and dominions, and this description does not yet apply to Liberia, which is not recognized as a subsisting state, even by the government of the country from which its settlers have emigrated.” You are aware that this subject has been agitating the public mind, now for more than twelve months, and has been the theme of many warm and animated discussions throughout the commonwealth. The Legislature, at its last session, submitted the question to the consideration of the Board of Directors of the Colonization Society. The Society, at its annual meeting, in January last, adopted certain resolutions—which will be laid before you—referring the whole matter (they could do nothing more) to the citizens of Liberia, leaving it with them to determine whether, in their opinion, the time has arrived to change their relations with the Society. If so, they will interpose no objections, nor indeed could they.

Now, how far Commodore Jones' remarks will apply to Liberia, is a matter of some consideration. For my own part, I am decidedly of opinion, that the Commonwealth of Liberia, notwithstanding its connection with the Colonization Society, is a sovereign, independent state—fully competent to exercise the powers of government—certainly such as pertain to its municipal regulations—those of levying and imposing duties on imports, and regulating the trade of foreigners within its own purchased dominions.

That the government of Liberia is anomalous, bearing little or no analogy to any other, either ancient or modern—and to foreigners exceedingly paradoxical—may be true; but at the same time, it does appear to me, that by the exercise of a little sober reflection, this seeming paradox can be easily reconciled. The humane and benevolent objects of the Colonization Society in establishing and fostering these colonies, are well known to all civilized nations; and, perhaps, nowhere better understood than in England. When the scheme of African colonization was first conceived, this difficulty met the Society at the very threshold. As an association of private individuals, they knew well that they could not take upon themselves the power of government; but to organize a government was absolutely necessary; and, as the emigrants were totally inexperienced in such matters, it was not expedient for them, nor in fact did they wish, unaided, to assume the responsibility. A line of distinction, however, was readily drawn. In consideration of certain aid granted to the colonists by the Society, the citizens of Liberia, as an infant republic, entered into a league or compact with the Society, confiding to them the management of certain external concerns; reserving to the government of the co-

lony whatever regarded its internal or municipal affairs.

In this, no surrender of sovereignty, as a body politic, was ever contemplated by the Liberians, or so understood by the Society. Indeed it was impossible in the very nature of things. Such a surrender, to a company of private individuals, not possessing political power, would in itself have been a nullity. The covenant was only in the nature of a treaty or agreement, which had no other sanction than the will of the parties; and admitted of no coercive power to enforce obedience. Each member of the compact could expound its meaning, and should the government of Liberia differ with the Society about the construction of any clause, there is no umpire but the citizens of these colonies, who in good faith, may at pleasure dissolve that compact. This could not be the case if this colony was a dependence, in the legal acceptance of that phrase. The Society can advise, but it can execute nothing; all power of government is vested in the people here. But what seems most difficult to be understood in our organization, and which is constantly seized upon as a proof of the dependence of Liberia is, that the chief executive officer of the government is appointed and paid by the Colonization Society; and that all laws enacted by the Liberian Legislature, shall be subject to a revocation of the Society. That an arrangement so novel and without precedent should, in its operations, experience some jarrings, is not surprising; nor is it a matter of much astonishment that foreigners, at first view, should consider it complicated and perplexing. In fact it is not fully understood by many of our own citizens. For my own part, I really cannot see anything in the arrangement so incomprehensible; nor do I believe that others, if they will examine the subject closely, will

find anything in it incompatible with the sovereignty of Liberia.

Immediately on landing upon these shores, after securing from the aboriginal inhabitants a title to the lands, effected through the benevolent aid and instrumentality of the Colonization Society, and held by them in trust for the government about to be established. The first company of immigrants formed themselves into a body politic, susceptible of obligations and laws—organized a government regular in all its parts, without any political dependence on foreign power. But distrustful of their own competency to carry out fully the ends of good government, they entered into an agreement, which is incorporated into the statutes of the commonwealth, accepting the assistance of an officer, to be appointed and paid by the Colonization Society, to aid them in the administration of government; and, at the same time, feeling themselves unqualified to discharge properly the duties of legislation, and wishing to guard against the danger of enforcing unjust and oppressive laws, subversive of the rights and liberties of the people, which they feared might prove destructive to their future hopes, they agreed to submit all laws by them enacted to the approval of the Colonization Society. And what, I ask, is there in this arrangement to destroy, or in any way impair, the sovereignty of Liberia? It is well known that the Society could originate no laws, much less enforce obedience. They could recommend measures, but it remained for the people of Liberia, if they thought proper, to adopt them. Nor was this agreement expected to continue longer than the people of these colonies felt themselves in need of such aid. I presume it will be conceded by all, that every nation may order the affairs of their own government according to their own

pleasure; nor will it be denied, that the powers of every country are regulated by the general law, to which all have consented; and that every people are, by God and nature, left to the liberty of regulating those matters according to their own prudence or convenience. Upon these fundamental principles, the people of Liberia thought proper to delegate certain powers to the American Colonization Society; I therefore insist, it is their own business, and no other government has any right to interfere with it.

What, may I enquire, induced that little band of patriots, who composed the ship Elizabeth's company—the pioneers in this noble enterprise, to expatriate themselves—to abandon forever the land of their nativity—and to establish themselves on this distant coast, but to found here a state, a free, sovereign and independent state, where they could enjoy equal laws and the privileges of civil and religious liberty?

And, gentlemen, were not you, and the thousands of our fellow citizens who have followed them, actuated by the same feelings of independence and love of freedom?—Oppressed and denied the privileges of free men in the United States, you sought an asylum here; here you expected to find in operation a government, the germ of a free republic: and I maintain, we have not been disappointed.

For more than twenty years, the commonwealth of Liberia, regularly organized, with legislative, executive and judicial departments, has been governing itself by its own authority and laws; laws just and equal, protecting alike the property of strangers and citizens. British subjects have availed themselves of the protection guaranteed to foreigners by our laws; they have sought and obtained redress in the tribunals of the colony—and will they now turn upon us, and

say those proceedings were extra judicial? That the officers of the colony, during this long period of time, have been sitting in judgment and passing sentence, divested of judicial power, disrobed of official authority? This, indeed, would be placing us in no very enviable position. For, on that supposition, every instance of capital punishment that has taken place in the colony has been a murder—every arrest an unlawful assault—every imprisonment a false imprisonment—and every seizure of property, to enforce the payment of debt, a trespass. Nor could any grant or declaration of independence exert a retrospective influence, and make these acts to have been legal. I am happy, however, in the conviction that the officers of this government have not so far committed themselves.

I maintain, that they have been acting solely upon the authority and laws of the commonwealth of Liberia, as an independent state—not using the sovereignty of any other state or people, for the purposes of civil government: as Sierra Leone, for instance, uses British sovereignty for that purpose.

For more than twenty years the flag of Liberia has been floating upon every breeze along our coast, known and respected by the armed vessels of every nation—and until now, excepting the occasional violence of slavers and pirates, has protected our little marine from outrage. A new discovery, however, has been made—that Liberia is not a sovereign, independent state, therefore her ports and harbors may be violated, and her commerce destroyed with impunity.

No member of this community can remain indifferent at this critical crisis. The alleged want of sovereignty of this commonwealth, in consequence of its connection with the American Colonization Society,

is a subject of deep interest, and I am happy to find that our citizens are fully awake to its importance, and have not been backward in expressing their opinions freely. On the one hand, it is strongly urged, that an immediate change in our relations with the American Colonization Society, and a formal declaration of independence, are absolutely necessary to relieve us from our present embarrassments: on the other, it is strenuously insisted such a course would be premature and inexpedient. So far as independence is concerned, that is, to commence now, I am decidedly of opinion that no action is necessary. Nothing will meet our wants but an acknowledgment that Liberia has been an independent state from the beginning: fully authorized to administer civil government, which is a part of sovereignty, and which, upon all sound principles of national law, cannot be denied to her—for the dependence of these colonies upon the American Colonization Society, can only be viewed as a pecuniary, and not a political dependence.

But we are told that "Liberia is not recognized as a subsisting state, even by the government of the country from which its settlers have emigrated:" this is certainly true. But what, may I inquire, has our recognition, by that or any other government, to do with the sovereignty of Liberia as an independent state?

This colony, as is well known, never was a dependence of the United States—nor do its citizens owe any allegiance to that government—certainly none on the grounds of having emigrated from that country, for in the United States the right of expatriation has been solemnly recognized by the supreme judicial authority of the government.

I know that the ideas of gentlemen of the first rank in our community in point of understanding and

ability, have been somewhat confused on this subject of independence. We have associated the idea, that colonies have always commenced their existence in a state of political subjection to, and dependence on, their mother country: and for that reason, could not be sovereign states, nor exercise the powers of sovereignty till that dependence terminated. Hence we often talk as if Liberia needed to go through the same operation. But Liberia never was such a colony: she never was in that state of political dependence; and, therefore, needs no such process in order to become a sovereign state. Were this a revolting province or colony, the case would be different: then, as Mr. Wheaton remarks, "until the independence of the new state has been acknowledged, either by the foreign state where its sovereignty is drawn in question, or by the government of the country of which it was before a province, courts of justice and private individuals are bound to consider the ancient state of things as remaining unaltered." But you perceive, gentlemen, this does not apply to Liberia in any respect, which is not a province of any government in Africa, nor a dependence on any foreign state. We are here a society of men holding no allegiance to any other government—"united together to procure our mutual safety and advantage," under a government emphatically our own—"conducting our own affairs and interests—deliberating and taking resolutions in common," and as such are entitled to consideration and respect. Mr. Vattel says:—"Since men are naturally equal, and their rights and obligations are the same as proceeding from nature, nations composed of men, considered as so many free persons living together in the state of nature, are naturally equal, and receive from nature the same obligations and rights. Power or weakness does not in this respect produce any difference. A dwarf is as much a man as a giant—a small republic is as much a sovereign state as the most powerful kingdom."

It would be exceedingly gratifying to me, gentlemen, to be able to give you some idea of the state of public feeling in England, in regard to these colonies—but I have no data upon which to found any correct opinion. I question, however, whether we are fully informed respecting the real causes which have led to our present difficulties. I cannot believe that the British people are ignorant of the relation subsisting between these colonies and the American Colonization Society—they are too familiar with the circumstances which induced us to come to this country—and with the benevolent and philanthropic objects of that Society—an institution standing alone—unaided by the United States—not even chartered by that government—only sustained by the voluntary contributions of a Christian public.

According to agreement, the Society has furnished us annually certain pecuniary aid—in consideration of which, it is understood, that so long as this agreement may continue, the citizens of Liberia will not enter into any league or compact with foreign nations. Under this arrangement, these colonies, for twenty five years, have been steadily advancing—their progress, it is true, has not been very rapid—nor, indeed, under the circumstances, could it be expected. The people of Liberia have had to contend with difficulties unknown to any other people—but with a noble fortitude, grappling manfully with them, they determined to overcome, or die in the struggle—and, under God, they have succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of their warmest friends. Still we are but a weak and almost defenceless community—without ade-

quate resources—with a revenue barely sufficient to meet the most pressing demands of government. At this crisis, we are called upon—in consequence of the position assumed by Great Britain in regard to the sovereignty of Liberia—to consider the propriety of changing our relations with the American Colonization Society.

That some measures should be adopted, which may possibly relieve us from our present embarrassments, is very clear—but how far it is necessary to change our relations with the Colonization Society, for that purpose, is matter of deep consideration.

I have considered this subject, gentlemen, with all possible attention, and with all the judgment I could possibly exercise on the occasion—and I am sure, with all the candor and impartiality which becomes an enquirer after truth; but, I confess, I have not been able to discover any just grounds for the assertion contended for, that Liberia is not a sovereign, independent state. And, in my opinion, it only remains for the Government of Liberia, by a formal act, to announce her independence—that she now is, and always has been, a sovereign, independent state—and that documents of this proceeding, duly certified by the Colonization Society, be presented to the British, as well as other governments, and by that means obtain, from Great Britain and other powers, a just and formal recognition of the Government of Liberia. If this can be effected, it will at once place the sovereignty of Liberia beyond question, and the people of these colonies in a position to negotiate with foreign powers; and, perhaps, as some gentlemen would persuade us, we may be able to obtain means to carry out more effectually the objects of government, and to develop more speedily and effectually the vast resources of this unexplored country.

Gentlemen, in entering upon this subject the greatest caution should be observed—let us enter into no measures hastily or unadvisedly—let every step be well considered—for, however lightly some may be disposed to treat this subject, it is one of vital importance to the future happiness of the people of Liberia. We should remember, with feelings of deep gratitude, the obligations we are under to the Colonization Society—they have made us what we are, and they are still deeply interested in our welfare—and I firmly believe they will place no obstructions in the way of our future advancement and final success.

It becomes us, therefore, to be careful to conduct our affairs in such a manner as will secure to us a continuance of their co-operation and assistance. It will rest with you, gentlemen, to decide on the course to be adopted to meet this pressing exigency. Coming, as you do, from all parts of the commonwealth, you must, of course, be familiar with the views and sentiments of our fellow citizens, in regard to the independence and nationality of Liberia; and in forming your decision, I feel that you will, with an unerring regard to the rights of your constituents, weigh and compare every consideration connected with this important subject, and will adopt such measures as will secure to Liberia what she has already attained, and as will be best calculated to advance the interest of her citizens. Gentlemen, I am happy to be able to inform you, that our relations with the surrounding native tribes—excepting only a little restlessness on the part of the Fishmen at Bassa Cove—are of the most friendly character; the just and benevolent system continued toward them has preserved peace, and is more and more advancing habits favorable to their civilization and happiness.

It will be gratifying to you to learn that the unpleasant difficulties, which threatened a serious rupture between this government and certain chiefs in Grand Bassa, have been amicably adjusted and settled, and mutual confidence again restored.

In conformity with an act of the last session of the Legislature, authorizing the purchase of certain territory in the Little Bassa country—Messrs. Teage and Brown, duly commissioned, proceeded to Bassa, in February last, and succeeded in purchasing the remaining portion of that country, which secures to the commonwealth an unbroken line of coast from Digby to Grand Bassa point. We have also succeeded in extinguishing the native title to the entire Sinou country, which gives us at that point some forty miles of sea coast, and will be a great acquisition to the settlement of Greenville. In both instances, the native tribes have not only ceded to the colony the right of soil, but have also, by a formal compact, surrendered to this government the supreme judicial authority and political jurisdiction and control over the persons and property of all within that territory—and, at their own special request, they have been permitted to incorporate themselves with the colonists, subscribe to the constitution and laws of the commonwealth, become citizens of Liberia, and as such are entitled to the care and protection of this government.

I have received propositions, from other tribes along the coast to cede to the colony their territory—and I have commenced negotiations for two or three important tracts—but for want of funds these arrangements have not been perfected. Rev. Mr. McLain, however, under date 6th June writes—"We are succeeding well with the \$15,000 subscription, having gotten the 12th thousand pledged. Some of it, however, is not

payable before next year. You, however, may, I think, calculate certainly upon receiving in our fall vessel several thousand dollars' worth of goods for the purchase of territory." This vessel arrived a few weeks ago with goods amounting to upwards of three thousand dollars, to be devoted exclusively to that object—which will relieve us from this embarrassment, and will enable us to make other valuable acquisitions of territory.

At the particular request of the chiefs of New Cesters, I appointed a commission, some months ago, to proceed to that place to treat with the natives for the balance of their territory, and to perpetuate a claim we now hold to a certain tract in that country, leased to the colony some years ago. I regret, however, to have to inform you that in consequence of the opposition of two or three chiefs, who are anxious to continue the slave trade—influenced and backed by the slavers established there—the commissioners returned without being able to accomplish anything. I learn, however, that recently a considerable change has taken place in favor of a transfer—and that, in a few months, we shall be able to abolish, forever, from that point, the abominable traffic in human flesh.

It is unnecessary, gentlemen, for me to repeat here what has been so often reiterated, to impress upon you the importance of extending as rapidly as possible, the territory of the colony. I know that you fully concur with me that no time should be lost in connecting our settlements by extinguishing the native title to all the territory lying between the extreme points of colonial jurisdiction—and I believe you will render all the assistance in your power to accomplish this great object.

I am aware that our efforts to increase our territorial limits, and to

extend the jurisdiction of the commonwealth over the territory in question, have been severely criticised—that our motives have been impugned—and that we have been charged with an ambitious desire to monopolize the trade of the natives. This, however—as must be obvious to every one at all acquainted with the position of these colonies—is not the case. It cannot, however, be denied, that we are bound by every obligation of duty to attend to the interests of our fellow citizens, and by every means in our power to advance their prosperity and happiness.

But the great objects at present to be attained are, first, to connect our possessions, by obtaining titles to the intermediate territory—and, secondly, to relieve the government from the numerous impositions that have been practised by foreigners upon our revenue laws. It is known that foreigners have established factories upon the very borders of some of our settlements, and have introduced goods, in large quantities, into the colony, upon which the tariff duties had not been paid—indeed some have boasted of their dexterity in eluding detection, and have avowed their determination to take advantage of every opportunity which may offer, to evade our laws. This we wish to correct; for if this state of things continues, how is it possible for the government to be sustained? Another great object we have in view, in possessing ourselves of this territory, is the incalculable good that will accrue to the aboriginal inhabitants themselves—we wish to bring them into a more immediate connection with the colony, which will enable the government to exercise a salutary control over them, by which means, habits of civilization can be more readily introduced among them, and many of their barbarous and cruel customs at once abolished.

Gentlemen, the subject of public schools will also claim your attention. That the present system of education in the colony is defective, and that some measures should be adopted to place it on a better footing, and which may make it more efficient, must be obvious to every gentleman—and I have no doubt you will give it that consideration which its importance demands.

I need not remind you, gentlemen, that knowledge is power, by whomsoever possessed—and that no free government can be maintained except by an enlightened and virtuous people. It is not enough that there be a few individuals of sufficient information to manage public affairs. To the mass of the people, all rulers are immediately responsible for the faithful discharge of their official duties. But if the people be ignorant or incapable of judging correctly of their conduct and measures—what security can they have for their liberties? It is certain, that if the people would retain in their own hands that which by nature they are entitled to, they must possess that knowledge which is essential to its safe keeping and rightful exercise. Education must ever be the grand safeguard of our liberties—the palladium of our political institutions—indeed, of all our rights and privileges.

In every country where the mass of the people are best instructed, will be found the most liberty, the most virtue, and the most happiness—and just in proportion to the want of instruction, will be found oppression, poverty, vice, and wretchedness. Who, then, among us will set themselves in opposition to the progress of mutual instruction? or who in Liberia will not be willing to sacrifice something for the education of our youth? Convinced, gentlemen, of the deep interest you feel in this subject, I deem it unnecessary to say more, or to recommend any measures

for the support of prisoners, &c., \$1,044; Paid for elections, \$90; Paid expenses of light-house and signal master, \$226; Paid pensions, \$74; Paid for public improvements, \$2,486; Paid for territory, \$457; Paid collectors and school teachers, \$1,085; Paid balance due the estate of W. Savage, \$263; Contingencies, \$212; making a total of \$7,536; leaving a balance in favor of the treasury this day of \$989.

Gentlemen, in conformity with the 11th section of an act entitled "An act incorporating, bounding and regulating counties and towns," which provides that certain officers—specified in said act—shall hold their respective appointments during two years only, unless reappointed to the same office; and as the term for which they have been appointed will expire with the present fiscal year, it becomes your duty at this session of the Legislature, to provide for said vacancies. In the discharge of this duty, I feel satisfied that you will not be governed by favoritism or partiality; but with strict regard to the proper administration of public affairs, you will appoint those persons to office, who, in your judgment, are best qualified to discharge rigidly and faithfully the responsible duties with which they may be entrusted. It affords me much pleasure—and I hope it will not be considered out of place here—to bear testimony to the zeal and fidelity which have characterized the conduct of those officers whose term of present service soon expires. Each in his appropriate sphere, as far as has come to my knowledge, has discharged the business which has been committed to him to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens, and with much credit to himself.

These, gentlemen, are the outlines of such matters respecting the state of public affairs which I have thought of importance to be submitted to your

consideration. I do not mean to arrogate to myself the merit of the measures thus recommended—that is due, in the first place, to the reflecting character of our fellow citizens at large—they, in their sound discretion, have selected from among themselves those to whom they confide the duties of legislation: it therefore remains for you, gentlemen, who have been selected to judge of their expediency and practicability, and to adopt such only as in your wisdom may tend to perpetuate our republican institutions, and secure to our fellow citizens prosperity and happiness.

Availing myself of this, perhaps the last occasion I shall have of addressing the Legislature, I cannot omit the expression of my sincere gratitude for the eminent services you have cheerfully rendered me, in the discharge of my various official duties, and for the repeated evidences of confidence manifested to me, by yourselves and your predecessors, since my call to the administration.

The same grateful acknowledgments are due to my fellow citizens generally, whose support has been my great encouragement under all embarrassments. Indeed the steady character of our fellow citizens—unshaken by difficulties, in their love of liberty, obedience to law, and support of the public authorities, in my mind, is a convincing proof of their future success and a sure guarantee of the permanence of our infant republic.

I beg to assure you, gentlemen, that in the discharge of your present duties you shall have my full co-operation in all measures calculated to advance the interests and happiness of our fellow citizens. It is my earnest prayer that Liberia may experience a continuance of the Divine blessings, by which she has been hitherto so signally favored.

J. J. ROBERTS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, Jan. 5, 1846.

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Going to Liberia.

WE find the following very pertinent remarks on this subject in the Urbana (Ohio) Gazette of a late date. They are timely and judicious. There is either very great ignorance among the colored people in regard to the real advantages to be gained by going to Liberia, or else there is a kind of infatuation in regard to their prospects in the United States.

A short time since the colored people in Terre Haute, Indiana, and vicinity, selected one of their number and appointed him their agent to go to Liberia and look at the country, and return and report to them the state of the facts. We were pleased with this arrangement; it looked as if they intended to act intelligently. But no sooner had the abolitionists heard of their plans, than they made a regular onset at him to prevent his going, declaring and resolving that if he went they would read him out of the conference, in which he was a presiding elder, and otherwise disgrace him to the extent of their ability. The consequence is, that for the present he has declined going. And yet this is done in a *free state*, in this land of liberty and equal rights! Who can fail to draw an inference from their opposition to *his* going to Liberia merely to *look at it* and return? What is that inference? Why, manifestly, they were *afraid* of the result. They know that Liberia is a better place than they represented it. We demand investigation, scrutiny, every thing that will test what we have done and what we propose to do: they are afraid to have it made!

As we understand it, these *abolitionists*, who prevented Mr. *Revels* from going to Liberia, were *colored people*!

There is another movement which deserves a thought in this connection. A meeting of colored citizens was held at Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday evening, last week, to consider certain propositions made by some of their number, for emigrating to Oregon or California, to

set up a state for themselves, under the protection of the United States, with a view eventually of coming into the Union on an equal footing with the other states. The meeting was addressed by several individuals, and the discussion grew so warm, and the feeling so strong against emigration, that the emigrating party withdrew from the meeting, and left the ground to their opponents. The result was, that resolutions were passed, declaring that in the present aspect of things, the condition of the colored race would not be improved by emigration: that they never would be able to obtain a territory in North America on the terms contemplated; that colonization or general emigration is, and ought to be condemned by the colored people; that the colored colonizationist, is as bad as the white colonizationist, and that both ought to be condemned; and that the duty of the colored people is to stay in this country and continue to wage a moral warfare for their rights, trusting in the power of truth and the God of justice for a final triumph. The emigration party seems to have been very small.

We have not learned that the subject of going to Liberia was distinctly before them. One thing, however, is manifest from this and other proceedings of the colored people: there is a restlessness among them, and a determination to make some change in their condition and prospects. The following article indicates their only true policy:—

COLONIZATION.—Great inducements are now offered to the colored people of this country to emigrate to Liberia. By a late act of the colonial legislature, a grant of land is given to every colored man, and unmarried colored woman, on their arrival in Liberia, without money and without price. They are also furnished with a dwelling for six months, and every thing necessary to make them comfortable during that period. There is not a country in the world where greater advantages than these are held out to the industrious settler, and yet thousands upon thousands of the free colored population of this country would rather linger out a miserable and degraded existence here than go to Liberia, where they can enjoy advantages and privileges that will elevate them to the dignity of men, and which they never can expect to enjoy here. It seems to us that if our colored population could properly appreciate the blessings of freedom, and the great moral, political and social privileges they would enjoy in a country governed and regulated by laws of their own enactment, they would toil late and early to raise the means necessary to convey them to this land of promise; but the great body of them are so blinded to their own best interests, that they will not consent to go, even when their expenses are paid. Nor is this to be wondered at, when we know that there are men in almost every community, (who claim to be the exclusive friends of the colored population,) who are industriously instilling these prejudices into their minds. In our opinion, that is a mistaken philanthropy which would induce the colored man to remain in a country where he is denied, and must forever be denied all the rights and privileges of a freeman.

Annual Report of the Indiana Colonization Society.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Indiana Colonization Society at its Annual Meeting, December 17, 1845.

THE age in which we live is one of expansive benevolence. The genial influence of our holy religion upon the heart, pleads the cause of humanity in every bosom in which it holds a controlling influence: and we may confidently look to the Gospel, as the Divinely appointed instrument, which, in its direct and legitimate workings, as "the perfect Law of Liberty," will, like the sun, pour down its illuminating and melting influences upon our disordered world, until every source of human wretchedness shall be dissipated, and every moral "wilderness shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."

It is a source of peculiar pleasure to the American citizen to know, that the African slave trade, now so justly abhorred by the civilized world, is one in which, as a nation, we have never been concerned.

While England is found, in 1713, contracting with Spain for the "exclusive privilege" for thirty years,* of furnishing the Spanish West Indies with African slaves, and is monopolizing the trade on the coast of Africa, and in almost every port in the new world—crowding them upon the colonies of this country—almost every colony is found resisting "the infernal trade" to the utmost of its powers. Virginia, in 1702, imposed so heavy a tax upon the traffic, that for a time it was greatly diminished. But her laws were set aside by the over-ruling powers, and the trade renewed. Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas, each, petitioned the mother country for relief from the guilty trade. But to this very reasonable and humane request, we hear the cold and heartless reply, that "we cannot allow the colonies to check, or discourage, in any degree, a traffic so beneficial to the nation."

Georgia also resisted in like manner, but with as little success. Gov. Oglethorpe remarks, in reference to the subject: "My friend and I settled the colony of Georgia, and by charter were established trustees. We determined not to allow slavery there, but the slave merchants and their adherents, occasioned us much trouble; but at last the

Government sanctioned them." So universal was the growing opposition to this inhuman traffic throughout all the colonies, that at the first Congress, in 1776,—among the first acts of the "United Colonies," or of our nation, properly so considered, was to resolve "that no slaves be imported into any of the thirteen United Colonies."

Before the independence of the States, or before our existence as a nation, we could not be held accountable for that which we were unable to prevent, or over which we could exercise no control; hence we are in justice bound to date our connexion with slavery, as a nation, with the Declaration of our Independence—a period of about sixty-nine years. Nor shall we enter any plea or apology for the existence of this evil, when our federal constitution was formed. For we came into being as a nation, with the institution of slavery among us, as a part of our body politic, and of necessity provision was to be made for its regulation and control. The only reasonable duty now to be expected of the American people, is the adoption of some wise and judicious system, by which to relieve our country from the great evils of slavery, and restore the liberated slave to the best condition possibly within our power.

Over the subject of slavery itself, or those states in which it exists, it is presumed that there are none who would for a moment contend, that we as a society, or as individuals, or even as a state, or by the Federal Government, have any rights or control. Such rights and control, we have willingly, and for our mutual safety, as a nation, left in the hands of the persons and states in which slavery exists; and to attempt any unlawful interference on our part with the institution, would be to do violence, not only to the most sacred compact that holds these states in their federal union, but also to the plainest dictates of Christianity.

Our national government, however, and the great mass of the American people, have given ample proof, that there never was a period in our national history when we were either indifferent or inactive on the subject. As early as March 2d, 1807,†

*After England had, under this treaty, carried on a wholesale business in the traffic for twenty-six years, she relinquished up her interest to Spain, for the remaining four years, for £100,000.

†This law took effect January 1, 1808.

Congress, by law, most effectually provided against the slave trade in the States and territories of the Union. On this subject we may claim to hold the vantage ground over every other civilized nation. For although England took similar steps in the same year, and has *said much* on the subject since, yet we may say that the blood of the traffic was never found upon our national skirts. We have never incorporated companies to carry on the trade, nor received a dollar into our national coffers as the price of blood; while England has heaped up to herself golden treasures, by countless millions, as the fruits of the guilty traffic; and is now slow to return to Africa a tithe or fraction of her bloody treasures, in any scheme which contemplates her permanent elevation or redemption: and from recent events she seems to look with jealousy and ill nature on our efforts to open up a home and an asylum for the children of those she has torn from their native land.

We have said that our people were not indifferent to the subject of the oppressed condition of the African in the United States. After the Declaration of Independence, and the close of the Revolutionary War in 1782, the public mind was greatly excited and concentrated upon the great subject of the Federal Constitution; its approval and amendments by the States, and the settlement of other great questions, which seemed to shake our political fabric to the centre. So that nothing more could be done on this subject, for the time being, but the passage of the act of Congress, above alluded to, in 1807. For our country was not allowed to repose a single year in peaceful quiet, before we were threatened with a second war with England, which was on our hands again in 1812,—15.

Immediately after the close of this war, viz. in 1816, after much deliberation and counsel, in which some of the wisest and best men of our nation were concerned, the scheme of colonizing with their own consent, the free people of color upon the coasts of Africa, (the home of their fathers,) was agreed upon, as a system above all others, under existing circumstances, the best calculated to benefit the colored race, both in the United States and in Africa. This plan was found to do violence to no existing law or institution of the country, and was such as might be acceptable to the friends of the colored man in all parts of our country.

After the organization of the American Colonization Society in 1816, upon the principle just stated, it was its first great

care to obtain a suitable location, if possible, for the proposed colony. This was found upon the "Grain Coast" of Western Africa, or in Liberia, which has proved to be a most fortunate selection. Upon this coast that society has continued to settle its emigrants from the year 1820 to the present time; during which time it had transported up to the close of 1843, 4,454 emigrants. This is exclusive of the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas. To this number we may add 645, as the natural increase of the colony during 23 years, which gives a total of 5,099. This number has been reduced by removals, deaths, and those who have returned to this country, to less than four thousand. It will be seen by reference to the Report of the American Colonization Society for 1845, that the aggregate mortality for 23 years, among acclimated colonists, is only 4.74-100 per cent. of the population. And if we exclude the two first years from the estimate, (which were very fatal to emigrants,) the per centage is reduced to 4.17-100; lower than the estimated mortality of the colored population in Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts. This fact goes far to show that Liberia is, to the colored man, a salubrious climate, and one designed by the God of Nature for his exclusive occupancy.

The government instituted over the colonies in Liberia is purely republican, and is at this time, and for some years past has been, wholly in the hands of colored men; some of whom, though once slaves in America, are now filling the highest stations of honor and power in the government, with great credit to themselves and their republic. We have the testimony of many American and European gentlemen, who have visited various parts of Liberia, who express the fullest confidence in the ability of these colonists to govern themselves, and are disposed to regard the infant republic as the germ of a great Republican Empire, destined to wield a most powerful and salutary influence over the whole African continent. It must be borne in mind that these colonies were originally planted in connexion with Christian Missions, under the influence of which they have grown up to their present eminence, and, as may have been expected, the morals of the community have been greatly promoted, while the commission of crime has been rare. From the census taken in 1843, it is ascertained that in 23 years there have been only the following convictions for crime, viz: For murder, 9; kidnapping, 11; burglary 17; grand larceny, 107; petit larceny, 184; other crimes,

47. Most of the murders and all the kidnapping occurred more than fifteen years ago. The laws of the republic are enacted and administered by their own council and courts, and as far as the experiment of government has gone, the most satisfactory results have followed. It is said upon good authority, that the observance of law and order, and especially that of keeping the Sabbath, is even in advance of our own country, while the temperance reform is said to hold a most eminent stand.

Under institutions so favorable to the development of all the moral and intellectual powers of the colonists, presenting an open door to every enterprize and profession, as may have been expected, we find also a most active and lucrative commerce has grown up within the republic. The imports of 1842 and '43 amounted to \$157,829. Exports, during the same period, \$123,694. Stock in trade, \$58,750. Real estate of merchants, \$39,550. Commission business, annually, \$50,500. Vessels 9; several of which were built in Liberia.

The direct influence of this republic upon the natives of the country, has been most salutary and extensive. About 20,000 have come under the protection of the government, and seek to participate in its various institutions, of which number about 1500 are allowed to vote and enjoy the rights of citizenship; while 100,000 have entered into treaties of amity and commerce, and pledged themselves to suppress the slave trade.

Between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas, a distance of about 300 miles, the colonies own about one-half the territory; and it is now ascertained that the remainder can be purchased for \$20,000. Of this sum, we are happy to state, the American Colonization Society has already obtained about \$18,000, most of which has been donated expressly for this object, in sums of a thousand dollars each, and the remaining two thousand will doubtless be raised in a short time. When this purchase is made, it will effectually destroy the slave trade for the whole line of coast bordering on Liberia, where for ages it has been so extensively carried on. The slave trade is now confined to a few factories, or trading points, on all the western coast, which may be easily obtained by purchase; and by planting colonies at these points, that dreadful traffic in human beings will forever cease.

Great efforts have been made by the British and United States Governments to put down this trade, by the employment of

their ships of war, cruising along this coast; but with all their watchfulness and expenditures, the trade has constantly increased up to the present time; and it is found that colonization is in fact the only certain method for extinguishing the shameful traffic.

There is one other point of view, in which the subject should be considered; and that is, its effects upon the continent of Africa itself, in effecting its civilization and conversion to Christianity. For almost four hundred years, there have been strong and persevering efforts made, from time to time, at various points along the coasts, to establish missions among the native tribes of Africa, unconnected with colonization; and the history of every effort has been the same in the end—they have failed; while every effort made upon the colonization system has at least withstood the hand of the destroyer, and some have shown that they are capable of accomplishing, by suitable perseverance and prudence, all that could be desired by their founders. The colonies of Sierra Leone, Liberia and the Cape of Good Hope, are proofs of this position. A colony founded upon Christian principles, as the basis of a great missionary enterprize, is well calculated to teach the savage, by example, as well as by other means, the great advantage and blessings of our holy religion. While it protects and fosters the missionary, it leads the natives to imitate the colonist, and assimilate himself to his modes of life and pursuits; and so far as experiments have been made, it seems that colonization and missions in their united strength, under the Divine blessing, are to be made the means, and the only means, by which Christianity is to reach the interior of Africa, and shed its light upon that darkness which has never been broken since the history of that people was known. Already two missions have gone out from Liberia; one a hundred miles into the interior, and the other not quite so far, and feel a degree of safety in the midst of a people, who but a short time ago were regarded as cannibals, and more to be dreaded than the lion of the forest. These are gladly receiving the Gospel, and are yielding to the mild and genial influences of Divine truth. Truly it may be said of this people, "The wolf and the lamb feed together, and the lion eats straw like the ox."

It has been said by many, and we think with truth, that there are no missions in foreign countries, that promise more usefulness and success than those in Liberia and its vicinity. Those natives, who heretofore

thought of no other means of gain than that of capturing their fellow men and selling them to the slave merchant, have now been made to look to the cultivation of the earth, and a traffic in such lawful commodities with the colonists, as yield them a more pleasant and honorable living, while their moral condition, and consequently their happiness, is greatly improved.

We hope and believe, that the day is not far distant, when "Ethiopia," will, indeed, "stretch forth her hands to God," and render him unceasing praise for that Providence which has conducted to the establishment of a colony of her own children upon her shores; who, like Joseph, were wrongfully sold into bondage by their brethren, but now repays the evil deed in a thousand blessings and honors, to which they were hitherto strangers. They return with Christianity and all the blessings of civilization; with the improvements of the age in government and the arts, to dispense among their brethren as a common boon.

There were within the colonies in 1843, 23 churches, 1,014 American communicants; 116 recaptured and 353 native Africans; total, 1,483. Also 16 schools, and 562 scholars. Of this number, 370 were Americans, and 192 natives. Since the above date, there has been a great increase in both churches and schools, but the exact numbers are unknown.

But it may be asked, what benefit is the colored men in the United States to receive from the republic of Liberia, however rich and prosperous it may be, and especially those who are in bondage? We answer, "much every way."

1st. The very fact, that there is a prosperous and growing republic in Africa, conducted wholly by colored men, will reflect honor upon the African race throughout the world, and have a strong tendency to elevate his relative condition.

2d. In this country all classes of the colored race, whether called *free* or *bondmen*—whether in slave or free states—all are suffering under an immoveable weight of oppression, from which they cannot hope to be delivered in this country. Here the colored man may look upon his own condition, and that of his posterity from generation to generation, as off-casts from society, and to a very limited degree allowed to partake in any of the rights of freemen. He may acquire property, learning, or a reputation for morality and virtue, however high, and still the leaden weights of oppression press him down to the dust with undiminish-

ed force. Will not a man thus oppressed seek an asylum of freedom and equality? Especially when he sees its blessings displayed to his view in the enjoyment of others, and learns that many of his own kindred have been elevated, under a similar government in the land of their fathers—a land that abounds in many luxuries and great natural wealth? He will: and it only remains that Liberia shall be well known, and a superstitious fear of embarking by sea to a distant land shall be removed, and the attractions which that republic shall offer, rendered doubly powerful by the disfranchisement of this country, will so operate upon the better portions of the nominally free sons of Africa here, that they will not only embark themselves, but by example and appeal to others, draw willing thousands to follow them to "the land where freedom dwells," and Liberia will be populated and become a great nation. Her ships will be found and her flag acknowledged and honored in every port known to commerce. It is not expected that the American Colonization Society will be depended upon to furnish a passage and means of support to every emigrant, when this subject is properly understood. Families and organized companies will be found to embark on their own charges, carrying with them every thing necessary to a settlement and citizenship.

3d. The man in bonds is also deeply interested in this enterprise. There are thousands of slave-holders in the south, who are truly and honestly desirous of emancipating their slaves, but the laws of most of the southern states will not allow the emancipated slave to enjoy his liberty within the State. Or he believes it is not for the interest of the country or the slave, that he should be set free and remain in the same community. They are also opposed to sending them off to the free states, with all their disabilities, to be wronged and oppressed by the designing, without redress or adequate protection. Such persons only wait to see an opening for *real freedom*, and they are prepared to give up their slaves freely, upon the condition that they will embark for a country offering sufficient inducements. The republic of Liberia is every way calculated to present such inducement. There is a land where the white man cannot set up his monopoly, and drive off or subdue the sons of Ham. God has given them the land, and with an invisible power throws his shield over them and makes them dwell in safety. The government receives and enfranchises the American emigrant, and immediately ele-

vates him to a level with the most free and happy.

Under the influence of the offers thus made by Liberia, through the American Colonization Society, hundreds of slaveholders have already "proclaimed liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison doors to the men that were bound." The emancipated have embarked, and their names are enrolled upon the records of the free. Hundreds more are ready to follow their example, and keep before the Colonization Society more applicants than it has the means to transport. While this system is in successful operation, receiving and transporting emancipated slaves at the very low rate of from \$40 to \$60 per emigrant, (which sum includes provisions for six months after their arrival in the country,) when may we expect to see any system brought forward which shall, with so much ease, accomplish all that is desired on this subject, by the most devoted friend of the colored man in our country? We may not be thought unreasonable when we say, we shall adhere to this scheme, at least until a better plan, fully demonstrated, has been presented. We have never pretended that our present system was perfect, or that experience might not improve it; but in twenty-five years we have looked for its enemies to produce a better, and while they have failed to do so, the colonization scheme has been approved and patronized by several of the states, and sanctioned by the General Government.

But again: It is asked, what interests have the non-slaveholding states in this enterprise? If the slaveholding states wish to free themselves from the great evil of slavery, let them do so; but why call on us for aid? We answer in the *first* place, that *they* do not call on us for aid. The American Colonization Society, which belongs not wholly to the south, asks our aid, as properly it should. But, *secondly*, we answer, that the *free* states, as they are commonly called, have a direct and deep interest in the objects had in view by our society. For the reasons—

1st. That it is a fact with which we should be well acquainted, that *every slave state* in the south, except Florida, utterly prohibits, under the most severe penalties, the migration of any free persons of color into their bounds: while Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Missouri, Alabama and Mississippi, require all who do not prove up a right to remain in those states, under existing laws, before a given time, specified in their several laws, (most of which correspond to the times

of the abolition excitement,) shall leave the state, never to return; and all slaves emancipated *after* the time specified by law, shall leave the state, never to return. The direct effect of this policy is to drive out the free people of color from the slave states into the free states, or to some foreign land. And if the policy of the abolitionists should prevail, in the immediate emancipation of all the slaves of the south, and these laws should remain as they are, as they certainly would, in that event, the free states will be obliged to choose between having these colored people crowded upon themselves, or colonized in Liberia, or some other suitable place. To colonize them in any state or territory of this country, with the consent of Congress, has long since been found wholly impracticable: while no single state can exercise power beyond its own bounds.

It is true, the free states have generally enacted laws against the migration of free colored persons within their bounds, until they have given bonds not to become a public charge; but these laws as yet are but partially regarded. But suppose the free states should strictly enforce their laws, and prohibit colored men from taking up their abode within their limits, how indistinguishably worse is their condition made under the circumstances, than even in slavery itself. And yet we see a tendency to this state of things, so far as the laws of the various states are concerned. The *free man* of color (!) is driven from the south, and prohibited from going to the north, and where in all this land shall he dwell? The law answers, no where! He is an off-cast!! The poor wanderer turns his eye in vain to find a land, and laws, and social equality, where he may feel himself to be a man, when Liberia appears in his view as his only retreat. And who is so lost to every feeling of humanity, as to say he shall not go there?

It is, therefore, for the mutual interest of both the north and south—the white man and the colored—that there should be a way opened up for the oppressed sons of Africa, that all who truly desire to be free may obtain it in its full and true sense.

It was with a view to the benefit of the colored race, upon such principles of enlarged benevolence, that the Indiana Colonization Society was organized on the 4th of November, 1829. Since its first organization, it has continued to prosecute its labors, without the aid of any regular agent within its jurisdiction.

During the whole period of its active

existence, it has been visited by agents of the American Colonization Society, but for a very short time, on two occasions. Regular anniversary meetings were held, however, up to the winter of 1838, '39, when from various causes its operations have been suspended until the present time.

On the 11th of October last, the Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh, an Agent of the American Colonization Society, came into this State to remain as a regular laborer in the cause, in Indiana and Wisconsin, in connexion with this Society. He immediately entered upon the duties of his agency, and visited several towns in the south eastern part of the state. On the 1st of November, he visited Indianapolis, and after addressing two or three congregations on the subject of colonization, a meeting of the officers and friends was called, and various resolutions were adopted, which have been already made public.

On the 28th of November, a meeting of the Board of Managers was called, to consider and determine upon the course of policy to be pursued, more perfectly to obtain and communicate correct information for the benefit of such colored persons as may wish to emigrate from this state to Liberia; when the following resolution was unanimously adopted, viz:—

"Resolved, That it is expedient that a person or persons, of the colored people of this State, should be sent, with the approbation of the American Colonization Society, being a man of worth, piety and talent, possessing the confidence of the colored people and the agent of this Society, to Liberia, and investigate fully as to all matters of interest to emigrants from this country, and after a suitable absence to return and report."

To carry into effect the provisions of this resolution, the agent has opened a subscription, and from a few persons has already received the sum of \$30.

The African Repository has been furnished to sixty-five ministers of different denominations, who have signified their friendship for the cause, and who will disseminate correct information on the subject of the colony and the operations of the parent Society. It will also be furnished, for one year, to others on the same conditions. With the aid of the agent and the various ministers within the state who are friendly to the cause, we hope the coming year to arouse public attention to the general subject, and to replenish the treasury of the parent Society. Emigrants also will be received, and all necessary arrangements made for their passage to Liberia.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

[From the Daily Evening Traveller.]

United States Agency for Recaptured Africans.

OUR readers have already been informed that 756 slaves, taken on board the Pons, have been landed at Monrovia, and put under the care of the United States Agent for Recaptured Africans. As no previous event has occurred for some years to call attention to this agency, some account of it will probably be regarded as reasonable.

The agency was established under an act of Congress of March 3, 1819, to facilitate operations for the suppression of the slave trade. Experience had shown its necessity.

An act of Congress of March 22, 1794, had prohibited all citizens and residents of the United States from engaging in the slave trade between

foreign countries, on pain of forfeiture of vessels and heavy fines.

By an act of April 3, 1798, the introduction of slaves into the Mississippi Territory was forbidden under severe penalties, and all such slaves declared free.

By an act of May 10, 1800, citizens and residents of the United States were prohibited from holding property in vessels engaged in the slave trade between foreign countries, or serving on board American or foreign vessels engaged in that trade; and our ships of war were authorized to seize all vessels and persons employed in violating this act.

An act of February 28, 1803, forbade the importation of slaves into

any port where the laws of the state prohibited their importation.

By an act of March 2, 1807, the importation of slaves into any port of the United States was prohibited, under severe penalties, after January 1, 1808, the earliest period at which Congress had the constitutional power to prohibit the traffic in states which chose to continue it. In nearly all the states it had been abolished by state legislation; but a few of the most southern states still continued it; and to the last, slaves were landed, especially at Charleston, in considerable numbers, *chiefly from British vessels*. This act provided for the seizure of slave ships; but it left the slaves thus imported into any state, subject to any regulations not contravening this act, which the legislature of such state might adopt.

Of the proceedings under this law for several years, the documents before us give no account. There is reason to suppose, however, that it was evaded under various pretexts, and to a lamentable extent. The act of April 20, 1818, seems to have been intended to meet these evasions. By one section of this act, the burthen of proving the legality of the importation of every colored person was thrown upon the importer.

Of the nature of the evasions practiced about that time, we have some documentary evidence. Letters on file in the Treasury Department show that negroes, as well as other "*goods*," were smuggled into the United States from Galveston and its vicinity. The notorious pirates of Baratavia were engaged in this work, and with lamentable success.

May 22, 1817, the collector of Savannah wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury, that it *had become* a practice to smuggle slaves into Georgia from Florida. In the same month a court in Louisiana decided that five negroes, in custody of the U. S. offi-

cers, should be delivered up to certain Spaniards who had set up a sham claim to them, and that the persons who seized them should pay half the costs, and the state the other half. This decision had such an effect that the U. S. officers found it almost impossible to obtain assistance in making seizures.

A letter from the collector at Mobile, Oct. 7, 1818, states that three vessels, their cargoes, and more than 100 slaves, had been seized; that the Grand Jury had found true bills against the owners, masters and supercargo; that the proof was ample for their conviction; but that the persons indicted had all been discharged by the court, and the vessels delivered up to their owners, and the slaves to three other persons, on their bonds to produce them when legally demanded.

A letter from the collector of Darien, Ga., March 14, 1818, states that "African and West India negroes are almost daily illicitly introduced into Georgia for sale or settlement, or passing through it to the territories of the United States for similar purposes. These facts," he adds, "are notorious; and it is not unusual to see such negroes in the streets of St. Mary's; and such, too, recently captured by our vessels of war, and ordered to Savannah, were illegally bartered by hundreds in that city; for this bartering, or bonding, (as it is called, but in reality, *selling*), actually took place before any decision had been passed by the court respecting them." The bonds here referred to were given by order of the state court, "for the restoration of the negroes, when legally called on to do so; which bond, it is understood, is to be forfeited, as the amount of the bond is so much less than the value of the property;" or perhaps they would never be called on to produce the negroes. He says further:—

"There are many negroes recently introduced into this state and the Alabama territory, and which can be apprehended."

The same letter mentions another mode of evading the law. An act of the Legislature of Georgia of December 19, 1817, authorized the Governor to sell all slaves unlawfully introduced, at public auction, for the benefit of the state treasury. The surveyor of the port of Darien had seized 88 slaves. For some weeks, the Governor had known that these slaves, unlawfully introduced, were within 60 miles of his residence, but no notice was taken of them by him, or any of his subordinates. But as soon as he learned that an officer of the United States had seized them, he demanded them to be delivered up to him under this act of the State Legislature. In view of all these modes of evasion, the collector concludes that "it requires the immediate interposition of Congress to effect a suppression of this traffic." A similar law was enacted in Louisiana about the same time; and in both states considerable numbers were sold, and the avails received into the state treasuries. The collector of New Orleans wrote, April 17, 1818, transmitting the act of Louisiana, and adding:—"Vast numbers of slaves will be introduced to an alarming extent, unless prompt and effectual measures are adopted by the General Government."

But there were constitutional difficulties in the way of any measures which the General Government might adopt for their protection in this country. In the words of the Secretary of State, November 2, 1818,—"The condition of the blacks being, in this Union, regulated by the municipal laws of the separate states, the Government of the United States can neither guaranty their liberty in the states where they

could only be received as slaves, nor control them in the states where they would be recognized as free."

The Government could only turn them loose, in all their barbarism and ignorance, in the free states, without that provision for their guardianship and education which their welfare would indispensably require. Ignorant of our language, and of every thing pertaining to civilization, in the midst of a nation of strangers, they would be wretched, and would remain so. And besides all this, some of the free States would, and all of them might, prohibit their introduction by law.

In view of such facts, Congress passed the act of March 3, 1819. Besides making more effectual provision for the seizure of slavers, that act authorizes the President to make arrangements for the safe keeping, support, and removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such slaves; and to appoint an agent or agents on the coast of Africa for receiving them. A sum, not exceeding \$100,000, was appropriated for carrying this law into effect.

About a month after the date of this act, the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford communicated to the managers of the Colonization Society, a newspaper, published at Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia, containing an advertisement of the sale of 34 unlawfully imported slaves, by the authority and for the benefit of the State, to take place on the 4th of May. That Society had been organized in December, 1816. The act of Georgia, under which these negroes were to be sold, provided that if, previous to the sale of such negroes, the Society would undertake to settle them in April at its own expense, and would likewise pay all expenses which the state might have incurred on their account, the Governor might aid in promoting the benevolent views of

the Society in such manner as he might deem expedient. It does not appear that any provision was made for informing the Society of the existence of such cases, or that the state ever gave any such information.

April 7, the managers appointed the Rev. Wm. Meade, now Bishop Meade, of Virginia, to proceed to Georgia and endeavor to prevent the sale. In this he was successful; but certain Spaniards claimed the negroes as their property, and it was not till the spring of 1822 that 18 of them were delivered, as freemen, into the care of the Society. Mr. Meade also ascertained that there were several hundreds of slaves in Georgia similarly situated; many of them being "bonded," as described by the collector of Darien, with insufficient security.

The Government immediately made arrangements for keeping all captured Africans in its own custody, till they could be sent to Africa. The President, Monroe, could find no suitable person on the coast of Africa to appoint as Agent for Recaptured Africans. He therefore determined to send out a ship of war, with two agents, and the necessary means of preparing a suitable residence for the objects of their care. A contract was made with the Colonization Society, for the erection of suitable buildings and other facilities; and in 1820, the first colonists went out, under obligations to fulfil this contract. In the spring of 1822, the negroes from Georgia went out, under the care of Mr. Ashmun.

During Mr. Ashmun's whole administration, he was Governor of the colony, under the authority of the Society, and Agent of the United States for recaptured Africans. Since his death the same person has frequently held both offices; but more frequently, of late, the Colo-

nial Physician has been the agent. The present agent is Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel, of Maryland.

This arrangement, with the other provisions of the act of 1819—the conclusion of the wars in South America, the suppression of piracy, the acquisition of Florida, and, we may hope, the greater prevalence of right views of the immorality of the business—rapidly diminished the attempts to smuggle slaves into the United States. Since that time, too, slavers have usually thought it best to carry other flags when they have had slaves on board. For such reasons, the captures have not been so numerous as there was then reason to expect.

The whole number of recaptured Africans sent out by the U. S. Government, according to the census of Liberia of September, 1843, is 286; but this does not seem to include the 18 sent out in 1822. The true number, probably, is 304. Of these, 9 were sent out in 1839; 37 in 1835; and no others since 1830. To these have been added a considerable number, released by force from slave factories and piratical establishments which had made war on the colony; but such persons, not coming within the provisions of the act of 1819, have been provided for at the expense of the Society, and not of the U. S. Government.

The recaptured Africans are principally settled at New Georgia, which is situated about five miles nearly north from Monrovia, on the eastern shore of Stockton Creek, a stream which unites the waters of the St. Paul's and Mesurado rivers. Some of them, however, are settled in other places, and a few who are not of their number reside at New Georgia. The population of that settlement, in 1843, was 264.

The number of convictions for crime, among the recaptured Afri-

cans, from April, 1828, to September, 1843, about 15½ years, was 25. At the date last mentioned, 116 of them were communicants in 12 Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian Churches, and there were 55 children in the school at New Georgia. The settlement is almost exclusively agricultural. On the census, 67 are enumerated as farmers. New Georgia is entitled to a representation in the legislature; and a short time since, a recaptured African was their representative.

The recent capture of the slaver Pons, and the return of her hundreds of captives to their native shores, demonstrates the importance of this agency, and the indispensable necessity of more liberal provision for the wants of those who are providentially made the objects of its present charity. Of course, the United States would never allow the agent to be

destitute of funds, to meet all ordinary contingencies. The sum in his hands when the Pons arrived, however, was, as we are informed, only just \$1,000, or \$1 32 for each of the 756 naked, starving, emaciated and almost dying victims of avaricious cruelty consigned to his care. To increase his embarrassment, the rice crop has been short, and but little can be procured from the natives, as the slavers have been unusually active in buying it for their own use.

The Liberians are well able to feed themselves through a hard season, and will doubtless find means to feed the new-comers for a time. In fact, they immediately took a large part of them into their families as apprentices. But we do not see how a distressing rise in the price of food before the next harvest is to be prevented, unless supplies are forwarded from this country.

Slave Trade Trials.

THE SLAVER PANTHER.—The trial of Captain Clapp, for slave trading, was commenced at Charleston on Monday of last week. The case was given to the jury on Tuesday evening, and we shall probably have the verdict by the southern mail this afternoon. Meanwhile we give a report of the evidence, abridged from the Charleston News:—

MONDAY, March 23.

Joshua M. Clapp, master of the ship Panther, was indicted under the 3d section of the act of Congress of 1800, for being engaged in the slave trade.

Henry S. Newcomb, a passed midshipman in the United States navy, testified that he had been attached to the U. S. ship Yorktown, for the last 15 or 18 months, on the coast of Africa, under Commander Bell.

He knew the defendant Clapp, as the master of the Panther; first saw him on board the Yorktown; the Panther was captured by the Yorktown, and witness was sent to take charge of her. The Panther, when taken possession of by the Yorktown, had a captain, mate and five men on board; two of the men were brought home; the steward and one seaman died on the passage, and a fifth was detained on board the Yorktown.

Documents found on board the Panther were introduced, among which were—

A charter party dated 10th July, at Rio Janeiro, between Capt. Clapp and Signor Fonseca, a merchant of Rio Janeiro, to sail from said place to certain ports in Africa.

Two notes from one D'Cunha, the consignee of the ship at Ca-

benda, dated Cabenda, October 25th, and 17th December, 1845.

Three letters in Portuguese, which were not read.

Three letters of instruction from the owner, James A. Potter, in Providence, R. I., to the captain, dated Feb. 22, Feb. 29, and March 15th, 1845.

The examination of Passed Midshipman Newcomb was resumed.

The Panther was captured by the U. S. ship Yorktown on the 15th December, 1845, while lying at Cabenda. The cargo of the P. at that time consisted of 47 canvas bags and 53 grass bags of farina, which is the pounded root of an African plant; the cassada, an article usually found on board slave ships and used as a substitute for bread in feeding the slaves; also 210 bags of beans of the average weight of 66 lbs., 44 casks of rum and 178 water casks. The casks were said to be meant as ballast, but witness had never seen or heard of water as a ballast before.

There were also 100 baskets and 70 sacks of salt on board, 2 lanterns with padlocks, and 4 pumps, 2 fixed and 2 spare ones, with a hose beside, and a large quantity of fire wood. Witness was present when the Pons was captured—knows that the Panther supplied the Pons with royal yards and a chronometer, for which latter he heard the defendant was to receive \$300. Witness stated that the trade principally carried on at Cabenda is the slave trade.

D'Cunha is the agent of Fonseca at Cabenda, and it is notorious that he is there engaged in the slave trade. When the Panther was captured, he went on board as the representative of Fonseca and protested against her detention. Witness saw slave barracoons or places for holding slaves at Cabenda. The Panther has two decks, and is very conveniently arranged for a slave vessel.

Witness said that the vessels engaged in the coasting trade in Africa are from 100 to 300 tons burthen; he never saw a vessel of the Panther's size engaged in the coasting trade.

On the cross examination, Passed Midshipman Newcomb stated that he was twice ashore at Cabenda, which contained, he thought at the time, about 3,000 inhabitants; but he has since heard that there are more. The whites there speak Portuguese; D'Cunha is a Portuguese; the people of Cabenda are engaged in lawful as well as unlawful trade. Palm oil and ivory are not obtained there, but farther north. There were 45 casks of rum on board the Panther, which might be a profitable trade at Cabenda. There are at Cabenda large numbers of Portuguese, who are in the habit of working their passage home, in slave ships especially; saw no such things as fetters, &c., on board the Panther, except a few which all ships usually have.

Examined in reply by the District Attorney, and stated that the people at Cabenda procure slaves for the slave ships.—The chronometer kept on board the Panther, after the sale of the one to the Pons, was a very bad one.

Col. Condy, U. S. Marshal, examined by the District Attorney.—He has discharged most of the cargo of the Panther—has found as yet 40 large casks of Cuba rum, 178 large water casks, 41 grass bags and 51 canvas bags of farina, 184 bags of beans, and 11 bags and 73 boxes of salt.

ON BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANT.

Nathaniel Bartles examined by B. F. Hunt, Esq.—Was second mate of the Panther—first mate was discharged at Cabenda and witness then performed his duties. There was much sickness on board. Five

men were mutinous, two of whom were flogged—witness knew nothing of the Panther, being engaged in the slave trade—part of the rum was discharged at Cabenda—the Panther carried out some jerked beef—the beans and farina were obtained at Congo to be delivered at Cabenda, and they were about doing so when boarded by the Yorktown.

Captain Clapp knew that the Yorktown was coming, and said he was waiting for her to get some provisions out of her—Capt. Clapp is a good officer—the water casks were filled with water at Rio Janeiro and intended as ballast—the Panther was visited at Cabenda by a British man-of-war, who broke open their hatches, searched their vessel and took possession—the British were on board the Panther eight days and were drunk all the time—the captain was entirely deprived of the command of the vessel before the arrival of the Yorktown—there were no manacles on board.

Cross examined by District Attorney.—They discharged sixty casks of aguardiente at Cabenda, also rice, beans and farina—took some of the beans and farina in at Rio—discharged at Cabenda three or four boxes about three or four feet square; witness did not know the contents; they were rather heavy—lay in port two days before beginning to discharge—on arriving on the coast they first anchored at the mouth of the river Congo, and made preparations for landing, but did not do so, but sailed out—does not know the reason—on coming out of the river two vessels of war were in sight.

Captain Clapp let the captain of the Pons have some articles in exchange—when they afterward went to the Congo, they went fifty or sixty miles up the river—the salt was taken in, in small boxes, at Point Lina, about fifty or sixty miles up the

Congo—witness saw no slave barracks up the Congo—they took in also 4,000 sticks of fire wood, the most part of which they discharged at Cabenda—took in spars also, and landed them at Cabenda—they got provisions at Congo.

Witness was born in Maryland, in the county of Worcester, on the Eastern Shore—he shipped in the Panther under his own name, but was called Long by some of the sailors on board who had served with him when he was before the mast—Long was his nick-name—might have once said in a joke that he had changed his name because he had found a protection that suited him—has no protection at present—left it on board the ship—always gets a new one on every voyage—never was called Littleton Long—when he shipped at Rio Janeiro he expected to go first to Cabenda—was mate when they entered the Congo.

James A. Potter examined by B. F. Hunt, Esq.—Is owner of the Panther—Clapp was highly recommended to him—believes him to be a man of intelligence and capacity—does not think he would have engaged in the slave trade—had no hidden meaning in his letters of instructions to Captain Clapp, but intended to convey exactly what the words import in their common acceptance.

TUESDAY, March 24.

Passed Midshipman Newcomb again called.

Slave ships now never carry shackles, on account of their suspicious appearance and causing certain condemnation—the Pons had none on board—Bartles was called Long by the captain—assigned two different reasons for this—Congo is a fresh water river—is a slave mart.

Mr. Potter—Called and examined by the court on the subject of any

remittances from Captain Clapp, and testified that he never received any remittance on account of the charter party.

The testimony was here closed.

P. S. From the Charleston Mercury of Thursday we learn that the jury could not agree and were discharged. Captain Pfister, of the schooner Robert Wilson, was then put on trial and found guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

We mentioned yesterday that Captain Pfister, of the schooner Robert Wilson, had been found guilty, and that the jury could not agree in the case of Captain Clapp. The new trial of the latter is set down for the 18th of April. Motions for new trials in the cases of Captain Pfister, and Captain Larkin, of the schooner Merchant, also convicted, were argued on the 25th, and were to be decided the next day.

We give an abridged report of Captain Pfister's trial, from the Charleston News:—

James Griffin examined by the District Attorney.—Went on board the Robert Wilson 30th Oct., 1845, at Key West—shipped by Captain Pfister, before the mast—continued four days in that capacity, was then called aft by Captain Pfister and the Spanish captain, and asked if he would go as second mate at an advance of \$2 per month on his wages—refused at first, but on solicitation of Captain Pfister, who said he would see him righted, he accepted—lay three weeks in port of Key West fitting out for sea—the Spanish captain was in Key West, but not on board at the time of his shipping—schooner sailed for Havana.

Mr. Nennering and the Spanish captain were on board during the passage—took in at Havana about 150 pipes of fresh water and 40 or 50 tierces of aguardiente, a large copper boiler, 1 case of spoons, 2 cases of

provisions, about 18 horse loads of fire wood, besides a large quantity of boards and ship's stores—the water casks were tinned over the bungs like spirit casks, and stowed in the lower hold—saw both Nennering and the Spanish captain on board while at Havana, busying themselves with receiving the cargo—the boards were laid as decks fore and aft—sailed from Havana 23d or 24th of November—while in Havana witness went to the American consul and told him he thought the vessel was going into the slave trade and that he did not wish to go—the consul said it being Sunday he could do nothing, and asked why witness did not come before—witness said he had no chance to come before—the consul gave him a letter to a Mr. Smith—witness returned to his vessel—went to sea that day, being towed out by a steamer—the ship's company were composed of the crew that shipped in Key West and nine Spaniards besides.

After getting to sea the following persons were in the cabin—Captain Pfister, Mr. Williams, first mate, the witness, the Spanish captain, Spanish mate, Spanish boatswain and a Spanish boy—does not know the names of the Spaniards—there was no regular cook, but the crew took it in turn. They were 58 days on the passage—witness, in Port Praya, had a little disturbance with the chief mate, because he ordered witness to do what he did not want to do—witness made a signal to the Jamestown, which had arrived a day after the schooner—she sent her boat and witness went on board the Jamestown—the Jamestown took possession of her after she came out of port—witness thought she was engaged in the slave trade from the appearance of the water, boilers and false decks.

He was on board the Jamestown

when the Robert Wilson was captured; the Wilson went out first—Jamestown followed in 1½ hours—there was a chase—the Jamestown fired a gun to bring her to—the schooner did not heave to.

Lieutenant H. A. Chipman examined.—Witness was attached as lieutenant to the United States ship Jamestown, and was put in charge of the schooner, under an order from Commodore Skinner, of the Jamestown, [which he read.] He was sent on board the day of arrival of the Jamestown at Port Praya, with six marines, which he left there. He has seen the additional deck. It is not usual for vessels of that size to have two decks—the quantity of water was also unusual—witness has never heard of fresh water as ballast.

The district attorney here read extracts from the log book detailing the events at Port Praya, by which it appears that the Portuguese took possession of the Robert Wilson on her arrival, on suspicion of being a slaver. She was afterwards relieved from the guard of soldiers, but the custom house officers remained. The Jamestown sent a boatswain and gang to assist the crew in getting up her rigging—also sent men to assist her in getting under way, which they did, and sailed, but were seized by the Jamestown at sea, a few miles from Port Praya.

Seth Phelps examined.—Witness is a midshipman on board the Jamestown, and came home in the Robert Wilson, which arrived here on the 11th of March—he was on board the Robert Wilson at Port Praya, as a visiter, and the captain complained that he was kept a close prisoner by the Portuguese authorities, and wished to make this known to the commodore. Witness informed the commodore, who sent him to the Governor to tell him that he should hold the Governor responsible for

the captain and crew. Witness was sent a second time to tell the Governor that the Portuguese soldiers on board were stealing—the Governor replied that the things taken were those which were not in the manifest, and were taken by the custom house officers, and he could not prevent it. The Jamestown went to Bravo to carry despatches—on returning to Port Praya, the Robert Wilson was found in charge of the custom house officers. Witness thinks that the captain of the schooner knew that she was going to be captured by the Jamestown as soon as she got out.

J. L. Courtenay examined.—Witness is an ordinary seaman at the navy yard; has assisted in breaking up the cargo of the Robert Wilson, which consisted of the following articles:—4 bundles hoop iron; 1 bundle of rivets, corresponding therewith; 1 tierce of rice; 2 bags and 5 bbls. cheese; 500 wooden spoons, closely packed in a box; 26 large pipes aguardiente; 6 smaller pipes aguardiente; 120 casks fresh water, tinned over bung holes; 1 large iron boiler, capable of cooking for 300 or more persons; 26 boards and scantling; 2 casks of claret wine; 27 new kegs without bung holes, and 3 with, of a size to make mess tubs if sawed through; 5 cords sawed wood; 2 kegs wine.

TESTIMONY IN BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANT.

Mr. Williams, chief mate, examined.—Witness joined the Robert Wilson at Key West—the Robert Wilson was wrecked on the Florida reefs and bought at Key West by S. Nenninger—took passengers, Nenninger and a Spaniard, at Havana—understood were going to Cabenda—understood were going on a trading voyage—never was on board a slaver—put into Port Praya for water—this is a proper course on

the way to Africa; Capt. Pfister at Port Praya determined to return to the United States and deliver the vessel up to the owners at Baltimore—witness went with the captain to the consul's office—they left all the foreigners at Port Praya—witness knows Griffin, who was second mate at Havana; Griffin came aboard on the day of sailing rather tight, and they lashed his hands together: on Sunday morning Griffin told him he knew what the schooner was going after—that she was going after negroes; he saw he was drunk, and ordered him aboard: Griffin was broken, but at the request of witness, in three or four days, was reinstated—witness explained the nature of the additional deck: the forward part the sailors used on account of the fore-castle being so small, on the after-part they stored their provisions—the planks were laid on beams which formed a part of the ship.

Cross examined.—Is on very friendly terms with Capt. Pfister, and should be sorry to see anything happen to him—had he known of such a cargo his suspicions would

have been excited—she was fitted out in Key West—Don Eduardo, the Spaniard in the cabin, had a chronometer and assisted in taking the time—understood that the schooner was to go from Havana to the coast of Africa, thence to Rio Janeiro, and then to the United States.

The counsel for the defendant now gave in evidence—the charter party, dated in Havana 8th Nov, 1845, between Von Pfister on the part of the owners, and D. Piray, merchant of Havana, stipulating that the R. W. was to make sail for the port of Cabenda and receive cargo, to receive \$4,500, of which \$2,500 was to be paid in advance at Havana, and the rest at Montevideo.

THE SLAVE TRADING CASES.—Sentence was yesterday passed in the U. S. Court on Lorin Larkin, master of the schooner *Merchant*, and Wm. Von Pfister, of the *Robert Wilson*, convicted of engaging in the slave trade. The punishment was the lowest allowed by law—three years' imprisonment and \$1,000 fine.—*Charleston Mercury of Feb.* 28.

Liberia and the American Colonization Society.

IN expectation that the subject of our relations with the American Colonization Society will be brought before the ensuing Legislature, the late election was contested with more zeal and spirit than any which has been held for years. But the zeal and spirit were different in character and manifestation from what has been exhibited on former exciting occasions. Unlike the violent, noisy, and rancorous spirit of 1840, which regarded men more than measures, the people on the present occasion came to the ballot-box calmly and deliberately fixed in their opinion, under the impression that a subject

of deepest importance is now to be determined. Indeed, some individuals displayed a degree of cool calculation which until then they were not thought to possess. Will you vote for such an one? asked a brainless zealot. The reply was yes; I do not like him so well, it is true, but he is a sensible man, and his interest is staked with ours. He can do no injury to me which will not effect him. If all democrats acted thus, then would democracy be a beautiful affair!!

Some, indeed, entertained fears that the Legislature will act with rashness and precipitancy, and carry

a modification of our present relation further than the circumstances of the case require. All such fears, however, are idle; because any modification will destroy the constitution under which the members of council are elected, and which before they enter upon their duties they are sworn to support; and any act of theirs, therefore, which would impair this charter, would be *ipso facto* invalid. It is to be believed, certainly it is to be hoped, that the successful candidates expect to do nothing more in their legislative capacity than give the resolutions sent out by the Board of Managers their calmest and most deliberate attention, and suggest to the people the course, when the resolutions go before them, that sound wisdom and policy dictate.—*Liberia Herald*.

Arrival from Liberia.

THE barque Rothschild arrived at New York, 11th ult., 40 days from Monrovia, Liberia. Dr. Lugenebel came passenger in her, for the purpose of recruiting his health, which has been much impaired. He brought a small boy liberated from a slave factory north of Monrovia. He speaks English already tolerably well, and says, with particular emphasis, that his name is R. R. GURLEY. Several other passengers came in the vessel.

The latest intelligence will be found in the succeeding column, in a letter from Governor Roberts.

Governor Roberts' Letter.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Monrovia, March 25th, 1846.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you of the safe arrival, at this port, on the 15th inst., of the barque "Rothschild," from New Orleans, with sixty-three emigrants, from Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi; all in good health and spirits, and, I believe, well pleased with their new home. We fortunately succeeded in completing the preparations we had commenced on the N. W. bank of the St. Paul's, just in time for their reception, where they are now comfortably situated in their own houses.

I received by the "Rothschild" a long letter from Rev. Mr. Cowan, respecting a suitable tract of country for Kentucky in Liberia, and a location for the present company of immigrants; and it may not be out of place for me to give you here an extract of my letter to him in reply; it is as follows: "According to instructions received from Rev. Mr. McLain, in December last, I have selected, for Kentucky in Liberia, a beautiful and fertile tract of country on the N. W. side of the St. Paul's river, extending along the river from the settlement of

Millsburg, twenty miles, to the sea; thence running along the sea-beach in a north-westerly direction, twenty-five or thirty miles; thence into the interior forty or fifty miles. This tract embraces all the purchased territory on the north side of the St. Paul's river. We hope soon, however, to extend our purchases in that direction, and will then be able to assign to Kentucky in Liberia all the territory you may require. For fertility, salubrity and convenience, I presume a better location cannot be selected on the coast. On the site selected for the settlement, (on the bank of the river, equi-distant between the settlement of Millsburg and the sea,) I have had erected for the accommodation of the immigrants, at a cost of three hundred dollars, (plank and nails for doors and windows not included,) fifteen comfortable houses of native construction, 14 by 28 feet; and am happy to inform you that they have all been placed immediately on their farms, where, in six months, with a little industry and frugality, they will be able to place themselves in independent circumstances. The buildings being more than sufficient for the accommodation of the emigrants

from Kentucky, those from Tennessee and Mississippi have also been placed there, where they will remain at least for a few months. Should they desire to settle there permanently, as I believe they do, shall I assign them lands according to your agreement with those from Kentucky? I think it will be well to do so; the numerical strength of the settlement will then be sufficient to secure the settlers against any attempt on the part of the natives, to commit depredations on their farms, and other annoyances that might possibly arise."

Enclosed I send you a certificate of the landing of twenty-three emigrants, from the estate of the late Christopher Houston, of Giles county, Tennessee; sent to the colony by Colonel James S. Haynes, of Cannerville, Tennessee. Colonel Haynes requests that you will forward it to him to be presented to the court to obtain his discharge. Those immigrants from Tennessee, though they have been detained in the United States eight years since the death of their master, have come to the colony in a most destitute condition, and will need some little additional assistance from the Society to enable them to be prepared to take care of themselves, at the expiration of the six months that they are supported by the Society.

The commissioners have not yet returned from the leeward; I understand, however, that they are succeeding well. It is rumored, that they have purchased Nanna Kroo, King Will Town, Niffoo, and Little Sesters, and have fair prospects of obtaining several other valuable and important tracts. There is no question, sir, as to the necessity of prosecuting, with all possible dispatch, the purchase of the coast; certainly to extinguish as rapidly as possible the native title to all the territory lying between the extreme points of colonial jurisdiction. I find that this is becoming more and more difficult every day, in consequence of the opposition of foreign traders, who are doing all they can to prevent it, fearing it may interrupt their trade with the

natives. I think, however, we shall be able to accomplish it with the \$15,000.

A few weeks ago, I made a short visit to Greenville, Sinou, and was pleased to find that Mr. Murray had nearly succeeded in completing the "Receptacle," of which I advised you some months ago. It is a commodious building, two stories high, and will accommodate, comfortably, about sixty or seventy immigrants, reserving one-half of the first story for a warehouse.

The colonists, settled up the river, are recovering rapidly from the heavy losses they sustained last season; caused by an unusual freshet in the river, which overflowed its banks and destroyed most of their crops; they are in good spirits, and going ahead finely. They are anxious to know if they are shortly to be joined by the Ross people; if so, they wish to be preparing for them. Can you give them any information respecting their probable fate?

The settlements at Greenville are decidedly improving; the same may be safely said in regard to the settlements in Grand Bassa; indeed, throughout the commonwealth.

The subject of agriculture is every where claiming attention; some of our wealthiest citizens, who heretofore thought of nothing else but their merchandize, are now embarking a part of their capital in the enterprise, and are zealously engaged in cultivating the soil: the only sure road to wealth and independence.

For particulars respecting the present condition of the colony, the health and prospects of the newly arrived immigrants, &c., &c., I beg to refer you to Dr. Lugenbeel, who, at the earnest recommendation of his friends, has concluded to visit the United States for the benefit of his health, which has become considerably impaired by the effects of an African climate; indeed, for the last two or three months, in consequence of illness, he has not been able to give, scarcely, any attention to his professional duties. The department, however, has not suffered. He has visited



the immigrants as often as his health would permit, and given general directions, but the duties have chiefly devolved upon his students, who, I believe, have given general satisfaction. Mr. Smith, who had charge of that part of the Roanoke's company that settled up the river, has been remarkably successful; and the few that remained here have also been carried through the seasoning with great success.

Dr. Lugenbeel deserves much credit for his unremitting attention in superintending the studies of those young men, and I believe they have met his most sanguine expectations. He thinks them fully competent to take charge of the immigrants during his absence; otherwise, I believe, he would not think of leaving now, notwithstanding the feebleness of his health. It is also my opinion.

The Doctor thought first of making a visit to the Islands, in some American man-of-war bound to windward; but it occurred to me that he would probably be absent on such a visit three or four months; nearly as long as would take to make a trip to the United States; I therefore advised the latter, as, in that case, he could give you much valuable information respecting the condition of things in the colony, and otherwise advance the cause of colonization. By the way, the Doctor remarked to me the other day, that he intended to relinquish, in favor of his students, the amount he would be entitled to receive from the Society during his absence. I presume he has concluded to do so in consequence of the meagre support they have received at our hands, though I have done the best I could for them, in the absence of any specific instructions from you in regard to their maintenance. My brother, you are aware, has been supported at my own charge, which, by the by, I cannot very

well afford, and the Doctor, to my knowledge, has made Mr. Smith several small presents.

I see by the papers, you have had a petition before Congress, praying the recognition of Liberia, which was laid on the table; I hope, however, it will be followed up, and that the United States Government will be the first to acknowledge us. I rather think your statesmen are not fully informed in regard to the importance of American commerce on this coast, and the necessity of watching closely their interest in this quarter. As insignificant as Liberia may appear, she has already opened quite an extensive trade with the vast interior of this country, which is daily increasing, and will continue to increase as civilization advances, and which, in a few years, will require a large quantity of foreign manufactures to supply. Shall it be monopolized by others?

We are anxiously awaiting to hear from you what action the Society has taken in regard to the independence of the colony; some decided measures have, no doubt, been taken. May Heaven direct us, and the result be salutary.

Enclosed you will receive invoice and bill of lading for twelve tons camwood shipped to your address.

A melancholy accident happened on our bar yesterday; a boat from the U. S. ship "Marion," attempting to cross it, missed the channel and was upset—Midshipman Bartlett and one of the crew were drowned. No news respecting the "John Seys."

Very respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. WM. McLAIN,

Sec. and Treas. A. C. S.,

Washington City, D. C.,

United States of America.

The New York State Colonization Society.

THIS association held its annual meeting at the Tabernacle last night, (the 12th,) at 7½ o'clock, the President in the Chair.

The auditory was very large, and many distinguished colonizationists were on the platform.

A prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Levins; after which, Dr. Reese, the secretary of the society, rose and stated, that in view of the number of speakers, the committee would dispense with reading the annual report or detaining the audience. A few facts only will be given. The report is to be printed. Signal prosperity last year had attended the society. The receipts of the parent society were larger than during any preceding year. A supply ship has been chartered and sent out on the coast, to relieve the wants of the 756 recaptured Africans, laden with provisions, clothing, and useful articles, which expedition has cost the society over \$5,000. Two valuable emigrants went out in that vessel: Mr. Ray, of Ohio, and Mr. Cornish, of this city, both young men of character and talents, whose education and talents will qualify them to be a blessing to the colony.

A flattering picture of the general condition of the colony is then given. They have prohibited the retailing of spirituous liquors, except on a license of \$500 being paid for it. They have two newspapers, edited by colored men. Their governor, judges, &c., are black men; and a high compliment is paid to the character of Gov. Roberts.

In Liberia the door is open to the colored race to the highest situations. Their color, instead of being a drawback upon their efforts to rise, is a passport and qualification for the race of competition with their countrymen in every department. In its selection to the Missionary work, the colony presents a great and effectual door, through which access may be had to the 150 millions of the kinsmen according to the flesh, who now lie entombed in superstition and shrouded in moral darkness. Every settlement upon the coast of Africa, from Cape Palmas to Cape Mount, is a light to welcome the Missionary and the Bible, the school and the church, while by sending their light back into the gloomy night of the continent, they portend that coming day when Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands to God.

The report refers to the capture of the "Pons, of Philadelphia," with her 900 slaves, and to other ships captured by our navy, in proof of the disgraceful fact that there yet are American citizens inhuman and base enough to engage in this horrid and revolting traffic. The report eloquently and powerfully urges the duty and necessity of taking some more efficient measures to put an end to this abominable traffic.

The recent landing of 756 recaptured Africans at Monrovia, is mentioned as one of the most interesting events in the history of the colony, and the benevolence and generosity of the inhabitants in providing shelter and food for those helpless orphans, is spoken of in terms of merited commendation and praise.

In view of these several aspects of the cause of African Colonization, the New York State Society records its increasing confidence that the enterprise is of God, and that its success is prolific of good to the African race, whether free or enslaved.

The report remarks: Our enterprise is no longer an experiment, for our success has demonstrated the following facts, viz:

1st. That even African slaves, when transplanted to a free soil, are capable of self-government.

2d. That all the blessings of civilization and Christianity may be extended to the natives of that continent of heathenism, as rapidly as colonies can be planted on the coast.

3d. That the slave trade can be banished from every part of the coast, in precisely the same ratio that the settlements of Christian colonies can be multiplied.

4th. That missionary stations and schools may be successfully established among the tribes of Africa to any extent, if protected by colonies of civilized and Christian men on the coast.

5th. That a refuge and home may thus be provided for recaptured Africans, the wretched victims of slave ships, when rescued by the vigilance and prowess of our navy, or by the military power of the co-

lonists in breaking up slave factories in their vicinities.

The report mentions, among the encouraging indications of the past year, the co-operation of the public press throughout the state, by their readiness in publishing intelligence from the colonies, and in inserting the circulars and appeals of the Society without any charge.

The report concludes with an appeal to the friends of the African race for greater liberality towards the cause of colonization than has yet been extended to it, and expresses a confidence that the time is at hand when multitudes of the more enlightened among our free colored population will flock to our colonies on the coast of Africa, and find that the return to their father land is not merely the dictate of wise policy, but manifestly their duty, to which they are called by the indications of Divine Providence, which points them to this refuge of freedom for themselves and their posterity.

After the reading of the report, a negro boy, a captive taken from one of the slave factories, and just arrived from Africa, under the charge of Dr. Lugenbeel, was brought upon the stage, and exhibited to the audience.

Mr. Reese then introduced to the meeting Mr. Seymour, (colored,) an American, who has been for some years in the colony of Liberia. He was a good-looking mulatto, and came upon the stage attired in a complete African dress, with a whip in his hand, and having hung around him various trinkets, which, he began by saying, composed the attire and equipments of an African chief. He explained the way in which the different garments and blankets were made and dyed. Some of them were very beautiful in fabric and color. The whip, with two thongs, was that with which the slaves are driven to market. There were various bags to carry different things; and a horn (very handsome) which is sounded for attack and retreat. All these things were looked upon by the audience with a great deal of interest.

The speaker said he was born in Hartford, Connecticut, and had gone to Liberia, though much censured by his brethren, to obtain the liberty and equality he could never find here, but which he had found in that colony. He had then found what he had never known before—the right to exercise all the privileges of a man. (Applause.) He lived there happily. It was the only place where the colored people of this land can ever enjoy any thing like a true equality and liberty. He had gone to do, and was doing what he could, to prepare the way for them there. He had tried to do so, by every means in his power. He gloried that he had been there. Prophecy had foreshadowed the fact that his people, carried away, and harshly treated, for years, would be restored to their mother land. He believed that that prophecy was now in the full process of fulfilment. He was going back to Africa, willing to give up his all—his energy—his strength, in the service of Liberia, and her objects. The speaker then went on to describe the sort of duty he had been called upon to perform in Liberia.—He had been a member of Congress; a Preacher of the Gospel; a Justice of the Peace; and a captain in the local militia. (A laugh.) He said that God was for the colony, and it could not fall. Then he described what was wanted for the colony: the means of building a steam saw mill, and a steam mill to grind sugar. They wanted to make their own sugar and their own molasses, &c.

Dr. Lugenbeel, a (white) Colonial Physician, just from Liberia, was the next to take the stand. He had just arrived. He had no idea of speaking. He was unused to appear before such an audience. Not expecting to do so, he was not prepared, and scarcely knew how to commence a speech. Notwithstanding he had been from this, his native land, three years, deprived of the society of a loving mother and affectionate sisters, and in a foreign country he had not been without all the care and attention, in sickness and in health, which they were wont to bestow him. He

had received every kindness and attention from those whom he found in Liberia. He had been all the time among friends, who had exhibited always towards him every care and attention which friends could lavish upon him. He gave as the reason of his going out that he wished to teach two of the colored colonists how to be useful to their fellow citizens, in case of sickness. He had done this, and had now returned for the recovery of his somewhat impaired health. He intended, at some future day, again to return. He then proceeded to give some account of the bright little boy, before described, whom he had brought home with him. He was a Congo, and had been brought to the coast, to a slave factory there established within the jurisdiction of Liberia, north of Monrovia, and within the jurisdiction of the colony, by one of his own countrymen, to sell at a slave factory there.

But as soon as the Governor heard of its existence, he sent the marshal, with a deputation of colonists, to break it up, which they did, and rescued four boys, of whom this is one. He then described the case of the "Pons," and her captives, and what had been done with them. He described the weather as being tolerable to whites, after going through with the inevitable acclimating fever,—but quite congenial to the blacks, who enjoyed good health. Being asked by one of the audience what the boy before them cost at Monrovia, he said \$15, and would bring \$250 to \$300 on reaching Brazil!

The President then announced the Rev. Dr. Winans, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, south.

I enquired, said Dr. W., if there was a resolution for me, and was told not, but that I might manufacture one for myself. I thought it best to manufacture a resolution, and move that it be resolved, that it is desirable the extracts which have been read, be given to the public. I do not like to see a garbled account of a matter of so much importance. I wish myself to have

a copy of that report to take with me to the south, and I fear that it will not be presented early enough. I ask, therefore, to have a copy sent me. .

No motive of slight importance, Mr. President, would have brought me here at this time. The summons which called me, found me engaged in ecclesiastical business, and but for the importance of the object and its public bearing, I should not have been persuaded to leave and come here.

I wish I had brought to the advocacy of the cause greater ability than I shall exhibit, but to what I am able to produce you are welcome, and would be were it a thousand times more beneficial. I come to advocate colonization in Liberia, on the coast of Africa. I am no feed advocate, but am prompted by an affection for the cause which has grown and strengthened as I have seen its importance. I was born to anti-slavery principles, and nourished in them through all my childhood and youth, and those principles have never forsaken me. They are strong within me at this moment, and I expect to die an anti-slavery man. (Applause.) For very many years after I became acquainted with the subject, for I was a full grown man before I knew much of the matter except in name, and as it stood in opposition to liberty, I was utterly hopeless with regard to the consummation of the anti-slavery wish. I looked upon the subject as involved in utter darkness, with not a ray of light shining upon it, no avenue from which to retreat, and, although my desire was that slavery might cease in the United States—though I wished it as a patriot and a man, I saw not how it could be done consistently with the safety of the country or the happiness of the slave himself. My convictions were then as now, deliberate and fixed that there would be no period to slavery without colonization, or the sacrifice of the public and the ruin of the slave. Colonization dawned upon the darkness, and shows to my perfect satisfaction a means, a way in which we

can be delivered of this incubus, can remove this blot from our escutcheon to the mutual interest of the nation and the slave. We are anxious to put slavery among the things that have been, and I pronounce with confidence that colonization alone will secure this result; the result is desirable and more desirable, perhaps, to the whites than to the colored people themselves. But for the name of liberty, the slave of the United States is in the enjoyment of as much comfort and happiness as those of the domestic class, the laboring class, perhaps, of any country on the face of the earth.—(Hisses and applause, which continued some time, and which the Rev. gentleman seemed to bear with great equanimity.)

I assure the audience, (continued the Rev. speaker, when the noise had in some measure subsided,) that the applause disturbed me more than the hisses, (a laugh.) I have no doubt of the truth of the position I have announced. Into that statement I do not intend to go. Suffice it to say, one who went to England for the express purpose of meeting a committee associated for the purpose of relieving the slaves, pronounced that he would rather his children would be born under the institutions of the South in America than be born a poor man in England. But I conceive that it is of vast importance to the United States that slavery should be banished, and I pray God the time may come when the footprint of a slave shall not be found on our soil. I do not expect to live to see the day. Notwithstanding I am not much of a shouter, although I am a Methodist, I believe I should shout most lustily should I behold that event. There are circumstances which endear the Colonization Society to me. Many hearts in this assembly must have bounded with pleasure as mine did, in hearing the statements which have been made this evening. It is the only way to effect what we desire. We may talk of the hateful slave trade as much as we please, and legislate as much as we please, call it piracy to be engaged in it, and still

the slave trade will go on, go on with increasing horror. There is one way by which it can be prevented, and prevented it ought and will be, let the colonization enterprise go on till there shall be a skirt of colonies all along the coast. There will then be no more slave-trading, and probably the trade will never cease till such shall be the case. But there is another view of the case—of all people on the face of the earth the people of Africa have been considered as sitting in the greatest darkness. What shall be done to enlighten them? We establish missionary enterprises, send men out into the midst of that thick darkness, to proclaim the doctrine of Jesus Christ, and yet the African himself must be taught. A white man can hardly live there, and, were it otherwise, the cupidity of a certain nation would yet crowd the colonists out and put in their place their own mercantile establishments to perpetuate and increase the evil. The fact is, every colored settlement you establish in Africa is a point from which happiness irradiates to the surrounding country. It takes hold of the African and brings him to the foot of the cross.

Many objections have been raised against colonization on the coast, and one is that the climate is so unhealthy that it is a sacrifice of the lives of the colonists. Let the statistics of this colony be compared with that of any other new country which ever was settled, and I hesitate not to say there will be found less of mortality than in any other—less than there was among the first pilgrims at Plymouth or among the early settlers at James river—less than in any other new colony, whether populated by white or colored. The hand of God, perhaps, is in it to shield those who go back to that country from which they have been dragged.

I am glad to see our friend Seymour here, and glad of the object for which he has come—he has come for his family—to remove them if they will go; if not, to go without them; that is one of the greatest arguments that can be adduced in favor of

the high estimation in which they who know it hold the colony. His purpose is to prove that that is the proper home for the colored man, and that there he may enjoy equal happiness and privileges with the men of any other clime.

I know of but one serious objection to colonization, but one fear. I am very sure that the benevolence of the United States will continue to support the colony, and that emigrants enough will be found to go; but my fear is that it will be invaded by the mercantile cupidity of a nation which has never yet paused where its interest was concerned in grasping every thing within its reach; perhaps this will be done too under the guise of benevolence. It will be said, as it was said to Seymour, colonization is calculated to rivet the bonds of slavery, and therefore they will be against it; but the true object will be to extend the commercial advantages of a nation which now boasts that the sun never sets on its empire. This may be done, but I humbly trust in God to forbid it; we make a solemn remonstrance against its being done. We ask that those people assembled under the canopy of institutions calculated to bless them and their posterity, shall be left undisturbed.

I do not wish to detain the audience for the sake of speaking. I would not if I could, but it can easily be perceived I am laboring under the effects of indisposition. The evening is much advanced, and we expect addresses to which we will listen with great interest. I therefore give place to others, pledging myself that I will live an advocate of the cause, if I can speak in my last moments I will die its advocate, and if so happy as to live among the blessed in eternity, will no doubt rejoice in its triumph. I am told a subscription is to be taken up, and I feel that for such an object many of you will gladly part with a small portion of your means.

Rev. Dr. Tyng was the next speaker. He really had not expected, he said, to be called upon to speak again upon this sub-

ject, in this place. Upon the last occasion, a few weeks ago, he had had the pleasure of catching the biggest fish that came out of the sea, that night. A paper had been sent him, making an appointment at 12 the next day, which he kept, and on calling, he was made the depository of a donation of \$1,000 from the individual who had made the appointment, to the cause of colonization, and for the rescue and education of those wretched beings, one of whom now sat before him. (Applause.) That incident had convinced him that there was a vein of liberality beneath the soil, here in New York, which had never before been penetrated. And he would suggest that there might be some one present upon this occasion, who felt like making another such appointment with him for to-morrow. If so, he would pledge his character for punctuality, (as yet never, for a moment, forfeited.) to call on him at precisely the hour he should name, to-morrow, if it was within the compass of this island. (Laughter and applause.) Dr. Tyng said he agreed with Dr. Winans as to the probability that the colonies would become objects of human cupidity. But he supposed that he might have a somewhat more Calvinistic reliance on grace than the Doctor, (a smile,) for he could not bring himself to think that God would allow this cupidity of man to prevail against a work like this. While the one might make a pathway through the sea, for the furtherance of its designs, Heaven would interfere a cordon of fire to protect that work from danger. (Applause.) He did not believe so glorious a plan could be defeated. God's grace could restrain the passions of men, and could say to them, as to the waves that wash the sands of those distant shores, "thus far shall ye come and no further, and here shall your pride be stayed!" The cause must and would go on—and would open a door for the safety of the colored race now living in oppression and degradation. The soil must be cultivated. The work must be perfected, in defiance of the

goose-like hissing which may be, as once or twice to-night, raised against it. This is the only true way to benefit the colored race here, and in Africa also. And he exhorted all to put beneath their feet the senseless reproach, that, while engaged in this work, they were acting the parts of proslavery men.

Rev. Dr. Macauley related an anecdote, tending to do justice to Ireland, as never having had a slave owner or slave trader within her borders. A company was once conceived, but when the articles were all drawn up, a Mr. McCabe, who, it was thought, would be one of the principal co-partners, raised the paper to Heaven, and imprecated a curse on the hand that should ever be set to it. And that curse never fell from Heaven—for no hand was ever put to the paper.

Mr. Latrobe, of Baltimore, the president of the Maryland Colonization Society, next took the floor. He gave a glowing description of Maryland in Liberia, named after the State which had established it. The flag of Liberia—the American stripes, with the Christian cross in the place of the stars, floated over it and over the other settlements there. He described, too, the Methodist Episcopal Mission station of Mount Emery, the Protestant Episcopal Mission, and the Presbyterian Mission, Fairhope: all of which were the result of efforts, he said, made by the State of Maryland alone, as a recompense to the children of those whose fathers had served the fathers of those who were now ardently engaged in this great and glorious work. (Great applause.) These institutions are all prosperous, and why? They are the result of a stern necessity, which prohibits the existence of two distinctive races of people, who cannot amalgamate by marriage, in one land. History and the experience of the world had proved this, in other cases, to be true. The Moors and the Spaniards could never occupy the same soil, nor the Indians and the Whites. Nor could the Saxons and the Normans, until

they had intermarried with each other. The only relation that can ever exist, in this country, between the colored and white races, is that of master and servant,—oppressors and oppressed. One must yield; and which? Must it not be the weaker? And that to this events were already rapidly tending, the speaker maintained, by giving proof of various employments once worthy in the hands of the colored laborers, which were now monopolized by the whites: all going, with other things, to show that sooner or later, for their own comfort, welfare, and safety, they must go. And is it, he asked, a matter of reproach and hissing, on their part, or that of friends, that we would provide them a home in anticipation of such an event? God forbid that such blindness should any longer continue! The time is coming. It may not be for years and years; but it is as inevitable as the flow of one second of time into another. We desire to anticipate this coming day. We have opened a safety valve. We may not live to see the glorious result. Sir, you may plant a tree, of the fruit of which you shall never eat, but which will bear luxuriantly for the enjoyment of your children, and your children's children. It is not an idle fancy, then, sir. It is a sure event, which time will prove to be inevitable.

Mr. L., assuming that the annual increase of the slave population, in this country, had now reached the ratio of 70,000, and that the annual immigration into this country from Europe was 200,000, (as in 1832,) proceeded to argue that the same reasons which prompted the European immigrant hither, to fly from a land of oppression to one of liberty, would also impel the colored people of this country, if a way were opened to them, to do so likewise. Who pays all the passages out of these emigrants? What societies have they to see to their coming? They come out with their own means—mainly. And for what? To better their condition. And for the like reasons will these poor creatures who

suffered here, be glad to go to a land which shall be to them a secure haven of that freedom which they can never experience here. Be it our task to open this asylum to them, and to keep it open. Let us make Africa attractive to them, by means of colonization. The colored man has here no rights; and he must better his condition by going to Africa. And Mr. L. then went on to show the importance, in a commercial point of view, of these new colonies. He told a story of a black ship-carpenter, who was sent out to Liberia, with everything necessary to build a clipper there—even to the necessary planks. On the voyage the planks were lost. But the Society heard from the carpenter after his arrival, who told them that he had found the timber at Liberia, even better than that of America, that he had built and launched his 80 ton clipper, and was only waiting to receive a compass from the Society, to enable him—the colored carpenter, who had built her—to bring her with his own hands home to Baltimore. (Applause.) And he asked if the flag already described would protect her in our waters, and was told that it would! (Renewed applause.) Commerce? Yes, indeed, sir! Look at that boy before us. He never put shoes on his feet before this day. The native fashion in Africa does not include that luxury. But now, don't you think there may possibly be a demand for the article there? Enough, sir, doubtless, ere long, to give employment to every lapstone in all New England! (Laughter and applause.) We don't ask you to pay for the transportation across the waters of all who will go. Although I may as well remark, that for every \$30, as you will send to the Maryland (or any other southern) Colonization Society, they will undertake to send to Liberia a liberated slave! (Great applause.)

Mr. Allen.—And so will the New York Colonization Society, too! (Applause.)

Mr. Latrobe continued.—An offer made much oftener, sir, than taken. And he

proceeded to show, in a very interesting manner, what was the effect of colonization upon the colonized.* This he illustrated by the deeply interesting narrative of the fortunes of the McGill family, of Baltimore. The father, a colored man, who lived in a humble but honest way, left his family of small children, at home, and taking but a hogshead of tobacco for his venture, sailed, 16 years ago, in the schooner *Randolph*, for Monrovia. There he staid a while, and like Seymour, who addressed us, this evening, became quite a functionary of the colony. At last, he became Vice Agent there, and having occasion to return to America, he returned—but how? The same meek, humble man he had gone away? No! But with port erect and the mien of a gentleman; and he offered his hand to those whom he had known before, and that, too, with a conscious dignity that never dreamed of the idea that it could be refused by any one. And he went back, and after a good and honest life, he died there. Let us follow the fate of the family he left, as we have done his. The daughter of Mr. McGill married, and is now the wife of the Governor of Maryland in Liberia. She is a lady—ladies, like you, in every thing but the color of your skin; and with a grace and dignity worthy of a gentleman's and a governor's wife, she presides at his table, in a style that would do honor to courtly halls. The eldest son left by the man I have spoken of is an excellent physician in the colony. He received his education at Hanover, in New Hampshire, and it is from him that I have received the drawings, from his own hand, which have enabled me to describe to you, as I have done, the localities of the Colony of Maryland. He has also transmitted to the Society drawings of the plants, &c., of Liberia, with their Linnæan arrangements complete. (Applause.) The second son is in business, and when I last heard from him, he had been the supercargo on board the *Trafalgar*, with merchandise worth \$35,000 committed to his care.

The third son is an honest thriving merchant in Liberia, and with him is his youngest brother, a youth full of equal promise. And this, sir, is the story of one family only. Now if there are any colored families in the State of New York who know where, in this country, they can meet with such results as these, I would like to hear of the place.

Mr. Latrobe having concluded, and Mr. Parker, of Philadelphia followed with an able and eloquent speech, and the meeting adjourned.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of March, to the 20th of May, 1846.

VERMONT.

By Dea. Samuel Tracy:—	
<i>Union Village</i> —Dr. Sweat.....	1 00
<i>Thetford</i> —E. and M. White, \$2,	
T. P. Bartholomew, \$1.....	3 00
<i>East Fairlee</i> —A. H. Gilmore...	1 00
<i>Bradford</i> —A. Stebbins, 50 cts.,	
Israel Willard, 50 cts.....	1 00
<i>Newbury</i> —Col. Brock and Lady.	50
<i>Woodstock</i> —Hon. D. Pierce, \$1,	
Jacob Colamer, \$3, Charles	
Dana, jr., \$1, N. Williams, \$1.	6 00
<i>Ryegate</i> —Jane Pringle, 13 cts.,	
Wm. Pringle, jr., 25 cts., Rev.	
Wm. Pringle, \$1, H. Moore,	
50 cts.....	1 88
<i>Barnet</i> —Cloud Harvey, 25 cts.,	
Matthew Thompson, \$1 10..	1 35
<i>Port Mills</i> —John Pratt.....	1 00
<i>Peacham</i> —E. C. Chamberlain, \$1,	
Dr. Shed, \$10, Hon. J. W.	
Chandler, \$5, Jno. Mattocks,	
\$5, Miss Chamberlain, \$1,	
Mrs. Strong, \$1, G. W. Clark,	
50 cts.....	23 50
<i>Danville</i> —Hon. Israel P. Dana,	
\$5, Samuel Sias, \$2, Rev. R.	
C. Hand, \$1, C. and G. Doug-	
lass, 50 cts., Dr. Alexander,	
\$1, Chas. S. Dana, 50 cts.....	10 00
<i>St. Johnsbury East</i> —J. Harrington.	25
<i>Guildhall</i> —Rev. T. Hall.....	50
<i>Windsor</i> —Rev. T. Kidder.....	2 00
	52 98

MASSACHUSETTS.

<i>Concord</i> —Hon. Samuel Hoar....	100 00
<i>Worcester</i> —Dea. Ichabod Wash-	
burn, for the benefit of the	
"Pons" people, by Rev. C. J.	
Tenney.....	20 00
	120 00

RHODE ISLAND.

By Rev. C. J. Tenney:—	
<i>Providence</i> —Henry Marchant,	
Esq., \$10, W. A. Robinson,	

\$5, Gilbert Corydan, \$5, cash,	
\$2, John Oldfield, \$5, Pres't	
Wayland, last payment for pur-	
chase of territory, \$5.....	32 00
<i>Pawtucket</i> —A. A. Tillinghast,	
\$1, Ellis B. Pitcher, \$3, A. M.	
Reed, \$1, J. B. Reed, \$1, J.	
Wilbur, \$1, Barney Merry,	
\$5, Alanson Thayer, \$2, G. L.	
Spencer, \$3, W. M. Field, \$5,	
J. and H. Weeden, \$2, Rev. E.	
Blodget, \$2.....	26 00
<i>Newport</i> —Annual subscription—	
usually forwarded through Rev.	
T. Thayer.....	10 00
	68 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. Samuel Cornelius:—	
<i>Hartford</i> —Thomas S. Williams,	
Ch. Just., \$20, D. P. Crosby, J.	
B. Hosmer, A. Dunham, Chas.	
Seymour, Alfred Smith, David	
Watkinson, T. C. Brownell,	
each, \$10, E. N. Kellogg, C.	
C. Lyman, D. F. Robinson,	
cash, cash, John S. Boswell,	
C. Nichols, Wm. W. Turner,	
H. C. Trumbull, F. M. Allyn,	
Ebenezer Flower, Jos. Trum-	
bull, Thomas Robbins, Wm.	
T. Lee, Francis Parsons, J.	
Warburton, each \$5, E. G.	
Ripley, S. L. Loomis, Charles	
Hosmer, A. Day, Chas. Weeks,	
John Olmsted, Daniel P. Ty-	
ler, S. B. Hamilton, each \$3,	
Isaac D. Bull, E. Clark, jr., Z.	
Preston, Wm. Hungerford, E.	
Fessenden, Virgil Cornish,	
cash, D. Buck, jr., Gilbert &	
Cowle, George Burnham, A.	
W. Butler, Charles Ives, Cal-	
vin Day, each \$2, Edwin Mer-	
ritt, Alpha Sage, Milo Doty,	
William Savage, Mr. Hanmer,	
Saml. G. Savage, Luzern Ray,	
L. H. Woodruff, R. Terry, \$	

New Britain —S. J. North, \$10, Henry North, \$6, Henry Stanley, \$5, Dr. S. Hart, \$1 50, Alvin North, \$2, Horace Butler, \$1 25, E. A. Parker, \$1 69, J. Dewey, 50 cts., C. M. Lewis, C. A. Warner, each 75 cts., O. S. North, Oliver North, E. Peck, each \$1, W. Hart, 25 cts.		
Turifville —Collection at Baptist Church.....	32 69	
Suffield , (in part)—N. Loomis, \$2, D. W. Norton, \$1 50, Rev. A. C. Washburn, \$1, cash, \$1 50.....	3 15	
Warehouse Point —B. Phelps, cash, each \$3, Mrs. Phelps, \$2, S. Kingbury, J. Sexton, E. Buckland, each \$1, Samantha Wells, 50 cts., Hannah Abbey, 20 cents, Chauncey Colton, Charles Abbey, each 25 cts..	6 00	
Pomfret —Rev. D. Hunt, \$3, E. Eldridge, Rev. R. Park, L. Williams, L. P. Grosvenor, each \$2, A friend to the cause, W. S. Scarbow, each \$1, Darius Matthewson, 50 cts.....	12 20	
Danielsonville —George Danielson and mother, \$2, Mr. Thomson, 50 cts.....	13 50	
Plainfield —Dr. Burgess, A. Fenner, each \$1.....	2 50	
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Norwich —Charles W. Rockwell, \$20, J. Huntington, R. Hubbard, W. Williams, Jos. Otis, A. H. Hubbard, J. F. Slater, each \$10, J. W. Kinney, Sarah L. Huntington, Jedediah Huntington, Elizabeth Lee, Henry Thomas, Henry Strong, each \$5, D. L. Trumbull, Rev. Mr. Morgan, Mr. Huntington, each \$3, Chas. Johnson, Mrs. Wolcott Huntington, John Huntington, Horace Whittaker, Capt. E. Whiting, S. Y. Niles, each \$2, Dr. Hooker, H. Buckingham, D. M. Prentice, Gurdon Chapman, Chas. Spaulding, E. A. Bill, Henry Tucker, Mrs. L. F. S. Foster, Judge Shipman, Charles P. Huntington, each \$1, Miss E. Benjamin, 50 cts.....	11 25	
New London —Jonathan Coit, T. W. Williams, each \$20, Rev. R. A. Hallam, Acors Barnes, Dr. Perkins, Wm. Marvin, Dr. Isaac Thomson, each \$10, Jon. Starr, Jonathan Smith, Leonard Smith, Mrs. Esther Rainey, each \$3, Mr. Crump, D. B. Hemstead, Capt. A. Basset, Ezra Chappell, each \$2, Dr. Baxter, Mr. Irish, E. F. Dutton, F. M. Walker, cash, Mr. Sistare, each \$1.....	116 00	
Stonington Point —Gurdon Trumbull, in full for life-membership, \$10, Ephraim Williams, \$10, Elisha E. Faxon, Maria Babcock, O. York, each \$1.....	23 00	
	1,020 17	
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Burlington —Courtland Van Rensselaer.....	25 00	
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Woodstown —Collection in Baptist Church, \$2 29, W. S. Clawson, \$1.....	3 29	
Upper Freehold —Collection in Baptist Church, \$5 32, Wm. Combs, \$1.....	6 32	
Greenville —Collection in Presbyterian Congregation, S. L. Lawrence, pastor.....	6 60	
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Elmer, and Robert S. Buck,
each \$5, D. P. Elmer, and
Samuel Beach Jones, each \$3,
J. Buck, E. A. Moore, and W.
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pard, \$1, cash from three per-
sons, \$4..... 57 00
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Shiloh—Collection in 7th Day
Baptist Church..... 4 37

267 45

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nual contribution, by J. A. Ja-
cobs..... 10 00

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Sen., and Joseph Lemen, each
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Total Contributions.....\$1,946 60

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Richardson, to May, '47, \$2.
West Cambridge—John Schou-
ler, to Jan., '47, \$1 50. *Milton*
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\$1 50, N. F. Safford, Esq., to

Jan., '47, \$1 50. *Brighton*—
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binson, \$1, J. C. Starkweather,
\$3, Henry Jerauld, \$3, John
Kennedy, \$2, N. G. B. Dexter,
\$1, J. H. Potter, \$1..... 18 00

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ry Hudson, in full, \$3, E. Fe-
senden, to May, '46, \$1 50, J.
A. Ayres, to May, '46, \$1 50,
P. D. Stillman, to May, '46,
\$1 50, D. St. John, to Jan., '47,
\$13, D. Wadsworth, to Jan.,
'46, \$11 50, S. B. Hamilton, to
May, '46, \$1 50, L. Kennedy,
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Weeks, to May, '46, \$1 50.
New Haven—J. H. Townsend,
\$1 50, Capt. H. S. Soule, to
Jan., '46, \$5 50, Henry White,
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tell, \$5 50, Capt. R. M. Clark,
to May, '46, \$1 50, Willis War-
ner, to Aug., '46, \$3. *Meriden*—
Gen. Walter Booth, \$3. *Bridge-
port*—Wm. Peet, Esq., to Jan.,
'47, \$5. *Farmington*—Egbert
Cowles, on account, \$2 50,
Timothy Porter, to Sept., '45,
\$6, Sidney Wadsworth, in full,
\$1 50. *Norwich*—Lyman Brew-
er, \$3 50, Newcomb Kinney, to
March, '47, \$5. *New London*—
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to Jan., '48, \$3..... 97 75

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Barker—*New York City*—Jos.
W. Alsop, Sept., '46, \$2, Isaac
Adrianse, Jan., '47, \$2, Ander-
son & Raymond, Jan., '47, \$2,
Dr. J. B. Andrews, Jan., '47,
\$2, Daniel Ayres, January, '47,
\$2, Mrs. S. R. Austin, August,
'46, \$2, J. W. Bradhurst, Jan.,
'47, \$2, J. W. Beekman, Jan.,
'47, \$2, Rev. H. W. Bellows,
Sept., '46, \$2, Wm. Berd, Nov.,
'46, \$2, S. J. Beebe, Sept., '46,

\$2, Mrs. J. Bethune, Jan., '47,
 \$2, Thos. C. Butler, Jan., '47,
 \$2, Cornelius Bogart, Jan., '47,
 \$2, Jas. L. Brinkerhoff, Jan.,
 '47, \$2, Chas. Butler, July, '46,
 \$2, J. J. Boyd, Sept., '46, \$2,
 Wm. Bowen, Sept., '46, \$2, J.
 Burgess, Aug., '46, \$2, Mrs.
 F. Burnham, Jan., '47, \$2, J. T.
 Brower, Sept., '46, \$2, B. F.
 Butler, August, '46, \$2, J. L.
 Brower, Sept., '46, \$2, Wm. C.
 Brinkerhoff, Aug., '46, \$2, S.
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 Bowen, January, '47, \$2, A. B.
 Belknap, March, '47, \$2, Rev.
 Lawson Carter, Jan., '47, \$2,
 Wm. Court, Jan., '47, \$2, Dr.
 Jas. Cocksett, January, '47, \$2,
 Rev. S. H. Cone, Jan., '47, \$2,
 Wm. B. Crosby, Jan., '47, \$2,
 C. Crolus, Jan., '47, \$2, Wm.
 Chauncey, Jan., '47, \$2, Dr. S.
 B. Childs, Jan., '47, \$2, John
 Clapp, Jan., '47, \$2, Wm. Du-
 bois, Jan., '47, \$2, J. W. Domi-
 nick, July, 1846, \$2, James
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 Dana, jr., Jan., '47, \$2, Samuel
 A. Foote, Jan., '47, \$2, Dr. J.
 W. Francis, Jan., '47, \$2, Benj.
 Flanders, Sept., '46, \$2, Thos.
 Frazier, Jan., '47, \$4, Genl. A.
 Fleming, Aug., '46, \$2, C. B.
 Gelston, August, '46, \$2, John
 Gray, Jan., '46, \$2, Dudley S.
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 \$6, J. Howard, Jan., '47, \$2,
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 '47, \$2, Rev. M. S. Hutton,
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 Genl. E. W. Laight, Jan., '47,
 \$2, Bauman Lowe, Sept., '46,
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 '47, \$2, Dr. W. H. Marnever,
 Jan., '47, \$2, George Miller,
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 '47, \$4, R. W. Martin, Aug.,
 '46, \$2, C. Miles, Jan., '47, \$2,
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 E. Atkinson, for '45, \$1 50.
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 Total Repository.....459 71
 Total Contributions.....1,946 00
 Aggregate Amount.....\$2,405 71

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Vol. XXII.]

WASHINGTON, JULY, 1846.

[No. 7.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

Arrival of the Brig Kent.—Latest Despatches from Cape Palmas.

THE following article was crowded out of our last number of the Repository, for want of space. We gladly give it an insertion for its encouraging account of the Cape Palmas Colony; and also the testimony in favor of colonization of the Maryland Historical Society:—

Although our advices from the colony, from the last visit we paid it, in 1840, have almost uniformly been of a gratifying character, yet we must declare that it was never in such a healthy and flourishing condition as it is represented by the following despatches. We are almost ready to complain with Mark Tapley, that "things go on quite too regular, there's no credit in staying here."

Below will be found the semi-annual report of Gov. Russwurm, under date of December 27th, a duplicate of which was sent by the Madonna, not yet arrived: accompanying which is the collector's report of the arrivals in the colony in 1845, together with an accurate statement of the imports and exports of the colony during that year. Then follows his letter of the 24th January,

announcing the arrival of the brig Kent, extracts of his private letter of the same date, a letter from Major Bolon, the ship carpenter who went out in the Kent, and an extract of a private letter from Dr. McGill to the president of the Society.

Now we do not solicit the attention of our readers to any one particular portion in the following despatches, but to the whole from beginning to end; and then to declare the impressions produced thereby, and act accordingly.

The Kent brought home two colonists on a visit to their old homes, viz:—Mr. Charles Scotland, and Mr. Joseph Thompson. Mr. Scotland, together with his family, were manumitted by the Rev. John Davis, of the Baltimore Conference, and went out to Liberia in the ship Jupiter in 1832, and from thence emigrated to Cape Palmas in the brig Ann, to assist in founding that colony; and a more efficient aid we could not have had in an uneducated man. He was ever distinguished as the most industrious, most orderly and most zealously pious citizen of Harper; and as such, and a man worthy of all confidence, we most cordially recommend him to those

with whom he may come in contact.

Mr. Thompson emigrated to the colony in the barque *Globe*, from Salem, Dorchester County. With him we have no personal acquaintance, but Gov. Russwurm speaks of him as a good and respectable citizen, and in every respect entitled to the confidence of the public. He will remain in Dorchester County during the summer. Mr. Scotland will visit the counties bordering on Virginia, near the place of his former residence, viz: Frederick and Washington.

DESPATCHES FROM GOV. RUSSWURM.

CAPE PALMAS, Dec. 30, 1845.

J. H. B. LATROBE, ESQ.,
Pres. Md. S. C. S.

DEAR SIR:—My last letter of October 25, 1845, informed the Board of Managers, that I had despatched an exploring party, consisting of Messrs. Banks, Stewart and McIntosh, to the Pah country, preparatory to an opening of the trade between that interesting people and the colony. You will be pleased to hear of their safe return, in good health, and well pleased with the country and people. Accompanying, I send you Messrs. Banks and Stewart's journals, with a chart of their route: from them you will perceive that our prospects are fair for an increase of interior trade another year. Under this head I beg leave to call your attention to the "List of arrivals" and "imports and exports" in 1845.

Since the above was penned, I learn from King Nch of Denah, personally, that a party of Pahs, in attempting to visit the colony, have had their path obstructed by the Katubohs, and have been driven back. They have returned to their country, and will doubtless attempt the same route our party went and came. Katuboh was the route marked out by

Poluh their guide; but events and other advices, after ascending the river, led them fortunately to choose the path through the Eriboh country, where they were treated with great courtesy, and an old road was opened anew for them, for upwards of 20 miles. The intervening tribes can never keep the Pahs from the colony, now "our ships," as they term their visitors, have anchored in their waters. They now trade with Tabou, Bassa and Grand Berreby; and it is said, they will find their way wherever there is money to be made.

Ladies' School.—Mr. Gross has met with so little success in teaching, that I have concluded to close his school, and appropriate the house to the use of the girls' school under Mrs. Margaret Harman. It will gratify you to learn that the two schools supported by the Board are doing finely, as well as the school under the patronage of the Methodist E. Mission. The Protestant E. Mission have lately opened one for colonists, under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Appleby, under favorable auspices; and God grant that no palavers or other untoward events, may induce them to close it after a few months heretofore. I shall draw on you next month for \$125, in favor of Philip Gross on account of his salary. Under this head I can say that the colonists are gradually improving in education and mechanics. The Rev. Mr. Herring, with his usual good sense, has established a debating and a Female Benevolent Society. The debating society meets semi-monthly, and lectures have been delivered before it by Messrs. Herring, McGill and Jones. The "go ahead" principle is evidently at work, and I scout at all who are willing to "rest on their oars," because of past labors or honors, and suffer their families to be raised in ignorance, contenting themselves with few of

the conveniences of life, because they have always done without them. These remarks apply to many in our colony, but they are shy of expressing themselves before me, for whether he be teacher of religion, civil or military officer, I denounce him and all such, as the great stumbling blocks in the pathway of the young and rising generation.

Though a party interested, still I avow it publicly, that the greatest stimulus ever presented to the man of color in the United States, has been the promotion of men of his race to offices of great trust and responsibility, even in Africa, by your Society, which deserves all the credit of this experiment. May she follow out her present liberal principles as long as she exists; and may those in her employ remember with gratitude that she adopted her course when prejudices were rife, and many of those who termed themselves the friends of the colored man, thought it a dangerous one. But "*laus Deo*," the "*Rubicon*" has been crossed and the battle won, and may we not hope, that in another century, if not before, Africa will give birth to a second Tertullian, Origen and Hannibal.

Agriculture.—I can safely write, that we have planted more this season than ever—from necessity—as I determined months ago to purchase nothing of a perishable nature from those colonists who are out of debt—even for currency—for as long as I continued to do so and pay their high prices, I found perhaps 15 or more who scorned to take a hoe in hand, because they could make enough to live on by cutting plank and scantling. This threw much currency into circulation, and the bad result was it could always be bought at 50 per cent. discount. This will not be in 1846, if I can prevent it. The opening of the camwood trade, and the fair prices paid for goods, strength-

ened my hands, and enabled me to be more independent—here was a market which had been shut from the first, suddenly thrown open, and all who had means availed themselves of it. Prices, at which the colonists had grumbled, were given by the tradesmen without a murmur. Old debts up to 1845, can still be paid in plank at old rates—but no more shall be expended for what is not wanted for immediate use. There was much murmuring at first, but I have been able to keep my determination, with the prospects above in view.

Cotton planting on a limited scale is pretty general, since premiums have been offered for cotton and home-made cloth. I have perhaps two acres planted at the farm, and around Mt. Tubman hill, doing finely—"*Nil desperandum*." Cotton and home-made cloth, we are to make in 1846, so says your agent and most of our leading colonists; but we cannot accomplish this without *cards and spinning wheels*.

Under this head of improvements, there has been manufactured during the past year, with the aid of Mr. Herring and his turning lathe, cart and carriage wheels, missionary carriages, fine and common chairs, and settees, bedsteads of all kinds; one loom complete, one spinning wheel, by A. Hance, for his family, coarse sewing cotton, socks and stockings, soap enough for home supply, leather now tanning in vats, by S. Smith, a corn mill, so much improved as to make fine corn meal, used daily in my family.

As Dr. Hall blamed me for ordering the light-house apparatus from Baltimore, and thus give publicity to its erection, I have to beg the Board to send out by the first vessel from New York or Boston, an iron turning lathe with tools complete, for the use of those colonists who have been taught turning by Mr. Herring, and

who will be left without any on his departure. Mr. Herring's cost eighty dollars in Baltimore I believe. To encourage those who have been with Mr. Herring, my promise has been given that I would purchase one if they would learn: and the Governor's promise to colonist or native, is *sacred*. I can pay for it on arrival in oil, camwood, or bills. This goes by Capt. Lawlin home; why cannot the lathe come out in his vessel by an early application on his return? I will apply to him and he cannot refuse, knowing the benevolent object of the Board in sending it out. Do let some practical turner select the article—perhaps one that had been used but little, would answer equally as well and be cheaper. Let the article only be good and not out of repair.

New Trade Vessel.—We are delighted with the information that a company has been formed and incorporated by the liberal Legislature of Maryland, for the object of trading and carrying out passengers and freight to and from Africa. Colored men have the privilege of being stockholders, and finally may become managers of the whole concern. We see no reason the concern should not do well, as the other vessels sent to this coast, under less favorable circumstances, make money; and why not this particular one with so many interested in her welfare on the spot. Let us hope she will prove another good ship *Argo*, and return home, laden with the oil, camwood, ivory and gold-dust of this coast; something more substantial than the fabled "Golden fleece" of old. May a kind Providence grant to those engaged in this enterprise length of days to witness its complete working. For they can proudly exclaim, "we have taken the poor man of color, downcast and oppressed as he is in the United States—

carried him to Africa—nursed and encouraged him to exertion: and now behold him,—the *navigator, man of business, and professional man.*"

New Home Jail.—Your attention has hitherto been drawn to the bright side of the picture—let us view the dark. It pains me to inform you, that we have frequent cases of petty crimes. We now have confined in jail for stealing and resisting the civil authority, four colonists; three are brothers—we have three more waiting trial next month, under charge of robbing the agency store. We have only one native under charge of stealing. Petty thefts are frequent, and though the natives do their part, certain colonists are not much behind; but they are old hands at the business, and have hitherto managed to keep clear of the "talons of the law." These provoking events indicate that our present jail system is too lenient; that confinement at night in a log house on the farm, and labor there during the day, they can see and converse with their relatives and friends, is looked upon as a slight punishment.

To break up this no-jail system, I have determined upon building a stone jail, about a mile further in the country. The prisoners have been engaged for several weeks in clearing the site and quarrying rock, which abounds on the spot. The stone jail will answer a double purpose in time of palaver with the natives, as it can then be easily turned into a fort, being nearly central for about 100 colonists, who could be called there in 30 minutes. Under such circumstances, I could not hesitate one minute. I intend to build it out of funds raised in the colony at an early date as possible. We want more stone masons, and are hard put to it to procure lime in large quantities.

Court of Quarterly Sessions.—

For the year just closing, the experiment of having our courts *quarterly* instead of *monthly*, has been crowned with complete success, much to the satisfaction of the colonists. I think the time has arrived, when your agent can with propriety and safety be exempted from presiding as chief justice. There are, I am proud to say, some individuals in our colony who can fill that office with credit to themselves and the Society, and I would therefore earnestly beg the Board to release me, and appoint such as judges, with a small salary to be defrayed out of the Colonial Treasury, more especially the chief judge (if not already in the Society's employ) who must devote much time to preparation. The names of prominent individuals are, Dr. McGill, A. L. Jones, W. A. Prout, Thomas Jackson, and H. Hannon. Six years ago the Board were informed of my want of law books—none came and I had to expend my own funds to purchase such as I could not get along without. Our want is still unsupplied, and should the above views meet your approbation, I hope some will be sent out for the use of the newly-appointed judges. I forgot to say, as an additional reason, that the duties which now devolve on your agent are two fold what they were two years ago, from the increase of the palm oil and opening of the camwood trade. I make all bargains personally when money is put out on trust, in my office; which I often enter between 6 and 7 A. M., and remain all day, with hardly an intermission of two or three hours for breakfast. None in your employ eat the bread of idleness in Africa. I pledge my words.

Visit to Tabou river and Bassa.—

After seeing my emigrants comfortably placed in their quarters, I contemplate making a tramp on the beach as far as Tabou and Bassa, stopping

some days at each, and sounding the headmen as to their inclination to annex their territories to our colony; for I am afraid they cannot stand much longer as they now do. English and French men-of-war abound on the coast, and the goodly heritage of these tribes cannot long escape their notice: it is high time, therefore, to be up and doing, before they trouble the palaver. (The mania for acquiring territory in Africa is quite the siege); and every point of note, to the windward and leeward of us, favorable for trade, has been seized upon, and books, dashes and flags, given to the poor untutored natives. We want Tabou, Bassa, Little and Grand Berreby to the leeward, and Garroway and Grand Sess to the windward—but here our pathway is blocked up by the French, who claim Garroway and half the coast of Africa. Lately I have been informed, by English captains, that the French have asserted claims to Cape Lahou, on account of some palavers with the natives, for taking possession of the goods of a vessel which was cast away on their coast.

In reviewing the events of the past year, we have abundant cause to praise our Heavenly Father, that our course has been still onward in the acquisition of the arts and sciences of civilized life. With war raging in our territory, we have been permitted to live in peace, and to pass through contending parties and no harm befall us. His arm has been around us when the forked lightening played around our bed at midnight, and rent asunder the workmanship of man's hands within two feet of our head, and when the lofty monarchs of the forest have fallen on our right and left.

I have the honor to remain, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. RUSSWURM,
A. Md. S. Col. S.

CAPE PALMAS, Jan. 24, 1846.

J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq.,
Pres't. Md. S. C. S.

DEAR SIR:—I acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of November 15th, 1845, by brig Kent, which arrived here on 18th instant, with 14 emigrants from the United States, and 5 from Monrovia.

Having addressed you, December 30th, 1845, by ship Madonna, I need only send a duplicate, which is enclosed: from them you will see our present and future prospects—and I hope they will prove satisfactory to the Board.

We are pleased with your liberality in sending us moulds, materials, &c., to build a fine schooner here. We hope a kind Providence will spare Bolon's life to be useful in his day and generation.

With the emigrants send out we are pleased, only it is the general wish for more to come out: as the Scotlands have not had the fever, I have promised to take care of them, the same as our own emigrants.

I will bear in mind your promise for a light brass field-piece. We stand in much need of one, I assure you.

As you have given me time, I shall reflect on the currency palaver, and remit my conclusions hereafter.

I am sorry to hear you think there may be war between England and the United States. Rest assured, sir, that your instructions shall guide me, when precluded from direct communication with the United States.

According to instructions, I send home two of our most industrious and respectable colonists, Scotland and Thompson. Upon their statements, we hope our colored friends will depend, as they are both men of unimpeachable veracity. We want those who are able, to come and visit our colony, and return if not satisfied.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. RUSSWURM,
A. Md. S. C. S.

HARPER, Jan. 24, 1846.

J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—I acknowledge the receipt of your private letter, November 15th, 1845. I know not what reply to make, only to assure you, that I prize highly the estimation which our Board of Managers have placed upon my labors in their colony.

You will perceive by the despatches, that I intend to visit Tabou and Bassa shortly. I write confidentially, that our prospects of annexing Tabou, Bassa, Half and Grand Berreby, to our colony, are quite cheering. I shall leave in two weeks, accompanied by King Freeman, whose services are very valuable on such occasions.

It seems the French have been offering their flags at Bassa and Grand Berreby, and been rejected; and as they dread the French, they will join us for protection and trade from all foreign intruders.

About the road to Denah, all necessary at present is to have good paths as direct as possible from Cape Palmas to Barrakah, and from thence to Denah. A large quantity of oil and rice come in by this route—camwood begins to come in gradually.

You merit the thanks of our whole race for your able memoir of B. Banneker—be pleased to accept mine. With kind wishes for your health and prosperity,

I remain, dear sir,

Your ob't servant,

JOHN B. RUSSWURM.

Extract of a letter from Dr. McGill to Mr. Latrobe, dated January 24th 1846.

"Reports of the colony, ample

and satisfactory, have I presume, been forwarded by Gov. Russwurm, so that it will be unnecessary for me to enter into particulars. Could you be on the spot and witness the gradual yet continuous improvement of the colony, particularly within the last year, it would satisfy you that with the same judicious management, the ultimate results of colonization would no longer remain a matter of doubt, for even the most skeptical could not but admit that we are in the way of realizing all that was ever promised by the originators of the scheme.

"The advantages derived from our revenue laws are becoming more apparent daily—arrangements are in progress for the erection of a jail and court house, and serious thoughts are entertained of forming the junction of Shepard's lake with Cavally river, by means of a canal; its practicability is unquestionable; the only doubt is, can we furnish requisite means for this vast undertaking with our present limited resources. The Governor displays the true yankee enterprise: when an idea is formed, it becomes with him a hobby—his last one was "Pah Country and Ivory Trade," now it is "Shepard Lake and River Cavally Canal," so it was also with the "Camwood trade," until his perseverance overcame the obstacles opposed to its reception. The fact is, we can discover that our advancement is commensurate with the amount of labor and energy exerted by the principal men in the community. We possess the materials for almost any enterprise, it only requires the will and exertions to make them serviceable.

"In our influence over the natives, we have profited by the frequent visits of the United States vessels of war: it has been judiciously managed to impress them with the idea that

we are under the special protection of the squadron stationed on the coast; this, when joined to the uniform disposition that exists in the colony to deal with them fairly and justly, secures us their friendship."

—
CAPE PALMAS, Jan. 21, 1846.

DEAR SIR:—I am happy to be able to inform that after a very long and rough passage, we have at length safely arrived at the place of our destination. During the first three weeks of our voyage, we had a continued succession of gales, some of which were very heavy, and in one very heavy one the safety of our vessel, and all on board, were so much endangered, that we felt obliged to throw off the deck load, which greatly relieved the vessel. Although I regret much the loss of our plank, yet I feel confident that its place can be well supplied by the African poplar. Thus far I am highly pleased with every thing I have seen here, and I think that all that is wanted is a few smart enterprising men to take the lead, and set the people an example, and show them what can be done by industry and enterprise. After I have finished our schooner, I hope to return in her once more to the United States, and then come back and spend the remainder of my life in Africa. If I should return in command of the vessel, would there be any difficulty in receiving me into port, provided I had on board a white man for mate? If so, I should be glad if you would inform me. In order to finish my vessel and navigate her across the ocean, I shall need the following articles:—a good quadrant—a sea compass—a good spy glass—a good lever watch with a second hand—and a half-minute glass. If you will have the kindness to send me these articles as soon as convenient, I shall be very thankful.

With best wishes for your health and prosperity, I remain, dear sir,

Yours respectfully,

MAJOR BOLON.

Dr. JAMES HALL.

Extract from the Annual Report of the President of the Maryland Historical Society, Gen'l John Spear Smith, read at the Annual Meeting of the Society, Feb. 5th, 1846.

We cannot help prefacing this extract with an expression of our gratification, at the very favorable manner in which the Maryland colonization scheme is noticed, coming as it does, voluntarily, from the head of so respectable an association with which our Society is in no way connected. The president appears to entertain a just appreciation of the moral grandeur of this great scheme, and of its influence upon the character and the destiny of the State of Maryland.

"There is among the passing events, one other subject, alike honorable to the State, and on which her citizens may dwell with unalloyed gratification. I allude to the Colonization Society of Maryland.

"This establishment was originated by a few gentlemen, in a benevolent spirit of Christian philanthropy. The intent of this liberal movement was to elevate our free blacks from their unequal, if not degraded position among us, to restrain their increase here, and to diffuse the blessings of Christianity over the dark land of their origin. Such were the kindly impulses which inspired the founders of the Society. But their efforts would have languished, perhaps have failed, if sustained only by private munificence and patronage. It was necessary to be fortified by a sanction having the potency of sovereign authority, to shield an infant colony from insult and depredation. This protection could

not, from reasons to which it is unnecessary to advert, be obtained from the United States. Maryland, however, under no restraint from causes, which might excite undue timidity in other quarters, and appreciating the motives and advantages of the enterprise, not only gave to it her sanction, but came generously to its support, by endowing it with funds, to secure its consummation. This noble essay has thus, by the timely union of public to private liberality, been crowned with success.

"We now behold on the shores of Africa, a flourishing band of colonists, the offspring of our bounty. They live on their own lands, have their own schools, their churches and courts of justice. They are gradually communicating to their barbarous neighbors, the pure religion and feeling of social security they themselves enjoy. There they abide in peace and domestic happiness, in perfect equality, and under their own free government.

"This great step in the cause of humanity has been peacefully accomplished. No blood has been shed, no inroad has been made on the rights of others. Nor has there been any of that greed of territorial aggrandisement, or of exclusive commercial gains, which lead to national pillage and strife. Untainted by any vice in its origin or progress there stands and prospers this contented and Christian colony, an enduring monument of the beneficence of Maryland. I know of no passage in the annals of any community which surpasses, if there be any that equals it, in elevation of motive, whether we view it as an act of retributive justice to a race whom our ancestors had wronged, or as a great mission sent among the Gentiles, in obedience to the injunctions of the sacred volume. It is a bright page in the hard history of man, as sublime as it is novel."

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society.

In presenting their fourteenth Annual Report, the Board of Managers have again the satisfaction of announcing the uninterrupted and increasing prosperity of the colony of Maryland in Liberia; and of expressing their grateful sense of that Divine protection which has been accorded to it during the past year.

* * * * *

In the despatches received, for some time past, from the colony, the agent, Gov. Russwurm, has dwelt upon the want of a suitable vessel, in which to prosecute the trade, connected with the Society's operations, to the windward and leeward of Cape Palmas. As soon as they felt satisfied of the importance of such a vessel, the Board determined, in place of sending one from this country, to send a model of a schooner of 50 tons, with a competent ship carpenter to put it up in the colony, and at the same time to send all the materials and naval stores that would be required, and which could not be obtained at Cape Palmas. They accordingly procured from Messrs. Gardiner, well known as among the best of our ship builders, a complete set of models, and they were fortunate enough to find a colored man named Major Bolon, who was in the employment of the Messrs. Gardiner, and who, at first agreeing to go out as carpenter to put up the vessel and return to this country, finally, after enquiry, resolved to become an emigrant, and make, with his family, his permanent home in the colony. His capacity and high respectability make him a valuable acquisition; and the first effort of his skill will be to introduce upon the Coast of Africa, for the purposes of peaceful and honorable commerce, that peculiar and celebrated class of vessels, which

as Baltimore clippers, has become known over the world.

Several objects will be attained by sending the model, instead of the vessel, to Africa.—The outlay of her construction will be a service to the colony: employment will be given to a good many of the colonists while she is being built; the building will be a matter of pride and interest; the example may lead to the building of others; and especially an admirable model will be furnished, to serve for future use. At the old colony, vessels have been built for several years past. The one, whose model is now sent out, will be the first built at Cape Palmas.

At the last session of the Legislature of Maryland, 1844-5, a charter was obtained for the Chesapeake and Liberia Trading Company, with the expectation that a large, if not the largest portion of the stock, would be taken by colored persons—the object being to establish a regular trade between the Chesapeake and the colony. The State Society and the American Colonization Society both agreed to give their business to the vessels of the company, and subscriptions to a considerable amount were obtained, chiefly among the free people of color in Baltimore, and the citizens of the colony. The uncertain condition of the political relations of the United States have made it a matter of prudence to await the turn of events, before going on with the plan of the trading company: but this much is ascertained, that as soon as there are no reasons to apprehend war, the plan can be carried into immediate, and, it is not doubted, successful operation. The subscriptions obtained for the Cape Palmas Packet will form a part of the capital of the company. * * *

The importance of the geographical position of Cape Palmas, in a commercial point of view, has often been dwelt upon by the Board. It is apparent from an inspection of the map. The commerce of the colony must one day become large and most important. Its revenue must increase in proportion. The education of the people—the prosecution of their public improvements, especially the extension to the interior of broad and well-constructed avenues, in place of the narrow foot-paths along which trade now finds its way to the beach—all this will be the result of the recent tariff, in which the colonists will hereafter recognize the most important element of prosperity and independence. Applied to those great and cardinal objects, education and internal improvements, the large and ample revenue which must one day flow from the commerce of Cape Palmas, will produce results whose beneficial influences can now hardly be anticipated.

* * * * *

The Board have every reason to believe that their relations with the natives are established on the basis of permanent peace. The time has long since gone by when there was reason to fear their outrages; but it is gratifying to know that there is no occasion for the colonist, when thinking of his position in Africa, to believe that he holds it by the strong arm, against the aboriginal inhabitants.

In their last Annual Report, the Board, in referring to the proceedings at Bassa, in the old colony, in regard to a colonial vessel taken there by the boats of a British man-of-war, felt called upon to express their views of the relations existing between the Society in this country and its colony at Cape Palmas; and without recapitulating all that was there stated, the conclusion was, that

the sovereignty of the colony was an incident to the possession of the soil, which had been acquired by purchase from the natives, for the use of the emigrants from this country who had settled upon it. That these emigrants, about to form a new government, to build up a new nation, had, by their constitution, entered into an agreement *inter se*, which, under specified circumstances, to a certain extent, and for a limited time, gave to the State Society certain powers, advisory, rather, in their character; for, without force to maintain them, the Society could only exercise them while it was the interest of the colonists that they should do so. This delegation of authority, of the kind in question, was a matter between the colonists and the Society, not affecting, in anywise, the character of the former as the occupiers of the soil, the possession of which was the basis of their claim of sovereignty: and that therefore the colony was, of right, wholly independent of the political relations of the United States, or any one of them, with the other nations of the earth.

The views thus expressed have since derived importance from the aspect of public affairs; and in their late despatches to Governor Russwurm, the Board have called his attention to the declaratory ordinance passed many years ago, putting into form the principles above stated, and to the views of the Board as expressed in the last Annual Report; and they have suggested to him the importance of taking every opportunity to have the true character of the colony made known and understood. The Board cannot believe that the colonies on the coast of Africa would require any other protection, in the event of war, than their own defenceless situation and the noble purposes for which they were established.

The nation that could make war the excuse of disturbing them would subject itself to the opprobrium which attends the exertion of strength against weakness, of selfish interest against general good, humanity and philanthropy. Still, wrong has been done, and may be done again; and it is well therefore to put prominently forward the views which the Board entertain, in the hope that the relations of the colonies with this country being well understood, the chance of wrong being done to them may be yet further removed.

The Board have every reason to believe that the colonists are a contented and happy community, attached to their home in Africa, and unwilling to exchange it for any other that could be offered to them. During the past year an agent from the British colony of Demerara paid a visit to Cape Palmas, and endeavored to persuade the colonists that they would be better off in South America, under British rule, than in Africa under the government chosen by themselves. His object was the same, which, in years passed, led to similar applications to the free people of color in Baltimore. Governor Russwurm gave him every facility for explaining his views to the people, and he finally succeeded in getting a deputation appointed by the small class of restless and discontented persons who are to be found in all communities, and who, without settled purposes or perseverance, look forward to change for mending their condition. The deputation, consisting of two colonists, accordingly sailed for Demerara, and had just returned, at the date of Governor Russwurm's despatches of 18th September last. It is only reasonable to suppose, that efforts were made to produce a favorable impression upon them in South America; but

nevertheless their report, on their return, was wholly adverse to removal. Others, they said, might leave Cape Palmas, but for their own part, they had seen quite enough, during their absence, to satisfy them, that nowhere else could they hope to have the same liberty and the same happiness as in Africa. This fact alone speaks volumes as to the satisfaction of the colonists with their situation and condition.

With respect to the feeling of the free colored people, on this side of the Atlantic, towards colonization, the Board have little to add to what they have heretofore stated in their annual reports. They have reason to believe that the violent opposition, which they have heretofore noticed, no longer exists among them. In spite of it, in spite of all the efforts of abolition, to the discomfiture of all their prophecies of failure, the colony at Cape Palmas has increased year after year in numbers and prosperity. A more gradual and uninterrupted advance, from the few unsheltered emigrants, who landed from the Ann in 1834, to a happy and thriving community of the most gratifying province, is, the Board believe, unknown in the annals of colonization, from the time of the Phœnicians to the present day. Between this colony and the United States, commerce is yearly increasing the means of communication. The constant presence of the United States squadron on the coast, constitutes a tie which seems to bind the colonists to the homes which they have left. Intelligence is received nearly every month from Cape Palmas, and opportunities of sending letters there are as frequent. All this is calculated to create an interest in the colonies in the minds of the colored people of the State; the intelligent among whom cannot regard

with indifference the effort which is being made to build up a nation in Africa, to which it is not impossible they may have, hereafter, to look for refuge. That this will in time produce an emigration, which, like the emigration from Europe to America, shall bear its own expenses, and shall equal it in amount, the Board entertain no doubt. Every year adds to their firm conviction that the free colored people must remove from amongst us. The present generation may not live to see it. It belongs to that class of great events which it takes generations, even, to prepare for, and which, when finally accomplished, form eras in the history of nations, and involve the welfare and happiness of millions through future time. It is unjust to charge delay in the progress of such a plan as that of African colonization, because, in a few short years, the entire free colored population of a State have not been removed from the homes of their infancy to new ones in a strange land. All that colonization can do is to prepare such homes. The rest must be the work of circumstances, whose operation is as sure as the coming of to-morrow, although, from day to day, it may be as imperceptible as the flow of one second of time into another.

The part which Maryland has taken in African colonization will hereafter be one of her proudest recollections. When the history of the nations now rising up in Africa shall be written, the name of Maryland will be proudly prominent. Foreseeing the coming of the time, when the free colored portion of her population must meet the destiny which ever awaits the weakest of two distinct races, that cannot amalgamate, who occupy the same soil, the State undertook to provide for them a home, where they might enjoy, in peace and honor, the free in-

stitutions of the land which they were obliged to leave. Not only did she furnish means for transporting those who were willing to emigrate, but she has taught them to govern themselves in their new abodes; and, even now, has the satisfaction of knowing that those, who, on this side of the Atlantic, aspired to no political power, were incapacitated from the enjoyment of any, fill with dignity and credit all the offices of government, at Cape Palmas. Should then, the future, unhappily bring evil days to her free colored people, Maryland will be entitled to the credit, and the high honor, of having done all that was in her power to provide against them. All this, as already said, will be told to the lasting honor of our State, and in terms of the warmest gratitude, by those who shall hereafter write the history of Maryland in Liberia. Even now, it is not unacknowledged by the objects of her solicitude; and the strongest hold which the State Society has over the colony at Cape Palmas grows out of the sense of benefits conferred.

It has been, at times, the duty of the Board to notice, not always agreeably, the relations which existed between the missionaries and the government of the colony. It is with the sincerest pleasure that the Board are now able to say that they are of the most satisfactory character, and that there is nothing to disturb the perfect harmony which should exist between those who, in different ways, are laboring in the same great cause.

Before closing their Report, the Board have thought that it would not be uninteresting to the Society to learn, somewhat in detail, the situation of the colony and the manner in which it is governed.

The territory of Maryland in Liberia occupies the sea-coast, as already stated, from Fish Town on

the north-west, to Tabou, some eight miles east of the Cavally river, a distance of about forty miles, and extending indefinitely into the interior. The principal town is Harper, which is located on Cape Palmas proper, a rocky promontory, evidently, at some remote time, an island, extending into the ocean about half a mile, by a fourth of a mile at its greatest width, and in a direction oblique to the mainland, to which it is united by a low and sandy beach. The acute angle, formed by the cape and the main, makes an excellent harbor, and receives the Hoffman river, a small stream navigable for a few miles only by boats, and soon losing itself in the numerous tributaries, which, near its head, drain the surrounding country. Harper contains the Government House and offices, and the public store, and its inhabitants are such of the colonists as are occupied in trade or the mechanic arts. Its population is about 800. The soil of the cape is thin, but sufficiently good for the gardens of the colonists. Descending from the cape landward, the road now known as the Maryland avenue crosses the beach, already mentioned, and pursues its course for a distance of between three and four miles to Mount Tubman, which at this time may be called the frontier settlement. To the right, after leaving the beach, is the station, formerly occupied by the Presbyterian mission, of Fair Hope, the Methodist Episcopal mission-house of Mount Emory, and the Ladies' School; and opposite to these is the Public Farm. Further on, the farm lands of the colonists begin, and continue, without interval on the Maryland avenue, and Hance road, and Holmes road, parallel thoroughfares, to Mount Tubman Village. Close to this last is the Episcopal mission of Mount Vaughn, situated on a gentle eminence, around which and the hill on which Mount Tubman stands, the clearings extend on every side. The Maryland avenue, which is the principal highway of the colony, as well as the parallel and cross roads, are graded and bridged, and kept clean and in order by the adjacent proprietors. The avenue forms an acute angle with the sea-shore, and between the two lies Sheppard lake, a fine sheet of water, which extends some ten or twelve miles in the direction of the Cavally river.

On the cape, besides the town of Harper, is the native town of the king of the Cape Palmas tribe, and small villages of his people are scattered here and there on the mainland, the relations of the colonists and natives being such as to permit the occupation of territory in this manner, with rare differences between them; a feature of colonization in Africa which is its peculiar characteristic.

At the extremity of the cape is the light-house, already spoken of, and Fort Howard; and opposite to the Government House, which is nearer the mainland, there is a small battery, which commands the landing-place and the native town, this last being situated on the pitch of the cape landward.

Fort Tubman is a strong stockade, capable of resisting any force that could be brought against it by the natives.

The military of the colony consists of two uniformed companies, one of infantry, and one of artillery, well drilled and disciplined, and an ununiformed militia, which meets weekly for the purpose of inspection.

The local government of the colony consists of an agent and assistant agent, appointed by the Society, who hold their offices for two years,—a secretary appointed by the agent, annually, and a vice-agent—two counsellors, a register, a sheriff, a trea-

suror, and a committee on new emigrants, elected by the people. There are minor officers appointed by the agent. The judiciary consists of the agent and two justices of the peace, the latter of whom are taken in rotation from the body of justices, so that each justice is made familiar with the performance of judicial duties. A single justice of the peace has jurisdiction, criminally, over minor offences, and in all civil cases where the claim does not exceed twenty dollars.

Male colored people are entitled to vote if they hold land in their own right, or pay a tax of one dollar for the support of education. No one can sit on a jury who does not know how to read and write.

One of the fundamental laws of the colony prohibits the use of ardent spirits. The emigrants who founded it, signed the constitution containing this provision before they left America, and those who afterwards came under the government which they established, were necessarily bound by the law.

On the arrival of an emigrant in

the colony, he receives five acres of land, and is allowed to purchase as much more as he wants for the purpose of improving it, at one dollar per acre. Five acres may seem a small quantity; but in the tropical climate and fruitful soil of Cape Palmas, it is found to be abundant for the support of the colonist and his family. Houses are, in many instances, erected by the agent, in anticipation of new emigrants, who receive them at a fixed price, which is appropriated to the preparation of similar accommodation for their successors.

In conclusion it is proper to say, that all the offices in the colony are filled by people of color. This was a step early determined on by the Board, and which results have most satisfactorily justified. It was followed, at a later day, and with the same success, by the American Colonization Society, at Monrovia.

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By order of the Board of Managers,

JNO. H. B. LATROBE,
Presd't Md. S. C. Soc'y.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

Meeting of the Colonization Society.

A meeting of the Colonization Society was held at the Broadway Tabernacle, with special reference to the case of the Africans liberated from the Pons, and landed at Monrovia, Liberia. The attendance was quite as numerous as could be expected, considering the unfavorable weather. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. DeWitt. A statement of the facts, ably drawn up, was read by Dr. D. M. Reese, secretary of the Society, but these and the correspondence from the colony have so recently appeared in our columns that it is un-

necessary to repeat them, only adding that the society propose to despatch a vessel to Liberia by the 1st of May if possible, instead of July, as has been announced, and funds are required to provide food, clothing and the means of living for the unfortunate slaves of the Pons. For the same reason we give but brief sketches of the various addresses, as they necessarily embodied much that is already known to the readers of the Commercial.

Rev. Mr. Rockwell, of Boston, moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That Commander Bell,

of the U. S. ship *Yorktown*, his officers and men, have merited the gratitude of their country, and conferred honor upon the American navy, by their zeal and success in the capture of the Pons, and by their humane efforts in behalf of the captives whom they thus rescued from bondage and death.

He observed that he rose rather as a witness of some of the horrors of the slave trade than for the purpose of making a formal address—to furnish topics for those who should follow him, than with the hope of making any decided impression upon the audience by the enforcement of any special line of argument. The resolution spoke of deeply deplored the iniquities and horrors of the African slave trade. He would not dwell upon these scenes of horror which ever accompanied the accursed traffic, written as they were with blood on the page of history. It was once his lot while on the coast of Africa, during a thick fog, to come into the vicinity—almost to run foul—of one of these ships, freighted with its mass of wretchedness and suffering. She was a small vessel but she had five hundred slaves crowded into her. Twenty had already died, and as the vessel in which the reverend gentleman was, came up, the crew were throwing overboard the body of another victim. They stood so thick upon the deck that it was impossible to imagine how they could all be stowed away between decks.

In another instance, when passing up one of the African rivers, they found an aged man and woman sitting disconsolate upon the bank. The boys who were rowing the canoe chanced to know their language, and thus the speaker and his companions learned that this aged, sorrow-stricken couple were the only survivors of a neighboring village, which

had been pounced upon during the night; the aged and the infantile, who came not within the ages contracted for by the slave-catcher and the buyer, had been ruthlessly murdered and the remainder carried into bondage.

Now a source of joy is that our Christian colonies are supplied with the ministry of the gospel, Sunday schools, &c., as the means of cultivating those deep-toned sympathies found in every human breast. He, the speaker, knew the colony of Liberia well, and adding his willing testimony to that of others, that the colonists were moral and devout in their habits and character. He had preached there to as attentive audiences as he had met with anywhere. The vessel in which he visited the colony arrived there on the Sunday, but not a single person came to visit them until the following day. In what American or European port would there have been such a regard for the day?

The gentleman then reviewed the colonization movement from the commencement, and passed high eulogiums upon the operations and beneficial influences of the Society.

Rev. Dr. Tyng moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the American colonists and the Methodist missionaries in Liberia have nobly exemplified their Christian character by the generous manner in which they have welcomed to their hearts and homes the hapless and suffering strangers cast among them; and that we hereby assure them of our prompt and liberal co-operation and support, in their benevolent and self-denying efforts to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, thus providentially cast upon their shores.

The reverend gentleman seemed to speak with some feebleness and pain, and observed that he was mak-

ing considerable personal sacrifice in order to manifest his interest in the subject which had called them together. His interest in the cause of colonization was of long-standing; his attachment to this enterprise of divine and human benevolence—divine in its origin and principle, and human in its object—was coeval with his entrance upon the ministry. The early years of his labor were spent in the South, and he saw enough there, in the passage of a few years, to convince him that unless something was done to open a path of liberty and hope for the sons and daughters of sorrow, to deliver them from their bondage and degradation, the society in the midst of which they were held in bondage, and indeed the nation at large, would have its interests perilled.

Alluding to the early days of the Society he observed, that when his personal and beloved friend Bishop Meade took the first step in the matter, it appeared to him [the speaker] like the rod of Moses striking the rock—there was a gushing forth of a stream which gave promise of refreshment and hope and comfort and joy to those who were looking for some means of comfort, and was likely to follow them through the wilderness, irrigating their path, producing verdure and beauty, and gladdening their hearts with the music of its meanderings. From that day he had been acquainted with the proceedings of the Society—had seen it when assailed by the most brutal and unreasonable prejudice and bitter hostility—but it had continued its onward march, persevering hopefully, calmly, surely, to its great results.

If there had never been a single fact in the twenty-six years of its history calculated to show to the world the importance of its existence as a Society, and the benefits of its influence immediate and reflected—

if there had been no fact but the single one adverted to in the resolution, that was amply sufficient to demonstrate the good effects which the association was destined to produce—it was a glorious expression of charity in its maturity and fullness—of ripened benevolence dwelling in the minds of men, but recently disenthralled, elevated and illumined; an instance of hearts expanding with a charity beyond the limited means at its disposal, and burthening itself to carry out designs beyond its resources, which proved beyond a doubt that the plans and purposes of the Colonization Society were admirably adapted to the great object at which the Society aimed.

He [Dr. T.] supposed that no man could have read the published accounts of this transaction, without reflecting upon the disgrace which it has inflicted upon the national character—a disgrace that is following us from shore to shore—that is handed down from year to year, and will affix its degrading impress upon our history in the view of surrounding mankind, until, by some power or benevolence or justice or force, the evil shall be removed from our land, and men shall here be, what they are here declared to be, equal in their nature and their rights. [Loud applause.] “Sir, I am,” said Dr. T., “to the very blood of my heart, an anti-slavery man. [Long continued applause.] Sir, I am resolved to maintain in these Northern States, what I have done upon the soil of slavery itself, the hostility of the system to the word of God, the rights of man, and to the peculiar principles and claims of this country, founded upon the certainty of Divine truth and the necessity of human rights.” [Loud applause.]

The reverend gentleman then observed, that whatever might have been the errors of judgment on the

part of the abolitionists, and however they might, by those errors, have retarded the advent of universal freedom, he honored the spirit with which they had set out, their self-denial and endurance of suffering, and never would he be induced to say more than that he disapproved of some of the methods which they had adopted, and thereby produced feelings in the minds of the slave-holders which they had never designed to produce, goading into more intense hostility and oppression the spirit which is cultivated by those who hold their fellow men in bondage. [Applause.]

He alluded with much feeling to the first men—Andros, and Ashmun, and Mills, and Bacon—who took an interest in the cause of civilization, and expressed his conviction that the same lofty benevolence actuated the friends of the cause.

Was not this, he would repeat, abundantly proved by the history of this transaction? Did it not manifest, on the part of those who conducted the affairs of the colony, or influenced the colonists by their counsels and example, a depth of feeling and a solemnity of consecration to the work of God, seldom, if ever, equalled? And now that, as our agents, they have received into their homes these wretched victims of oppression and wrong, they have a right to look to us, who have placed them there to do good, to sustain them.

These Methodist brethren have manifested a spirit which will ever do them honor. It is a Christian spirit; and when the bright Sabbath dawned on that hapless shore, and while these holy men were engaged in prayer, as these wretched captives were thrown in their midst, and were received with the open hearts and arms of sympathy and kindness, can there be a doubt that attending angels

regarded the scene with deepening interest? Can there be a doubt that a smiling Saviour realized that these Methodist brethren were representatives of himself? "What care I, sir," said Dr. T., "for official sanction and appointment, coming down through successive ages by some mysterious agency, when there is this life-like spirit of my Master so clearly manifested." [Applause.]

"Sir, this is evidence enough of the presence of the Master—of conformity to the spirit of Jesus. It was Jesus first and last—Jesus acting in the hearts of these men. Jesus upon whose shoulders the government is placed, and who shall award the blessing."

The reverend gentleman then proceeded to enforce this call for help upon the audience as Christians, and urged that there should be a response commensurate with the occasion.

Rev. Dr. Cone moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this meeting cordially approve of the proposed expedition by the Colonization Board of our State Society, for transporting to Liberia immediate supplies of provisions and clothing for the relief of the recaptured Africans, and that a subscription be forthwith opened, and a collection taken up for this object.

He adverted to his early connexion with the Society, and his early acquaintance with slavery in the Old Dominion. The first movement toward this enterprise was made by a black man. Lot Carey, who had purchased his own freedom and that of his wife and family, and then, in connexion with the colored members of the First Baptist Church in Richmond, established the first society to collect funds with a view to go himself as a Baptist missionary to Africa, or to send others. Subsequently, a young man from the East, living

in the Custis family, applied to him (the speaker) to preach to the slaves of the family, and out of this arose another movement toward this object. He then came to the conclusion, from which he had never deviated, that by means of colonization the shackles of the slave all over the world would be removed.

Dr. C. then went into the history of the anti-slavery and colonization movements, in connexion with England and her possessions, to show that this result was already partially arrived at, and expressed his confidence that the end of these meliorations of slavery was not yet. He reviewed the history of Baptist missions, spoke of the persecutions in the West Indies, and drew a glowing picture of what might be achieved for Africa by means of the missionary labors of these recaptured sons of that ill-fated and long oppressed land.

The duty of American Christians was plainly indicated—the opportunity to do good was given them, for these wretched beings were as plainly cast into their arms for protection as ever Moses was cast into the arms of Pharaoh's daughter.

The collection was about to be made, when Moses Allen, Esq., mentioned that the cost of sending out an emigrant and supporting him six months after his arrival, was \$70. The Society had applications from two young men, one a physician who had just graduated, and another a porter in a store; and any person who would pay their passage would do good service.

Rev. Dr. Tyng—I will send that young Doctor there. [Cheers.]

Rev. Dr. Cone—Let not Dr. Tyng stand alone in his glory. Who will follow? I will pledge my Church for \$100. [Cheers.] And I will beg it from door to door, rather than not obtain it. [Cheers.]

Mr. Phelps, (the president,) held himself responsible for \$100.

Moses Allen, Esq., pledged the Brick Church (Dr. Spring's) for another \$100.

Hon. B. F. Butler next addressed the meeting, but from some cause or other, Mr. Butler was not so happy as usual. He moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That in the services rendered by the American colonies on the coast of Africa, to the cause of humanity, in the case now before us, as well as in other cases of the like nature, and more especially in the fact that, notwithstanding the efforts of the great maritime powers of the world to suppress the slave trade, it is yet carried on with undiminished activity and cruelty, we find conclusive arguments in favor of the plan of colonization, as the only effectual means of civilizing Africa, and thereby putting an end to this detestable traffic.

He commenced a diffuse address by observing that the case of the Pons was one that came home to American business and bosoms—the first of the kind that came directly home to us. It was calculated to arouse the government, neglectful of its duty as the government had long been, to prompt and vigorous action in the suppression of the slave trade. Its past inactivity was the more blameworthy, as it had refused to yield the mutual right of search. And thus protected, or furnished with peculiar advantages for escaping detection, American merchants and capitalists were emboldened to engage in the trade for themselves or for others.

Mr. Butler spoke at great length, recapitulating the well known history and features of the trade, denying that navies could put it down, and claiming that colonization was the only means of civilizing and christianizing

Africa. Some of his remarks upon the movements of the anti-slavery party, excited much hissing and counter indications of feeling.

Hugh Maxwell, Esq., followed in support of the resolution. He spoke with much earnestness and feeling, with eloquence and force. He reviewed the history of the affair of the Pons, her outfit, destination, &c., and contended that any jury of ordinary common sense would find the parties guilty. He deprecated Com. Bell's allowing the Portuguese captain and crew to go at large, and contended that at least they ought to have been brought here as witnesses.

Mr. M. alluded to the fact that Portugal was the power principally engaged in this trade, and intimated his belief that if England was honest in her desire to put down the slave trade she would influence Portugal to abandon it.

Mr. Maxwell was listened to with great interest, and was warmly applauded at the conclusion of his remarks.

It was then announced that the collections and pledges amounted to nearly \$700, and the meeting was concluded with the benediction by Rev. Dr. McLeod.

[From the Presbyterian.]

Colonization Meeting,

A public meeting of the friends of colonization was held in the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, (Rev. Dr. Boardman's,) on Friday evening, the 29th ult. Mr. Cresson was called to the chair. Prayer by the Rev. D. Baker, of Mississippi. Mr. Cresson, on opening the meeting, said he would not occupy the time of the audience with any remarks of his, as there were gentlemen present who would address them this evening who were fully able to do this glorious cause justice; yet he would beg them to turn their attention to Liberia. See there a free, intelligent, and happy people, where, at the commencement of the colony, there were sixty slave-factories, with all their attendant horrors. All these have been utterly destroyed but one, where, at the time before referred to,

"The heathen, in his blindness,
Bowed down to wood and stone,"

and offered his bloody sacrifices. [Here Mr. Cresson showed to the audience an idol and a sacrificial knife from Liberia.] There are at the present time twenty-five church-

es, thirteen different settlements, and various schools. The anti-colonizationist can see nothing in this small germ; yet from it, as from the acorn, will arise the noble oak and the mighty forest; and while to the same mind our humble efforts may appear as contemptible and useless, there would yet arise from the seed thus sown, the United States of Africa. He would not pursue these reflections any further, but introduce to the meeting the Rev. Mr. Finley, of Missouri.

Mr. Finley said he held a resolution in his hand, which he intended to present for adoption, and to the support of which he would confine his remarks.

Resolved, That the success with which it has pleased Almighty God to crown the labors of American colonization, in the successful establishment of the Christian Republic of Liberia, on the western coast of Africa, justifies the belief that the principle of African colonization—if properly sustained and followed up by the united efforts of the American

Christian philanthropist and statesman—is adequate to accomplish all the great results ever anticipated from it by its most sanguine friends.

Now, said Mr. Finley, I intend in the first place to state what the Society has done; and, secondly, the principles involved.

If the Society was to dissolve this night, the principles would live forever; it is only a little over twenty-five years since the Society commenced operations; during that time it has sent to Liberia over five thousand emigrants, brought under its government some twenty thousand natives, and the colony is now extended along the coast about three hundred miles and one hundred miles inland, all acquired by fair and honorable purchase. The object has not been so much for large numbers, as to prove the capacity of the negro for self-government; and this has been settled beyond all doubt. And it continues to flourish and will do so, for we are told by the prophet—

‘Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord;’ and although this declaration was made particularly to Israel, yet it extends to all nations generally.

Liberia, then, had greater elements of success, as there are a larger number of her citizens, according to the population, members of the Christian church, and who in their private life adorned the doctrines which they professed, than in any other nation on the earth.

God in his providence, it appeared to him, was bringing good out of evil, in casting the lot of the black man in our midst. Ever since they came here they have been rising in the scale of happiness and comfort. He was glad to say that there had been a great change recently in the public mind of the South. Masters were instructing their slaves, and preparing to send them home—to

their own fatherland. And where a master generously gave freedom to his slaves, after thus preparing them for usefulness, in Liberia, he thought, and urged it with ability and eloquence, that it was the bounden duty of every lover of his country—every one who had any sympathy for poor down-trodden Africa, to accept the boon thus offered, by contributing of their substance, and thus accomplishing the liberation of the slave, and the christianizing of Africa, by means of her own sons.

The resolution was here put, and unanimously adopted.

Dr. Parker, after stating how the negro came to this country, that their degeneration commenced over four thousand years ago, said he was glad to hear that the colony of Liberia was progressing and gradually rising among the nations of the earth. He felt more rejoiced that it was going on slowly and thus securely, than to hear of large accessions to their number, and of its rapid growth—from childhood to manhood in a day. While, comparatively speaking, Millerism, Socialism, and other *isms*, are in the full tide of success to-day, where can you find them to-morrow? And yet, with the slow progress Christianity has made, since founded by our blessed Saviour, it still lives, and will continue forever. The principles of Christianity will never die; so the principles involved in the foundation of Liberia will live forever. Our pilgrim fathers learned subjection in their own land before they came here. They had always been free from the mother country; but the time arose when they had to maintain that freedom, and, through the blessing of God, to keep it. You never hear of tumults or riots in Liberia, because they have learned obedience. Moses was at the court of Pharaoh for forty years; here God trained him to lead his children from

Egypt to the promised land, and though it was but a few days' journey, yet the Lord kept them forty years in the wilderness, and then allowed but a very few to enter it of those who left bondage, but raised up for himself a people who would love and obey him; thus, in his providence, he is raising the black man for usefulness to his God, his country, and his race.

The slaves at the South are indeed in great ignorance, compared with the learned white man; and this because of their not enjoying the same opportunities and privileges as the latter; yet the slave is a light of some brilliancy in the midst of the surrounding darkness of Africa, or, as he had heard his friend Pinney illustrate this point:—Suppose, for instance, that a light was brought into this assembly, in the midst of this display of gas, would it be perceived? While, on the other hand, if all the lights were extinguished, and it was perfect darkness, how soon it would be seen, and what glad some emotions would it create, if there was only a single rushlight brought in: so the people of Liberia are to the neighboring tribes. The waiting-maid of the South learns the manners, the tastes, and the graceful carriage of her mistress; the coachman of his master; and although we cannot see any evidence of it here, yet, place them in another sphere, where these talents (if I may so call them) will be called into requisition—behold them in Liberia, at the head of their table, and there you see them presiding with all the dignity and propriety of the most refined taste. Officers of the United States squadron, and travellers on the coast, inform us of the striking truth of this fact.

In this strain Dr. Parker continued for some time, but the limits of our brief report will not allow us to fol-

low him, more than to note another of his illustrations—that of Jacob—how he could not believe his sons, that Joseph was indeed alive, until he actually saw the wagons that Pharaoh sent to convey him and his family to Egypt. Then the good old patriarch exclaimed, "It is enough; Joseph, my son, is yet alive. I will go and see him before I die." So the colored man in this country, long abused by the stories circulated against Liberia, and often doubting its very existence, could only be convinced of the reality when he saw the ships, like the wagons of old, returning freighted with the rich products of her fertile soil.

The Rev. Dr. Bethune next addressed the meeting. He had drawn up a resolution, in the support of which he had intended to make a few remarks; but after all that had been said by his brethren, Finley and Parker, he had scarcely resolution enough left to speak at all, but he would make an inquiry; much as he hated slavery, he would ask, what use is there in denouncing our southern friends? Let any person attend the meetings of the religious bodies now in session in our city, as he had the privilege in part of doing, and they could not but notice the Christian kindness and courtesy in which the discussion of slavery is conducted. Why, sir, six or seven years ago, this would not be tolerated, as you were shown in the various mobs which disgraced this and other cities, and the destruction of property.

He referred to the tendency of abolitionism of the Garrison school. Their object and aim is to overthrow slavery as it now is, even if they have to tread over the ruins of the church and the constitution of our beloved country, to effect their purpose.

Some of our friends may not have noticed, that after all the hue and

cry which has been raised by them, charging us with wishing to get the negro out of our way—of even driving them away by force, when the very first article of the American Colonization Society declares to the whole world, that the object of this Society shall be the colonizing of the free people of color, *with their own consent*, the abolitionists are actually carrying out our plan and devoting their means, with the exception of that used in supporting their publications, to keep up a line to Canada for runaway slaves. Again, they sent Cinque, whom they in some way had made a Christian, with a couple of white missionaries and the negroes of the Amistad, to their country on the coast of Africa. What has been the result? He was very sorry to say it was a failure. Yet, here is the very principle carried out, against which, as I before said, there is so much outcry. By sending the black man to his fatherland, from this country, we make him, with the blessing of God, the honored instrument of doing good, spiritually and bodily, to his poor, benighted, and degraded brethren.

Again, others of them are opposed to any measure for the liberation of the slave, which does, in itself, directly or indirectly, even in the remotest degree, recognise the claim of the master on the slave, and where a master generously offers liberty to his slaves on condition of their going to Liberia, their conscience will not allow them to aid this Society to

send them, because, as I have already stated, it would in some degree recognise this right, which is guaranteed to him by the constitution of the land and the laws of his state. So, then, you must wait until the master, being convinced of the evil of slavery, voluntarily manumits his slaves! Nonsense! Suppose, said Dr. Bethune, some of our citizens were taken and held as slaves by the Algerines, would it be right for our government to wait until they could convince the cross-legged Mussulman and the long-bearded Turk to renounce Mahomet as a false prophet, and to acknowledge and accept Jesus Christ as the true one, before they would demand those men? If not given, would they not soon take them by force of steel? And would it not be clearly their duty? Away then with your metaphysics—your pamphlets and papers filled with invectives and harsh sayings, and endeavor, each and every one, to do something for the removal of this evil, and in no other way could it be removed than by planting colonies of free colored people on the coast of Africa, by doing all in our power to raise it to such a height that the free man of color will there find a home, and sit under his own vine and fig-tree, with none to make him afraid.

The addresses were listened to with great attention and delight, and at a late hour the meeting adjourned.

W. C.

Mr. Jefferson on Slavery.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

THE following highly interesting letter from Mr. Jefferson was published more than twenty years ago, at the time when efforts were made to convert Illinois from a non-slave-

holding to a slaveholding State—which efforts were defeated chiefly by the exertions and influence of Governor Coles, then the chief magistrate of Illinois:—

MONTICELLO,

August 25, 1814.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of July 31, was duly received, and was read with peculiar pleasure. The sentiments breathed through the whole do honor both to the head and heart of the writer. Mine on the subject of the slavery of negroes have long since been in possession of the public, and time has only served to give them stronger root. The love of justice and the love of country plead equally the cause of these people, and it is a mortal reproach to us that they should have pleaded it so long in vain, and should have produced not a single effort, nay I fear not much serious willingness, to relieve them and ourselves from our present condition of moral and political reprobation. From those in the former generation, who were in the fullness of age when I came into public life, which was while our controversy with England was on paper only, I soon saw that nothing was to be hoped. Nursed and educated in the daily habit of seeing the degraded condition, both bodily and mental, of those unfortunate beings, not reflecting that that degradation was very much the work of themselves and their fathers, few minds had yet doubted but that they were as legitimate subjects of property as their horses or cattle. The quiet and monotonous course of colonial life had been disturbed by no alarm, and little reflection on the value of liberty. And when alarm was taken at an enterprise on their own, it was not easy to carry them the whole length of the principles which they invoked for themselves. In the first or second session of the legislature after I became a member, I drew to this subject the attention of Col. Bland, one of the oldest, ablest, and most respected members, and he undertook

to move for certain moderate extensions of the protection of the laws to these people. I seconded his motion, and, as a younger member, was more spared in the debate; but he was denounced as an enemy to his country, and was treated with the greatest indecorum. From an early stage of our Revolution, other and more distant duties were assigned to me, so that from that time till my return from Europe in 1789, and I may say, till I returned to reside at home in 1809, I had little opportunity of knowing the progress of public sentiment here on this subject. I had always hoped that the younger generation, receiving their early impressions after the flame of liberty had been kindled in every breast, and had become, as it were, the vital spirit of every American, that the generous temperament of youth, analogous to the motion of their blood, and above the suggestions of avarice, would have sympathized with oppression wherever found, and proved their love of liberty beyond their own share of it. But my intercourse with them, since my return, has not been sufficient to ascertain that they had made towards this point the progress I had hoped. Your solitary but welcome voice is the first which has brought this sound to my ear; and I have considered the general silence which prevails on this subject as indicating an apathy unfavorable to every hope. Yet the hour of emancipation is advancing in the march of time. It will come; and whether brought on by the generous energy of our own minds, or by the bloody process of St. Domingo, excited and conducted by the power of our present enemy, if once stationed permanently within our country, and offering asylum and arms to the oppressed, is a leaf of our history not yet turned over.

As to the method by which this

difficult work is to be effected, if permitted to be done by ourselves, I have seen no proposition so expedient on the whole, as that of emancipation of those born after a given day, and of their education and expatriation at a proper age. This would give time for a gradual extinction of that species of labor and substitution of another, and lessen the severity of the shock which an operation so fundamental cannot fail to produce. The idea of emancipating the whole at once, the old as well as the young, and retaining them here, is of those only who have not the guide of either knowledge or experience of the subject. For men, probably of any color, but of this color we know, brought up from their infancy without necessity for thought or forecast, are by their habits rendered as incapable as children, of taking care of themselves, and are extinguished promptly wherever industry is necessary for raising the young. In the meantime, they are pests in society by their idleness, and the depredations to which this leads them. Their amalgamation with the other color produces a degradation to which no lover of his country, no lover of excellence in the human character, can innocently consent.

I am sensible of the partialities with which you have looked towards me as the person who should undertake this salutary but arduous work. But this, my dear sir, is like bidding old Priam to buckle the armour of Hector—"tremantibus ævo humeris et inutile ferrumeingi." No, I have overlived the generation with which mutual labors and perils begat mutual confidence and influence. This enterprise is for the young: for those who can follow it up, and bear it through to its consummation. It shall have all my prayers, and these are the only weapons of an old man. But in the mean time, are you right

in abandoning this property, and your country with it? I think not. My opinion has ever been that, until more can be done for them, we should endeavor, with those whom fortune has thrown on our hands, to feed and clothe them well, protect them from ill usage, require such reasonable labor only as is performed voluntarily by freemen, and be led by no repugnances to abdicate them, and our duties to them. The laws do not permit us to turn them loose, if that were for their good; and to commute them for other property, is to commit them to those whose usage of them we cannot control. I hope, then, my dear sir, you will reconcile yourself to your country and its unfortunate condition; that you will not lessen its stock of sound disposition by withdrawing your portion from the mass. That on the contrary, you will come forward in the public councils, become the missionary of this doctrine truly Christian, insinuate and inculcate it softly but steadily through the medium of writing and conversation, associate others in your labors, and when the phalanx is formed, bring on and press the proposition perseveringly until its accomplishment. It is an encouraging observation, that no good measure was ever proposed which, if duly pursued, failed to prevail in the end. We have proof of this in the history of the endeavors in the British Parliament to suppress that very trade which brought this evil on us. And you will be supported by the religious precept, "Be not wearied in well-doing." That your success may be as speedy and complete, as it will be of honorable and immortal consolation to yourself, I shall as fervently and sincerely pray, as I assure you of my great friendship and respect.

TH. JEFFERSON.
EDWARD COLES, Esq.

Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

THE Massachusetts Colonization Society held its fifth Annual Meeting, for the transaction of business, at its office, on Wednesday, May 27, at 12 o'clock, at noon; T. R. Marvin, Esq., in the chair. The Treasurer's account was received, and referred to the Board of Managers. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:—

President—Hon. Simon Greenleaf. *Vice Presidents*—Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D., Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D., R. A. Chapman, Esq., Rev. William M. Rogers, Rev. William Hague, Rev. Charles Brooks, Rev. B. B. Edwards, D. D. *Secretary and general agent*—Rev. Joseph Tracy. *Treasurer*—Eliphalet Kimball, Esq. *Auditor*—James Butler, Esq. *Managers*—Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D., Rev. G. W. Blagden, Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Henry Edwards, Esq., Albert Fearing, Esq., T. R. Marvin, Esq., James Hayward, Esq., James C. Dunn, Esq., Dr. Abraham R. Thompson. Adjourned, to meet at the Central Church, at 3 o'clock P. M., for public exercises.

Afternoon—met according to adjournment; Rev. Dr. Humphrey, one of the Vice Presidents, in the chair. The Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Bridgewater, offered an appropriate prayer. Rev. Dr. Humphrey on taking the chair, remarked, that nothing was farther from his expectations than being called on to preside on the present occasion; but he esteemed it among the highest privileges he had enjoyed during the anniversaries, to be here. He had long felt, and conscientiously felt, a deep interest in the progress of this great scheme of benevolence—the colonization of the free people of color, and the slaves that may be liberated. He regarded it as one of the great enterprises of the age. If he were actuated by a desire to be remembered after he was gone, he should choose to be remembered as a friend of this cause. He anticipated the time when the

conviction would become general, that this is one of the great agencies God has raised up for the salvation of Africa, and a great portion of the African race in this land. He anticipated the time when it would be as popular as it had been unpopular. He rejoiced to believe it was gaining the confidence of the good people of Massachusetts. He expected, should his children live to his age, they would see a great and flourishing Republic on the western coast of Africa, and that these colonies would be made the chief instruments of carrying the gospel to the darkest places in that land.

An abstract of the annual report was then read by Rev. Joseph Tracy, secretary, which we hope to publish in our next.

Rev. Dr. Hitchcock moved the acceptance and printing of the report.

Hon. Samuel Hoar, in seconding the motion, remarked, that the greatest difficulty in his mind was to know what topic should be alluded to, in the presence of intelligent and Christian society, to induce them to be more favorable to the advancement of this great cause. He had felt as if called upon to demonstrate first principles; to prove statements which at first blush must show themselves true and important.

What is the plan of this Society? To take the free colored man, now degraded, ignorant, and oppressed, as a class, and place them in their fatherland, and there to aid them in acquiring and extending the knowledge of Christian truth and free republican government, and literature and science—to raise them to the rank of men.

This enterprise was not antagonist to any other of the great charitable plans of the day. Are you a friend of the Bible? What would be thought of any one who should rise and attempt to prove the Bible to be a good book, and its distribution to be a good object? You would say he was insane—he needs the attention of his friends.

Do you consider the extension of a knowledge of good government as a de-

sirable end? Cast your eye on the state of those whom we propose to send, and of the country to which they are to be sent; and look at the efforts made by those we have sent. Which is the better government, that of the slave, who is only instructed in government by the whip, or such a government as that at Liberia? Compare the situation of a human being, a member of the government of Liberia, with one belonging to one of the tribes in the vicinity. Will you propose then which is the better? Will the philanthropist regard it as an object to be proved, that such a government as has been established at Liberia, is a blessing to mankind? He who should undertake to propose this as a question, would surely be regarded as insane.

Again—is the advancement of science and of literature any advantage to human beings? or may we just as well remain in ignorance? If not, compare the situation of society at Liberia with that of the tribes by which the colony is surrounded, and ask, by whom has this been achieved? and how? It is the effect of the exertions of comparatively few men, at an expense of comparatively a small sum.

It has been said that the African race is incapable of much advancement. He would refer any one who entertains such an idea, to the address of Governor Roberts to the Liberia Legislature, in either of the years 1844 or 1845, and ask him to compare them with similar addresses from the governors of our own states; he thought the former would bear a very favorable comparison with many of the latter. We have the testimony of disinterested persons, who have visited Liberia, that there is as much order and regularity in that government as in almost any place. Attention is also paid to the education of the young, with as much success as could reasonably be expected.

Then again—if we look at the religious state of that country, there are between 20 and 30 churches with about 1,500 communicants. What would have been the con-

dition of this population had this society never existed? Cast your eye on the present condition of the people of color in this land. It is but reasonable to ask gentlemen to compare the condition of the two classes. In the one case the man stands up in the consciousness of freedom, and all the advantages for raising himself up to the condition of a man, while in the other case he is called on to sustain a weight that would crush any of us.

We are not called upon by this society to withhold aid from other benevolent objects. This society is doing the work of the Bible Society, in distributing that blessed book, and of the Missionary Society, in disseminating Christianity where it is death to the white man to go. The friends of literature, science, and political rights can also unite with the philanthropist and the Christian in carrying forward this enterprise.

Rev. Mr. Brooks followed with some remarks, carrying out some of the topics touched upon by Judge Hoar. Among other things he answered the objection often made against colonization, that it led to the extermination of the natives, that the case was different from that of our fathers in this country, in that the colonists in Africa are of the same race with the natives.

After this forcible speech from Professor Brooks, Mr. Seymour, a colored citizen of Liberia, was introduced to the meeting. In his address, which was exceedingly able and interesting, he sent many a thrill through the hearts of his hearers. He stated, that he was a native of Hartford, Conn. He went to Liberia in 1841, and passed through the acclimating fever. His attack was lighter than usual: and he had enjoyed most perfect health ever since. He had labored and suffered in Liberia much beyond what he had ever done before: but he had been sustained by a buoyant heart, and by the inspiring influence of untrammelled liberty. He held that Africa is the only country where the colored man can find true freedom and rise to the full level of equality with all around

him. In this country, the colored man is oppressed at the South, and depressed at the North. If he is conscious to himself of capacity for civil office, his color bars against him the door of promotion. He is excluded even from the meanest civil station. He cannot be trusted with the employments of a constable or a collector. He is like a chick in an egg shell, without strength to get out. He is hemmed in by the "pale faces" on every side. It was not till he set foot on the soil of Liberia, that he felt his soul rise up to the fullness of its stature, and could lift the shout of Liberty. There the colored man is not in the presence of a class which assumes native superiority. No man has the audacity there to deny that he is equal to any and every body. No one thinks of calling it in question.

If he manifests any capacity for public business, he is at once pressed into civil employments; and finds no barrier in the way of a just and honorable ambition. He finds himself a man, not merely in name and form, but a man in deed.

Mr. Seymour made many interesting statements as to the effect of the colony on the recaptured Africans, and the neighboring aborigines. These, as citizens of the colony, are as much favored as any, in proportion to their attainments and capacity. Many of them, said he, are in public stations; and are "reverend and honorable as well as the rest of us." The colonies are diffusing the knowledge of the mechanic

arts, and spreading the light of science. Their influence reaches into the interior for hundreds of miles, and excites a deep interest in what are called "white man's fashions." Africa is no field of missionary labor to the white man. To him it is death. It is only the colored man who can cultivate that part of the Lord's vineyard. The climate hurts him not. "It suits the nature of the creature." Many of the colonists have attained there to a ripe old age. Colored missionaries can alone evangelize Africa; and to them the colonies afford a basis for their operations, which is indispensable to their success.

After his address it was

Resolved, That the cause of African Colonization, is worthy of our earnest and liberal support, on account of its beneficial influence, both on the emigrants themselves and on the natives of Africa.

The Rev. C. J. Tenney, D. D., then offered the following resolutions, which were seconded and adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this society are due to Him in whose hands are the hearts of all men, for the increasing favor with which its enterprise is regarded by the pious and benevolent generally, throughout this commonwealth.

Resolved, That in most places in this commonwealth, ministers and churches friendly to this society may now, with perfect safety, take up public collections in behalf of its funds, on or near the fourth of July; and that they be respectfully invited to resume that commendable practice.

The society then adjourned.

To the Free Colored People in the United States.

PROMPTED by a sincere desire to be instrumental in promoting the welfare of the colored population of this country, I feel constrained to address a short communication to the free people of color in the United States, relative to the scheme of colonization in the land of their forefathers. And having been a resident for two years and a half in the colony of Liberia, on the western coast of Africa; and having enjoyed peculiar facilities for becoming acquainted with the various operations of that interesting

little Republic, and for observing the condition and prospects of those persons who have taken up their residence in that country, I am induced to believe that a candid and impartial representation of the state of the colony, from one who has been so intimately associated with its progress, will meet the favorable consideration of all who may desire information relative to it.

I am aware that the minds of many of the free people of color in this country, have been greatly prejudiced against Libe-

ria, from erroneous representations by persons who profess to be actuated by feelings of humanity, and by a desire to improve the condition of the colored people in the United States; and I have often been forcibly struck with the strange inconsistency which marks the course of such persons—holding out, as they profess to do, the blessings of liberty and equality to their colored brethren; and yet exerting their influence in opposition to their emigration to the only country, in which they can really enjoy these blessings. But, while I protest against such a course, I cannot commend that of others, who hold out false inducements in favor of emigration; for observations have convinced me that some persons have emigrated to Liberia, with erroneous views; in consequence of which, they have been sadly disappointed.

Now, I would briefly and simply state, that I regard Liberia as a desirable place of residence for all colored persons, who are capable of appreciating the privileges, and of enjoying the blessings of civil and religious liberty; and, in view of all the advantages and disadvantages of a residence in this country, and in that, I here repeat what I have before declared, that if I were a colored man, and not a slave, I would unhesitatingly go thither, if possible, and live and toil and die in Africa.

I regard the colony of Liberia as firmly established; and I believe that the smiles of Heaven rest upon it; and that the sheltering wings of a kind Providence are spread over it for good—not only to the immigrants from this country, but to the benighted sons and daughters of Africa—a land which has so long been enveloped in the darkness of heathenism. I think that the greatest difficulties have been surmounted—the greatest obstacles overcome; and that Liberia now presents an inviting field to energy and enterprise; and a desirable home to all persons of color, who desire the privileges of freedom and equality—privileges which they never can enjoy in any part of this country.

Without, at present, entering into par-

ticulars, relative to individual enterprises in Liberia, I may state, that nearly all the citizens who have lived long enough in the colony, to be able to understand their relative position, and to appreciate the privileges with which they are favored, are perfectly satisfied with their condition, and decidedly prefer their present situation and circumstances, to a residence in this country. There are, of course, some persons, who are ignorant and indolent; and who are not capable of appreciating the blessings and privileges which they might enjoy. But I believe that this class of people is comparatively small; notwithstanding the state of utter ignorance in which many persons have arrived in the colony from time to time.

I would not advise any person to emigrate to Liberia, who will not go cheerfully, and with a determination to try to overcome every obstacle which may be presented. And I am decidedly of opinion, that with a cheerful, contented mind, and industrious habits, colored persons may live more easily, more comfortably, and more independently than they can in the United States. Those persons who have a pretty good knowledge of any of the mechanical arts, need not fear of being able to live comfortably in Liberia. But as the cultivation of the soil is the surest road to independence, I think that some attention should be given to agriculture, even if persons should devote a portion of their time to mechanical pursuits. The land is generally very good; and with proper management much less labor is required, to procure a comfortable subsistence, than in this country. In Liberia, however, as in all other new countries, industry and perseverance are necessary; and, while I would conscientiously recommend it as a desirable home for all colored persons of enterprise and frugality, I cannot too strongly discourage the emigration thither of those who expect to live in luxurious ease and indolence.

J. W. LUGENBEEL.

Washington City, D. C., June, 1846.

Items of Intelligence.

INDUCEMENTS TO EMIGRATE TO LIBERIA.—We insert in another column a letter from Dr. Lugenbeel, colonial physician, and United States agent at Monrovia, Liberia, addressed to the free people of color in this country, relative to emigrating to Liberia. The Doctor is absent on account of his health, but expects to return with our next expedition. We commend this letter specially to the attention of our readers, and hope they will put it into the hands of some of those to whom it is addressed, and who may be interested, and, perhaps, greatly benefited by its perusal.

We should be glad to send in our fall vessel a number from the free states, who are willing either to cast in their fortunes with the citizens of Liberia, or who wish merely to go out to see the country and judge for themselves. We are anxious that the more intelligent and wealthy free colored people should become acquainted with the actual present condition of Liberia, and with its relations to the interior of Africa, and with the other more favored nations of the earth, and with its prospects for the future. We are convinced that Liberia will lose nothing by undergoing their most searching scrutiny and protracted investigation. We invite them to look at it. We will furnish them every facility to go and return which is in our power, and we hope they will avail themselves of the opportunity.

OUR JULY EXPEDITION.—It is with regret that we are obliged to state that we shall not send a vessel to Liberia at the present time. We had, as our readers know, anticipated sending an expedition about the present time. Applications had been made for the passage of one hundred and twenty emigrants, who were expected to be ready in time. But just as we were making our arrangements, we received intelligence that obstacles were thrown in the way of about *sixty* of these people,

which would render it impossible for them to leave at the present time. Some of them will most probably never be able to go. Others cannot get away before next fall. Taking these from the one hundred and twenty, there were only fifty-seven on whom we could certainly rely to be ready by the 1st instant. The *comparative* expense of sending so few would be so great, that the executive committee resolved to postpone the sailing of the vessel until about the last of September next, at which time we shall hope to send a large and interesting expedition. We have communicated with the emigrants who had expected to go at this time, in order to prevent any disappointment.

EXPEDITION FROM NEW ORLEANS.—It is our purpose, should a sufficient number of emigrants offer, to send a vessel from *New Orleans* to Liberia, to sail on the 20th of December next. Our agent in Kentucky informs us that he hopes by that time there will be one hundred and fifty ready from the state. We expect some also from Tennessee.

We give the notice thus early that our friends may be fully apprised of the fact, and make their arrangements accordingly. Emigrants from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and all the southern states, can go in this vessel.

Any articles of clothing, implements of husbandry, cooking utensils, provisions and groceries, &c., suitable for the use of the emigrants on their passage out, and after their arrival in the colony, will be thankfully received by our agents.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE N. H. COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the New Hampshire colonization society was held in the vestry of the *south* church, Concord, on Thursday, June 5th, at 2 o'clock P. M. The President, Hon Titus Brown, took the chair. From the report it appeared that \$552 28 had been

paid to the parent Society by this auxiliary during the past year.

The following resolution, offered by Deacon Tracy and seconded by the secretary, Hon. N. G. Upham, and advocated by Rev. Messrs. Willey, of Goffstown, Stone, of Concord, and Tenney, of West Concord, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the returning confidence of the Christian public in our enterprise, and the unparalleled success of the colony of Liberia, the board of managers be requested to issue a *circular* inviting the co-operation of the benevolent in all parts of the state.

A vote was also passed approving of the appointment by the parent Society, of *Deacon Samuel Tracy*, of Hartford, Vermont, an agent for this state and Vermont, and commending him to the kindly regards of the friends of the cause in this state.

"A FRIEND TO THE CAUSE" in Charleston, South Carolina, to whom we are indebted for many valuable suggestions touching the prospects of colonization and the interests of Liberia, is informed that

both of his last suggestions have received our consideration, and the one in regard to the *independence* of Liberia and certain relations growing out of it, will doubtless be adopted. But as to the other, it is doubtful whether the time has yet come when it can be safely and profitably entered into.

ANOTHER SLAVER CAPTURED.—A correspondent of the Boston Merchants' Exchange writes, under date of St. Helena, April 25, that a brig was lying at anchor at St. Helena, with "James Wilson—New York," on her stern. She was taken possession of by H. B. M. ship *Acteon*, as a prize, having been found lying at anchor at a place called Cabinda, on the west coast of Africa, abandoned, and without crew, flag or papers on board. She was fitted out for slaves. The vessel would be condemned in the admiralty court.

The James Wilson was sold at Rio Janeiro a short time since to a Brazilian.

ERRATUM.—In last number, page 200, near foot of the second column, read *Sibley*, instead of *Libley*.

The Fourth of July.

IN addition to the circulars which we have sent to the clergy requesting them to take up collections on the 4th of July, we would again call their attention to the subject, and trust that on the Sabbath succeed-

ing the 4th, there will be a general collection made. We need not here repeat the many reasons which should induce a compliance with this long established usage.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of May, to the 20th of June, 1846.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
By Dea. Samuel Tracy:—		<i>Brattleborough</i> —A. Van Doorn,	
<i>Charlestown</i> —Rev. J. De F.		\$3 50, N. B. Williston, \$10,	
Richards.....	1 50	Hon. S. Clarke, \$3, G. C. Hall,	
		\$3 50, Lafayette Clark, \$1, J.	
		Looman, 5 cents, C. Townsley,	
		\$5, Wells Goodhue, \$2, E.	
		Seymour, \$2.....	22 05
		<i>Westminster West</i> —Dea. Ranney,	
		\$1, Dea. Ira Goodhue, \$1....	2 00
		<i>Chester</i> —Deacon Heald.....	25
		<i>Ludlow</i> —W. Burnell.....	2 13
			44 43
VERMONT.			
By Dea. Samuel Tracy:—			
<i>Saxton's River</i> —Benjamin Smith.	3 50		
<i>Grafton</i> —Capt. John Barrett....	1 00		
<i>Windham</i> —William Harris, \$2,			
T. Burton, 50 cents.....	2 50		
<i>Newfane</i> —A. Birchard.....	1 00		

CONNECTICUT.		<i>Grand Gulf</i> —Small donations...	4 00
<i>Middletown</i> —Ladies' Auxiliary Society, per Mrs. Mary H. Hurlbert, of which \$23 are for the Pons recaptives.....			857 80
51 00			
VIRGINIA.			
<i>Mount Pleasant</i> —Rev. D. M. Wharton, annual subscription..			10 00
<i>Mount Solon</i> —Mrs. Margaret C. McCue, for Pons recaptives...			3 50
13 50			
GEORGIA.			
By Rev. John B. Pinney:—			
<i>Augusta</i> —J. Campbell, \$10, W. Shear, \$5, S. H. Scranton, \$25.			40 00
<i>Madison</i> —Erastus C. Scranton, \$25, S. H. Scranton, \$10, Jon. Scranton, \$5.....			40 00
60 00			
ALABAMA.			
By Rev. John B. Pinney:—			
<i>Mobile</i> —A. Knapp, \$30, and C. Gascoigne, \$30, to constitute themselves life members, W. J. Ledyard, \$20, collection in Second Presbyterian church, \$19..			99 00
<i>Black Bluff</i> —Dr. J. A. T. Tait..			50 00
149 00			
MISSISSIPPI.			
<i>Clinton</i> —Rev. Robert McLain..			5 00
By Rev. John B. Pinney*:—			
<i>Natchez</i> —John F. Gillespie, Esq., \$100, William Saint John Elliott, \$100, Mrs. Ferguson, \$6.			206 00
<i>Rodney</i> —James Payne, \$150, Mrs. Priscilla Daniel, \$100....			250 00
<i>Bachelor's Bend</i> —A. B. Montgomery, \$100, William Hunt, \$100, J. E. Davis, \$100.....			300 00
<i>Jackson</i> —John McGinnis, \$5, Hon. S. Cocke, \$5, Gov. A. J. Brown, \$5, H. W. Allen, Esq., \$5, Judge May, \$2, H. P. Pope, \$1, William Thompson, \$1, A friend, \$1, cash, \$1, various, \$5.			31 00
<i>Vicksburg</i> —Collection in M. E. church, \$31 80, J. W. Vicks, \$10, Mr. Fraisse, \$5, J. Willis, \$5, M. Emanuel, \$2 50, M. Shannon & Co., \$1 50, W. H. Thruston & Shannon, \$1 50, Mr. Hansborough, \$1, Mr. Warbin, \$1, D. Swift, \$1, cash, 60 cts., cash, 50 cents, cash, 50 cents.....			61 80
		LOUISIANA.	
		By Rev. John B. Pinney:—	
		<i>New Orleans</i> —Thomas Butler, \$200, J. S. Peters, \$150, Steph. Franklin, \$50, P. S. Massay, \$12, W. W. McMain, \$10, W. P. Campbell, \$10, J. E. Caldwell, \$10, C. K. Bullard, \$10, John Kemp, \$5, C. Duncan, \$5, C. Yale, junior, \$5, J. D. Brooks, \$5, H. Thomas, jr., \$1, cash, \$3, cash, \$1 25, cash, \$1, cash, \$1.....	479 25
		KENTUCKY.	
		By the Rev. A. M. Cowan:—	
		<i>Franklin County</i> —Thos. S. Page, and O. Brown, each \$10.....	20 00
		<i>Woodford County</i> —R. Adams, \$10, Rev. W. Graham, Rev. E. Forman, Rev. W. Morton, D. Thornton, A. D. Offitt, each \$5, T. M. Wallace, \$3, J. G. Martin, \$1.....	39 00
		<i>Fayette Co.</i> —Dr. J. C. Richardson, \$30, to constitute himself a life member. John Norton, F. Dewes, J. Brien, S. G. Jackson, R. C. Boggs, each \$20, J. Wardlow, F. K. Hunt, Charles Carr, Edward Bullock and R. Simpson, each \$10, W. T. Thompson, Elij. McClanahan, D. Overton, J. W. Overton, J. Clark, J. M. C. Irvine, J. R. Lyle, P. G. Hunt, Prof. Kemp, each \$5, Dr. N. Warfield, \$4, Mrs. S. Acheson, \$3, John R. Allen and J. C. Butler, each \$2 50, Rev. Jno. Lyle, Dr. G. B. Harrison, each \$2, W. King, J. Donley, Mrs. V. Scott, each \$1.....	244 00
		<i>Clark Co.</i> —Isaac Miller.....	20 00
		<i>Jefferson Co.</i> —Rev. D. S. Tod...	5 00
		<i>Nelson Co.</i> —John Stone.....	5 00
		<i>Clark Co.</i> —Dr. Thomas M. Taylor, George Anderson, each \$5, Edward C. Hickman, G. Springer, J. F. Taylor, A. M. Preston, each \$2, H. B. Taylor, J. F. Stonestreet, D. T. Battaile, Jas. Park, S. Taylor, Mrs. M. Taylor, each \$1, individuals, \$3 10.	27 10
		<i>Montgomery Co.</i> —Rev. J. W. Wallace, A. Lindsey, J. Bondurant, each \$5, Joseph Nelson, \$1.....	16 00

* The other receipts of Mr. Pinney during his southern tour have been acknowledged in previous numbers.

<i>Bath Co.</i> —James Hill, \$100, Rev. E. Gordon, Thomas Hill, each \$5, Rev. R. F. Caldwell, \$1..	111 00
<i>Bourbon Co.</i> —Henry Clay, sen., Henry Clay, jr., each \$20, Jas. R. Wright, John A. Lyle, G. W. Williams, each \$10, H. P. Hitchcock, B. F. Harris, D. A. Adams, W. Talbot, D. P. Bedinger, S. McKee, Alexander L. Patten, each \$5, C. S. Brant, \$3, H. E. Jacobs, J. Griffith, J. Wallace, each \$1, J. Hall, 50 cts.....	111 50
<i>Nicholas Co.</i> —Alex'r. McClin- tock, William McClin- tock, H. Thompson, each \$5, Mrs. Sarah McKee, L. H. Arnold, each \$2.	19 00
<i>Fleming Co.</i> —H. Maltby, S. Fitzgerald, each \$10, Gen. D. Morgan, H. J. Darnell, each \$5, R. Means, B. Haberson, each \$2, J. Means, Walter Lacy, Alexander Lee, H. Barr, R. Stock- ton, E. L. Singleton, D. H. Browning, each \$1, A. Botts, 50 cents, cash, 79 cents.....	42 29
	659 89

OHIO.

<i>Chillicothe</i> —W. S. Findley, Esq..	1 50
<i>Xenia</i> —J. C. McMillan, \$5, Rev. H. McMillan's congregation, \$21, (paid to the Pennsylvania colonization society for the Pons recaptives.).....	26 00
<i>Columbus</i> —Ladies' col. society, per Hon. C. Delano.....	50 00
	77 50

Total Contributions.....\$2,413 87

FOR REPOSITORY.

<i>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</i> —By Dea. Samuel Tracy— <i>Charlestown</i> —Rev. J. De F. Richards, \$1 50, <i>Lancaster</i> —Hon. John S. Wells, \$1 50, <i>Piermont</i> —Dea. John W. Metcalf, \$1 50, <i>Littleton</i> —Rev. E. J. Carpenter, \$1 50...	6 00
<i>VERMONT.</i> —By Dea. Samuel Tracy— <i>Bellows Falls</i> —N. Tuc- ker, to June, '47, \$1 50, S. Grant, to Jan., '46, \$5, <i>Sar- ton's River</i> —Benjamin Smith, to June, '47, \$1 50, <i>Townsend</i> —Dea. Salisbury, and A. Hol- brook, to June, '47, \$1 50, <i>Brattleboro'</i> —A. Vandoorn, \$1 50, G. Newman, \$1 50, G. C. Hall, \$1 50, T. C. Lord, \$1 50, Royal Tyler, for '46, \$1 50, <i>Ludlow</i> —W. B. Burnell, to Jan., '47, 87 cts. <i>Union Village</i> .	

<i>Norwich</i> —Dea. E. F. Board- man, to May, '47, \$3, John Lord & Sons, \$1, John Hall, 75 cts. <i>Thetford</i> —William Kingman, \$1 50, <i>Post Mills</i> —Calvin Co- burn, \$1 50, <i>Bradford</i> —Thos. E. Shaw, \$1, Benj. P. Bald- win, \$1 50, <i>Newbury</i> —F. Keys, \$1 50, David Johnston, \$1 50, <i>Wells River</i> —Edward Hale, \$1 50, William S. Holt, \$2, <i>St. Johnsbury Centre</i> —Ezra Ide, \$1, <i>St. Johnsbury East</i> —Mor- rill & Harrington, \$1 50, <i>Rye- gate</i> —George Cowles, \$1 50, Andrew Laughlin, \$1 50, Amos Abbott, \$1 50, <i>Danville</i> —Sen- eca Ladd, \$1 50, <i>Concord</i> —C. Judevine, to May, '48, \$3, J. G. Darling, \$1 50, Hon. R. Graves, \$1 50, <i>Woodstock</i> —Benjamin Swan, \$1 50, <i>Weathersfield</i> —J. Haskell, in full to date, \$2.....	52 62
<i>MASSACHUSETTS.</i> — <i>Sudbury</i> —Capt. E. Kidder, to May, '47, \$1 50.....	1 50
<i>NEW YORK.</i> —By Capt. G. Barker— <i>Schenectady</i> —Prof. John Fos- ter, in full to date, \$5, <i>Rye</i> —Ebenezer Clark, to Jan., '47, \$4, <i>New York City</i> —Gen. A. Lamb, Hon. James Jones, John Gray, and M. E. Thompson, each to Jan., '47, \$2, Wm. Neilson, to Dec., '46, \$2, Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, to Jan., '47, \$2.....	21 00
<i>MARYLAND.</i> — <i>Smithsburg</i> —E. Bis- hop, Esq., to May, '47, \$5, <i>Rockville</i> —Rev. Chas. Nourse, for '46, \$1 50.....	6 50
<i>VIRGINIA.</i> — <i>Winchester</i> —H. M. Brent, Esq., in full to date, \$11, <i>Mount Solon</i> —Mrs Margaret C. McCue, for '46, \$1 50.....	12 50
<i>GEORGIA.</i> —By John B. Pinney— <i>Macon</i> —Rev. Richard Hooker, to Jan., '47, \$1 50.....	1 50
<i>KENTUCKY.</i> — <i>Bourbon Co.</i> —By Rev. A. M. Cowan—C. W. Lyle, July, '46, to July, '47, \$1 50..	1 50
<i>OHIO.</i> — <i>Chillicothe</i> —W. S. Find- ley, for '46, \$1 50.....	1 50
<i>ILLINOIS.</i> — <i>Upper Allon</i> —Prof. Washington Levering, for '46, \$1 50.....	1 50
<i>LOUISIANA.</i> — <i>New Orleans</i> —H. Thomas, jr., to April, '45, \$2..	2 00

Total Repository.....108 12

Total Contributions.....2,413 87

Aggregate Amount.....\$2,521 99

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY, AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Vol. XXII.]

WASHINGTON, AUGUST, 1846.

[No. 8.]

Annual Report of the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, presented May 27, 1846.

We present below copious extracts from this able report, omitting only such parts as relate to matters of which we have already spoken in some form.

The report opens with a just tribute to the memory of General Waldo and sister, and O. Smith, Esq., and then adds:—

“Thus we have three legacies, amounting to about \$27,000, in a single year. And it is worthy of remark, that, in other States, colonization is, much more frequently than heretofore, receiving its equal place with other charitable institutions in the dying thoughts and affections of Christian philanthropists.

“In one respect, the liberality of the dead has operated unfavorably on the minds of the living. It has led some to feel that our necessities are now less urgent than formerly, so that our cause will suffer no injury if they withhold or diminish their donations. If the only object of our existence were to keep the funds of

the Society out of embarrassment, this inference might be allowable; but if we are to carry on a great system of operations for the good of others, nothing can be more erroneous.

“During the year, the Rev. Dr. Tenney has labored forty-three weeks and some days, has lectured on colonization in about fifty places, and has collected funds, nearly all in small sums by personal application to individuals, in about eighty parishes, from forty-five of which nothing was received last year, and many of which were not previously accessible. The amount collected by him is less than it would have been, had he spent the year among our old and liberal patrons, but more permanent good has been done.

“In no instance, so far as we are informed, has the presentation of our claims been the means of producing any unpleasant or injurious excitement; while in many places it has been followed by an evident increase of harmony of views and mutual kindness in the community. Dr. Tenney says, of certain places where he had been laboring:—‘The pastors speak and act out among their people their friendship for colonization;

and wherever the pastors do so, I find a most healthy and happy state of things in their own churches and congregations. But where the friendship of the pastors is, from any cause, unexpressed, there is more groping in darkness, and more division among their people. Pastors are more and more opening their pulpits and directly seconding the efforts made for this object.'

"According to an arrangement made some months previously, the Rev. J. B. Pinney, formerly Governor of Liberia, attended our last annual meeting, and immediately thereupon commenced an agency in this State. We expected his services to continue through the summer and into the autumn, and relied much upon them for the increase of our funds; but, from interruptions by the ill health of his family, and the necessity of visiting other parts of New England and returning early to his important labors in the Southern States, he was able to make collections in only six towns in this State. As previously arranged, the proceeds of his agency were paid over by him to the parent Society, to the credit of our treasury.

"In consequence of the necessary detention of Captain Barker in the service of the New York Society, we have not been able to employ so great an amount of agency in Boston and its vicinity as last year, and the amount as yet collected is nearly \$300 less; though, when completed, it will probably be greater.

"Yet the amount paid in the State for the purposes of colonization has been \$13,069 24; which is more than double the amount raised last year. Of this sum, \$11,384 has been received by the parent Society, much the greater part of which was paid directly into its treasury, without passing through ours. Nothing has been received for the purchase of territory, the subscriptions in this

State for that purpose having been previously paid, with the exception of the second \$500 from Oliver Smith, which is yet due. The amount passing through the treasury of the State Society for other purposes, including the amount raised by Rev. Mr. Pinney and Captain Barker in our service, and paid over by them to the parent Society, has been \$2,458 24, which is about the same as last year.

"The affairs of the parent Society have been unusually prosperous. Its receipts for the year 1845, were \$56,468 60; exceeding those of the preceding year by \$22,818 21. The amount received from the colonial store was \$2,418 57 less than the previous year, a less quantity of goods having been sent out; the amount received for freight on goods carried out for others, and from masters, or the estates of deceased masters, or others specially interested, for the passage of emancipated slaves, \$6,145 19 less; from donations, \$14,874 60 greater; and from legacies, \$15,100 26 greater; so that there was an increase of donations and legacies, over the preceding year, of \$29,974 86.

"From Liberia, accounts continue to be encouraging. The various departments of industry, civilization and Christian influence seem to be advancing, not as rapidly as is desirable, but quite as rapidly as it would be reasonable to expect.

"The revenue for 1844 was \$8,175. That of 1845, besides certain sums not ascertained at the end of the year, was \$8,575, being an increase of \$400. The balance in the treasury at the close of 1844, after deducting certain out-standing claims, was \$201; at the close of 1845, \$989. The revenue has been sufficient to meet all the current expenses of government, and leave a considerable sum for public improvements.

In 1842, the revenue was only \$4,027 36.

"The relations of the commonwealth with the surrounding tribes are of the most friendly character. Hence those tribes, otherwise inaccessible, are open to missionary effort: and a goodly number of missionaries, most of whom are colonists, are laboring among them with gratifying success. And it seems proper, in view of past events, to state, that there is now no difficulty, nor has there been for several years, between any company of missionaries, or any missionary Board or Society, and the Government of Liberia.

"That commonwealth has never had any difficulty with any foreign power, except Great Britain; and that seems now to have subsided, though there is yet need of a formal settlement."

After giving a brief history of those difficulties, the report adds:—

"Since that time, the views of British officers on that coast seem to have undergone a great and desirable change. Several British men-of-war visited Monrovia about the beginning of this year. All their officers expressed a deep interest in Liberia, and gave assurances that British traders would no more interfere with its internal regulations. They also expressed their regret that the John Seys had been seized, and believed that their government, on learning the facts, would make reparation. This result is equally honorable to both parties. Liberia has shown herself capable of understanding her rights, and of maintaining them with ability, with courtesy, and with unwavering firmness, against any antagonist; and Great Britain has shown herself capable of appreciating the claims of justice in favor of weaker power.

"This controversy showed the necessity of so amending the constitution of Liberia, as to provide for the more convenient exercise of all the powers of sovereignty. As that commonwealth needed to hold diplomatic intercourse with the British government, it evidently needed an executive department, authorized to treat with foreign powers without the interference of the Colonization Society. For this purpose, its relations to the Society must be essentially modified. This subject occupied the serious attention of the directors of the parent Society at their annual meetings in 1845 and 1846; and arrangements have been commenced, which, we trust, will in due time secure the recognition of Liberia, as a sovereign and independent state, by all governments with which she needs to hold intercourse.

"The chiefs of New Sesters have again invited negotiation for the purchase of their territory; and two commissioners, well supplied with merchandize, have gone southward, authorized to make the purchase, and to contract for all other yet unpurchased territory as far south as Grand Sesters, the desired northern boundary of the Maryland colony at Cape Palmas. The purchase of New Sesters will extinguish the last remnant of the slave trade on the three hundred miles of coast which we wish to possess. On the north, too, the attempts to revive the slave trade at Cape Mount have been suppressed, and the danger that a British title to that place would be set up, has disappeared.

"During the year, Liberia has also rendered important aid in the work of suppressing the slave trade on other parts of the coast. Our squadron, it is obvious, must have a rendezvous at some friendly port, where the several vessels can find each

other at appointed times, where naval stores can be deposited, and fresh provisions procured. These wants, in a good degree, have been supplied at Monrovia. There, also, much of the information has been collected, which has led to the seizure of vessels concerned in the slave trade; and there the rescued victims of that horrible traffic have found a refuge. The case of the Pons is already extensively known, but deserves to be recorded in this report.

"For about twenty days in November last, the barque Pons, of Philadelphia, Captain James Berry, lay at Cabinda, one of the most noted slave marts in Africa, near the equator. She was closely watched by the British brig Cygnet till the morning of the 27th, when the Cygnet stood out to sea. Captain Berry then gave up his vessel to one Gallano, who took in water, provisions and slaves, and set sail at eight that evening. The Pons is estimated at less than 350 tons, and is therefore deemed, by our laws, incapable of conveying more than 210 passengers. But Gallano took on board 903. He intended to have taken 400 more, but dared not wait long enough to do it, lest he should expose himself to capture. On the 30th, she was captured a little south of the equator, by the United States ship Yorktown. Seven of the slaves had already died, reducing the number to 896. On going on board, the captors found the stench from the crowded hold so great that it was impossible for them to stand more than a few minutes near the hatchways. Some of them went below, but were forced up sick in a few moments. A prize crew was put on board, and she was ordered to Monrovia, where she arrived on the 15th of December. Notwithstanding all that could be done to mitigate their sufferings, 140 (about 10 a day) died on the

passage. When landed, many of them were in a dying condition. There were then 709 young men and boys, mostly under twenty years of age, and 47 girls; all, except a very few, in a state of perfect nudity. Many of them had large sores worn in their sides and limbs, by lying so long in a confined position on bare planks. On landing, those who had strength enough rushed ravenously on the first puddle of filthy water that came in their way, and violence was necessary to prevent them from injuring themselves with it.

"Dr. Lugenbeel, United States Agent for recaptured Africans, immediately commenced arrangements to meet the emergency, in which he was promptly aided by the people of Liberia. On the next day, the Methodist preachers in the vicinity had a meeting, resolved to take one hundred of them under the care of their mission, and subscribed \$135 for their temporary support; expecting soon to increase the subscription to \$500. Seventeen, who were Congoes, and said to be headmen, were placed at New Georgia, with some of their countrymen, who had themselves been recaptured and settled there, some years ago, and who agreed to take care of them till they are able to take care of themselves. About sixty-five have died since their arrival, in consequence of the hardships of their voyage. The remainder have been placed, by the Probate Court, for a term of years, under the care of citizens, who have given bonds for their support and education."

After giving an account of the recaptives of the Pons, the report adds:

"To receive, support and educate such a multitude of naked, destitute, savage paupers, with no knowledge of any civilized business, no moral

principle, no habits of moral restraint, no conception of the virtues of industry, economy, submission to law, or voluntary self-control, is a task which no small community would undertake for pleasure or profit. But Divine Providence has called on the people of Liberia to do it, and nobly have they responded to the call. Whether they can thus provide for as many more is doubtful; and yet they may at any time be called upon to do it. Gallano, as has already been stated, left 400 at Cabinda, whom he intended to have taken on board the *Pons*. At or near the time of his sailing, it is known that there were about 6,000 confined in the barracoons at that place, waiting for opportunities of shipment. Great numbers were confined in barracoons at other slave marts; and agents are continually at work in the interior, buying slaves and bringing them to the barracoons on the coast. Three years ago, American ships were sometimes employed to carry supplies to slave factories, but very seldom for the conveyance of slaves. Of late, our flag, having ceased to be suspected, answers their purpose better, and they are again using American ships, if they can get them. Not improbably, therefore, our squadron may soon have other cargoes of recaptured Africans to dispose of.

"And if others are recaptured, what shall be done with them? What ought to have been done with the captives of the *Pons*? But for colonization, what could have been done with them? Should they have been brought to the United States? To say nothing of other objections—if 140 died before reaching Monrovia, and 65 afterwards, in consequence of their sufferings on the passage, how many would have died, and how intense must have been the wretchedness of the survi-

vors, before reaching any port in the United States! Should they have been carried back to Cabinda, and landed there? The slave traders there, and their African allies, would have put them at once into the barracoons from which they had lately been shipped, to be shipped again by the next vessel. Should they have been escorted to their distant and widely scattered homes in the interior, where they were originally purchased? It would have been impossible to do it; and, if done, those who sold them before, would sell them again to the next trader. No such plan is worth considering. If slave ships are to be captured, there must be a place like Liberia, where the recaptives can find a refuge. And judging from present appearances, that refuge needs to be greatly enlarged and strengthened, lest it should prove insufficient to meet the demands that will be made upon it.

"And this we hope to do. We hope greatly to increase both the number of emigrants, and our means of colonizing them. To show the grounds of our hope concerning emigrants, we must recall to mind some facts in the early history of our enterprise.

"The first of the preliminary meetings at Washington, that led to the formation of the parent Society, was held December 21, 1816. At that meeting the formation of the society was advocated by southern men, on account of the facilities which it would afford to slaveholders, desiring to emancipate their slaves. On the 14th of January, 1817, only two weeks after its organization, the Society presented a memorial to Congress, soliciting the favor of the National Government. That memorial mentioned the laws which some States had passed, embarrassing the practice of emancipation, and the danger that 'benevo-

lent and conscientious proprietors' would ultimately be deprived of that 'right' altogether. At the first anniversary, January 1, 1818, the Hon. Bushrod Washington, on taking the chair as President, urged the claims of the Society, as keeping open a door for emancipation, and expressed the hope that it might, in the end, lead to the entire removal of slavery. A letter was read from Gen. Harper, of Maryland, expressing the same views. Gen. Mercer, of Virginia, advocated the Society on the same ground. Similar views have been expressed, early and late, by Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, Mr. Clay, and other southern statesmen.* This feature of the Society has been distinctly mentioned or plainly alluded to, as an argument in its favor, by resolutions of the Legislatures of Virginia, of Delaware, of Tennessee, of Pennsylvania, of New Jersey, of Ohio, of Indiana, and of Connecticut, and virtually approved in resolutions of other Legislatures, both of the free and the slave States. The Society has been expressly pledged, from the very beginning, to abstain from all interference in the slaveholder's rights of property; for assisting him, at his own request, in executing his own 'benevolent and conscientious' purposes, is no interference. And that pledge, even those members who believe that such 'rights of property' are only legal and not moral rights, will doubtless insist that the Society shall sacredly observe. Yet the Society has bound itself, by pledges equally sacred and more numerous, to provide facilities for emancipation, and tender them to the slaveholder, in the hope that he will accept and use them.

"In this work the Society has done what it could. Besides all it has done for free-born persons of color and for more than 1,000 recaptured Africans, it has aided in the emancipation of about 2,750 slaves. But its usefulness has been limited by want of funds. Almost continually, since the hardships of the first settlement were overcome, the Society has been beset with applications which it could not meet. Masters have been continually invoking its aid, and continually told in reply, that the funds were wanting. The most pressing cases have been those of slaves to whom freedom had been bequeathed by their deceased masters on condition of their emigrating in a given time. The Society has sometimes been unable, for want of funds, to provide even for such cases, and has been obliged to look on with anguish, while the set time expired, and the slaves were sold at auction to settle the estate. Instead of making it known throughout the south, that 'benevolent and conscientious' masters may avail themselves of our aid in emancipating their slaves, we have been compelled, by these habitual refusals, to make the contrary notorious, and thus to crush the hopes which we ought to have nourished and matured into practical beneficence.

"All this ought to be reversed. Masters throughout the south ought to know that when they are ready to give up their slaves, we are ready to receive them, if of suitable character, and place them in a better

* "These men did not expect that the Society itself would actually remove to Africa all the slaves, or all the free colored population, or even the whole annual increase of either. Some ardent and imaginative orators have uttered hopes of that kind on their own responsibility; but the Society has always expressly disclaimed all such expectations. The 'entire removal of slavery' has been expected, principally, as the result of other agencies, which the Society's success would bring into operation."

situation than can be found for them in the United States. In order that they may know this, the ability ought to be given us, and they ought to be informed of it. The ability ought to be given us. The funds of the parent Society ought to be raised to \$75,000 this year, and to \$100,000 the next, and to be increased in subsequent years, according to the demand upon them. And masters should be informed of it. Suitable applications already made, should at once receive an affirmative answer; and hundreds of masters, who have been withholding their applications because they understand that it would be of no use to make them, ought to be told that we are at last ready. Nor this only. An immense multitude of Christian and philanthropic masters are either ignorant of our plans and our doings, or are misinformed concerning them. Means ought to be used to inform them effectually. The Colonization Society of Maryland, a slaveholding State, actually employs an agent every year, to go through the State and find emigrants. We ought to employ several such agents. They would be as well received in most of the other States as in Maryland. By employing them, we should only be carrying out our original design, published to the world, approved by our friends, and understood by our opponents, from the very beginning of our existence. Let this change come over the style of our proceedings; instead of repulsing and discouraging applicants with the story of our inability to aid them, let us be able to aid all that come, and then go forth and carry the offer of aid to all who would gladly receive it, and colonization shall advance, with rapid and majestic step, towards the accomplishment of its great and good designs.

"But let us all remember, that the

Society cannot enter on this more glorious career by falsely proclaiming an ability which it does not possess. Like an honest man of business, it must know where the money is to come from, before promising to pay it. Let the friends of the colored man place in our treasury the means of promising and keeping our word, and we will soon gladden many hearts, both of the bond and the free, and rapidly confer blessings on two continents."

APPENDIX.

LETTER FROM COM. ABBOT, OF U. S. NAVY.

WARREN, R. I., May 5, 1846.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

Sec. of the Mass. Col. Soc.

SIR: Your esteemed note of the 2d instant, soliciting my attendance at the approaching anniversary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, to be held in Boston the 27th of this month, has reached me at a moment when I am about to set out on a journey to the south and west, which, together with my present state of health, will not allow me to be present with you at the interesting and important occasion named. Had I the tact and ability, and were I accustomed to address public bodies, I should very much regret this inability, though I am probably not in possession of any very important information that is not possessed by the gentlemen you have named; but the circumstance of my having visited the African coast, at very many points, from about 15 degrees north to about 15 degrees south latitude, might have, in some degree, its influence.

Although I shall not be enabled to be with you personally, I hope and trust I shall be so in prayerful spirit for the success of an object which I cannot but view as one of the most interesting and important that can claim the attention and sympathy of the Christian and philanthropist at

the present day; besides that, in a political and national point of view, it is, I think, well worthy the study of our ablest statesmen, and the fostering aid of government, in consideration of the present and future prosperity of our agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests. For, were Africa, as she now is, to be struck out of existence, all these interests would feel it a calamity; but were a requisition now made for only a single garment for each individual of the myriads of the African race, it would probably require the energies of the whole world for at least five years to supply it.

Although it is "the day of small things" with our colored colonists in Africa, yet I believe there is no one who has visited them but is favorably impressed with their present condition, beyond what was anticipated; and, with the belief of their progressive improvement, and of their growing importance in all the various relations concerning Africa and the African race, that should interest the Christian, philanthropist, and statesman.

In this age of machinery and steam power, and steamboat and railroad speed, it is feared that too much, in too short a time, may be expected by many to be realized in the necessarily slow process of colonizing, civilizing, and Christianizing the African race. The generation that plants the acorn cannot expect to enjoy the lofty shade of a towering oak. It can only be to those that come after. So in regard to this good work in Africa. Its progress must be slow; but if properly conducted, a great and mighty result is sure. And it is believed that no work, to be recounted in future history, will reflect more credit and glory upon the present age, than that which has for its object, quietly and peaceably, to free the world of

the inconveniences and evils of slavery, and to give to the people of a great, but dark and benighted continent, the blessings of civilization and Christianity.

Though in haste, I feel unwilling to close this communication without bearing my humble meed of praise and commendation in favor of J. J. Roberts, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia, and John B. Russwurm, Governor of the Colony of Cape Palmas, as eminently deserving the confidence of those who placed them in their high and responsible stations, and that their moral and Christian characters are believed to be such as to entitle them to the confidence of the Christian world.

I am yours, with great respect,
JOEL ABBOT.

“OBJECTIONS TO COLONIZATION.”

“1. ‘The Colonization Society rivets the chains of the slave.’

“*Answer.* The Society has nothing to do with slaves or slavery, except when it finds masters who wish to emancipate; and then it aids them, by settling the emancipated on a fertile soil, in a congenial climate. Sometimes the master bequeaths freedom to his slaves, and his heirs attempt to break the will; and then the Society has to maintain a lawsuit in defence of their freedom. It has expended many thousand dollars in such lawsuits. In these ways it has secured the emancipation of nearly 3,000 slaves, and is still going on with this good work. How does this ‘rivet the chains of the slave?’

“2. ‘The Society opposes immediate emancipation on the soil.’

“*Answer.* The Society *does not* oppose immediate emancipation on the soil. A few of its friends have expressed their opinion that emancipation ought to be gradual, and accompanied with colonization; and

in some of its earlier reports, the Society spoke of 'the gradual and utter abolition of slavery,' as the best thing of which they had any hope. But the Society has never exerted, nor attempted to exert, any influence, adverse to immediate emancipation on the soil. If any wish to emancipate for colonization, the Society can aid them; but if they wish to emancipate in any other way, its constitution restrains it from intermeddling, one way or the other.

"3. 'The Society has opposed the anti-slavery movement.'

"*Answer.* It has opposed the attempts of anti-slavery men to destroy it. The controversy was begun by certain anti-slavery men, who, without provocation, commenced a war upon the Society, with the avowed purpose, not of reforming the Society, but of destroying it. There has been no contest between them which did not grow out of that attack.

"4. 'The Society shows two faces; one at the South, and another at the North.'

"*Answer.* The Society refutes the objections which are made in various parts of the country. Some men at the North say that the Society 'rivets the chains of the slave.' We reply, that we do no such thing; that on the contrary, our labors render emancipation easier and more frequent. Southern men accuse us of intending to interfere with their rights of property. We deny this charge too. We tell them that we have nothing to do with slaves, so long as they are slaves; that we shall neither emancipate their slaves, nor compel them to do it: that emancipation is their work, and not ours; and that when they are ready to do it and desire our help, we shall be glad to help them. And we show both these 'faces' in the same publication, which is sent all over the

country, so that all who choose to read, either at the North or South, see both of them.

"5. 'The Society must be bad, because slaveholders are in favor of it.'

"*Answer.* There are two classes of slaveholders. Some of them profess to regard slavery as an evil, and to desire its termination. A part of these are our friends—which is no proof against us. Others say that slavery is a good institution, and ought to be perpetual. These are all against us. From the beginning they have been among our bitterest, most decided and most unchanging opposers, because, they say, our operations tend to promote emancipation. We may as well consider their objection next. It is.

"6. 'Colonization is a sly plan of northern fanatics, to undermine slavery.'

"*Answer.* Whose plan it was first, is a question not easily answered. The Society was not formed, till it had become the plan of many of the best men, both at the north and the south. The northern men who then engaged in it, considered the approbation and co-operation of good men at the south an indispensable condition of success. And there was nothing sly about it. All its intended and all its desired bearings on slavery were openly proclaimed to the world, from the very first. The accusation may mean, however, that we proceed with such cautious regard for the rights, the feelings and the wishes of all concerned, that no occasion can be found for getting up an excitement against us. If this is the meaning, we demur to the indictment—without denying the fact, we deny that it is a crime.

"7. 'The Society encourages prejudice against color.'

"*Answer.* This accusation is ex-

actly the reverse of truth. The Society finds that prejudice already existing, and fruitful in mischief. It finds the whites violently prejudiced against the colored, and unwilling to associate with them on terms of equality. As the whites are an immense majority, and possess nearly all the wealth, intelligence and respectability in the country, this exclusion exerts a depressing influence on its victims. It also finds the colored people violently prejudiced against their own color, unable to endure the thought of associating exclusively with each other, and feeling, therefore, that their inability to associate with the whites ruins them, and renders all exertions to become respectable nearly or quite hopeless. To remedy this evil, the Society proposes to place colored people in more favorable circumstances; to make a nation of them, where all stations of profit, trust, and honor, shall be open to them, and to them alone, and where, having free scope for the exercise of their powers, they may show themselves capable of respectability. The Society assumes, that they are capable, in favorable circumstances, of managing the affairs of a nation respectably; and that, if a fair chance is given them, they will do it; and that when they have done it, prejudice against color will be broken down. All its hopes of success are based upon this assumption; for if they have not that capacity, colonization must of necessity prove a miserable failure. The Society, therefore, instead of encouraging that prejudice, is bearing the most decided testimony against it, and taking the most effectual way to abolish it.

8. 'The Society can never remove the whole colored population of this country. The whole commercial marine of the United States

is not sufficient to take away even their annual increase.'

"*Answer.* This is an old objection, and was fully answered in the Annual Report for 1820.

"In the first place, the Society has never undertaken to remove the whole colored population. It has indeed avowed the belief, that the entire separation of the white and colored races, if practicable by proper means, would be highly beneficial to both, and is therefore a proper object of an 'earnest wish;' but it openly professes its own inability, 'unassisted by the resources of individual States, or of the Union, to provide for colonizing' even 'their annual increase.' It has undertaken to found a colony, to which colored people will find it advantageous to emigrate; and when this is done, and the colored people are convinced of it, it expects that thousands will find their way there, just as thousands, every year, find their way from Europe to America.

"The assertion concerning our 'whole commercial marine,' though made by intelligent men, with evident confidence in its truth, is a most enormous blunder. The annual increase of the whole colored population, bond and free, from 1830 to 1840, was 54,356. A vessel is allowed by law to carry three passengers for every five tons of her measurement. At this rate, and allowing each vessel to make three trips in a year, the conveyance of the whole annual increase would require a little less than 30,197 tons of shipping. The tonnage of 'the whole commercial marine of the United States,' as officially reported at the commencement of the present year, was 2,416,999 tons; or more than eighty times the amount required. It is sufficient, at the rate above stated, to convey to Africa 4,350,597 emigrants in a single year.

The whole colored population, bond and free, in 1840, was 2,873,599. Add the increase for six years, at the rate above mentioned, and we have 3,199,726 as their present number. The whole of these would not be enough, by more than a million, to employ our 'whole commercial marine' twelve months. The annual increase is far less than the annual emigration from Europe to the United States.

"9. 'The Society's colony has driven away the missionaries of the American Board.'

"*Answer.* The American Board never had a mission in our colony. None of its missionaries were ever there, except for a few days at a time, as visitors, or ever had an opportunity to know much about it, except by hearsay. The mission of

the Board in Western Africa was commenced at Cape Palmas, about 100 miles beyond the extreme southeastern limit of our jurisdiction. Their difficulties were not with us, but with the Maryland Colonization Society and its colony, with which we have no connection. As to their being driven away, they did not go till they believed they had found a better location; and the Episcopal mission, which was involved in the same difficulties, remains there still, and does not intend to remove.

"10. 'The Society is not doing all that ought to be done for the colored people.'

"*Answer.* Very true; and we shall be very glad to see others do the rest; and as individuals, so far as we like their plans, we will help them."

From the Maryland Colonization Journal.

Dr. Lugenbeel's Letter.

ALTHOUGH more testimony concerning the colony is not necessary, still we could not resist the temptation to squeeze a little from Dr. Lugenbeel, whom we found to entertain more correct views of the character of the colonies, and a more just estimate of the true capacities of the African race, than any man of African experience we have ever met with.

COLONIZATION OFFICE,
Baltimore, May 20, 1846.

DR. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

MY DEAR SIR:—Learning that during your recent residence in Liberia you had made a visit to the Maryland colony at Cape Palmas, I take the liberty of soliciting from you a brief sketch of the impressions produced upon you by that visit, although our recent advices from the colony are such as can leave no doubt of its present pecu-

liarily flourishing condition, yet, coming, as they do, from the colonists and officers of the colony, some allowance must be made for their local attachment and predilections; and it is very important to know how the character and general appearance of the colony strikes a stranger, one too, whom a long residence in other settlements renders a competent judge.

It is not expected that you will be able to furnish any statistical details, but merely to give a general view of the condition and prospects of that colony, and such personal incidents as may have occurred during your recent visit there. You were doubtless enabled to form an opinion of the occupation and means of living of a majority of the colonists, of the character of their dwellings, of the appearance of their fields and gardens; if those not engaged in com-

mercial or mechanical pursuits appeared to have a sufficiency of food on their lands, whether there was an appearance of great want or destitution among many; or of squalid poverty and vice in any, if there was a general appearance of industry, or if loungers and loafers were to be seen in the streets during working hours, if any thing occurred to lead you to suppose that any species of immorality or vice was prevalent among any class of the colonists. It would also be gratifying to know (if you can give it with propriety to be made public,) your estimation of the character and general deportment of the most important citizens of the colony, and how they would compare with persons engaged in similar callings, or holding the same stations in new settlements in this country. Such are some of the points which I should like to have you note when your leisure and inclination will permit, not, however, confining you to them only; for be assured the people of Maryland feel a deep interest in every thing connected with their little colony—and I now solicit this information, to lay it before them in our monthly Journal, and I trust you will consider the object as my sufficient apology for this trespass upon your time and engagements.

Very truly, your obed't serv't.,

JAMES HALL,

Gen. Agent Md. St. Col. Soc.

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD.

May 26, 1846.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 20th instant was received; and in answer to your inquiries relative to the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas, on the western coast of Africa, permit me to say, that it will afford me great pleasure to give you any information in my power, by which the cause of colonization may be promoted—a cause in which I have toiled and suffered, during the last

three years, nearly; and for the prosperity of which I shall always feel a lively interest.

In the early part of November last, I visited the interesting colony of *Maryland in Liberia*, and spent a few days very pleasantly, in examining the state of the colony, and in enjoying the society and hospitality of several of the citizens.

Perhaps the most candid and impartial expression of my opinion relative to the state of affairs of the colony, may be given by an extract from my private journal, which I here transcribe:

"During my sojourn at the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas, I had an opportunity to observe the state of affairs, and to make several very agreeable acquaintances: among whom were Governor Russwurm, the accomplished and enterprising executive officer of the government, Dr. McGill, the intelligent and successful colonial physician, and several missionaries of the Protestant Episcopal mission.

"In company with Dr. McGill, I rode around and through the settlement, in order to observe the condition of the settlers, especially those who are engaged in the cultivation of the soil; and I was much pleased to perceive the progress which many of them have made, in causing the 'wilderness to be glad,' by the fruits of praiseworthy industry. Nearly all the colonists reside in good comfortable houses. Indeed, I did not observe a single thatched building in the colony, except those occupied by the native inhabitants. The agricultural prospects of the colonists are quite encouraging. And from all appearances, I think that the settlement is in a state of regular and progressive improvement, and, in some respects, is superior to any other settlement in Liberia.

"The best road that I have seen in Africa is that extending from Har-

per to Mount Tubman, a distance of more than three miles. It is not a small path, but a well-beaten wagon road. On riding out to Mount Vaughan, I met an ox-cart, filled with rice; two small oxen and two donkeys were attached to the cart. This was the first thing of the kind that I have seen in this country. There are several small riding horses in the colony, and several donkeys.

"The doctor nearly always visits his patients on horseback, and the Governor frequently mounts one of his little Badagry horses, and rides out to visit different parts of the settlement. The colonial farm is in a state of good cultivation; and I was very much pleased to observe several boys at work on the farm, who, I was informed, were orphans and children of poor persons, and were employed and paid for their labor by the Governor. A portion of their time is occupied in school, and the rest in working on the farm. The farms of the colonists, although small, appear generally to be in a good condition; and I should judge, from all that I could see and hear, that the people generally live comfortably and happily. There are several fine dwelling-houses in the towns of Harper and Latrobe; and the lighthouse on the Cape is equal to many in the United States. There is a good garden attached to the government house, in which nearly all the vegetables are raised, which are used at the Governor's table. While dining at the table of the Governor on one occasion, in company with a considerable number of invited guests, I perceived that every

article on the table was of African production, except wheat bread and a ham; nor was there the least scarcity or want of variety. The sweet potatoes were equal to any I ever saw; and the white and delicate cabbage-heads reminded me of my native land.

"Governor Russwurm is a gentleman of dignified deportment, affability of manners, sociable, intelligent, and unassuming; as well qualified, perhaps, for the station he now fills, as any other individual who could be selected, whether white or colored. As far as I could ascertain, he is universally popular among the people over whom he presides. He seems to exhibit a deep interest in the welfare of the colonists, and the prosperity of that infant colony. Of Dr. McGill I may simply state, that I regard him as altogether competent to the performance of the duties of his station as colonial physician. I think it is doubtful, indeed, whether the medical department of the colony could be more ably filled. The colonists, generally, appear to be sober, industrious, and contented. There are a few 'loafers and loungers,' as in other settlements in Liberia; such as may be found in almost every city or town in the United States. But, on the whole, I think that the little Colony of Maryland in Liberia is a very interesting place; and a very desirable residence for all colored persons who wish to enjoy the privileges of freedom and equality, and who are capable of appreciating the blessings of liberty."

Yours, truly,

J. W. LUGENBEEL.

Dr. JAMES HALL.

The Colonizationist.

THIS is the title of a new monthly paper published at Indianapolis, Ind., of the Indiana Colonization Society, at the low price of 15 cents a copy, under the supervision and sanction and devoted to the interests of colo-

nization. We have received the third number, from which we make some extracts, showing the prospects of the cause in that State. We doubt not that the circulation of intelligence in the pages of the Colonizationist, will tend greatly to arouse the attention of that community to the great work in which we are engaged. Our agent there says that he was, in a manner, *compelled* to start this paper as a medium of repelling the attacks, and defending himself against the assaults, which the abolitionists made upon him. Judging from what he has already said, we presume they will soon wish they had let him alone.

[From the Colonizationist.]

OUR PROSPECTS.

How does colonization prosper? This question is put to us wherever we go; and from the kindly manner in which it is asked, and the many generous good wishes for our success, and other demonstrations of favor, every where received from the public, we presume it would be gratifying to many of our friends abroad to hear the question answered through our little sheet, that we may mutually enjoy the pleasure which is always associated with prosperity.

When we commenced our labors in this State, it was under great discouragement. No agent had ever been permanently employed in the State before. The cause had been so long neglected that many of its friends had become so luke-warm and discouraged, that they were half disposed to oppose any effort to revive it. In some large towns the people could not be induced even to hear an address on the subject. sup-

posing that it was another form of abolitionism, and in several instances we were advised to abandon the field and give it up as hopeless. We determined, however, to give the cause a fair trial, at all events, and pushed forward. We have now been at work about seven months, and although we have not yet attained the high stand we intend to contend for, yet we have abundant encouragement to go forward, as the following facts will show.

Since the month of January last, we have organized fifteen flourishing County Societies, several of which have formed branch societies in their respective counties, and engaged many friends of the cause in advocating its claims, both in the pulpit and by the press. In two or three counties, we have secured the services of some of the most distinguished men in the State, as public advocates, who have been commissioned and requested, by the State Society, to extend their efforts into adjoining counties. The amount of funds contributed by each Society, and by many friends of the cause, has been liberal.

In addition to the above, there has been circulated throughout the State, about 150 copies of the "*African Repository*," 500 copies of the "*Liberia Advocate*," and 1,500 copies of the "*Indiana Colonizationist*."

We commenced our publication with 1,500 copies, as an experiment, which we find does not meet the demand. The whole of the first number are already gone. We increased the second number to 2,000, and of this there are now but 100 copies on hand. We shall print 3,000 of No. 3. At the same ratio of increase we shall number upon our subscription list 8 or 10,000 in a few months. This is most satisfactory proof that information on the subject is much sought after, and our cause will soon

be duly appreciated by the great mass of the people.

As a further evidence of the favorable light in which colonization is regarded, and the good effects resulting from the circulation of our paper, we will here give a few extracts from letters received from our friends on the subject.

Rev. D. V. SMOOK writes from Hopewell, Johnson county, under date of May 3d, as follows:

"Information is needed on the subject of colonization, and is by many sought. Let it be circulated, and the cause will advance. Indifference, prejudice and passion, will thus be removed, and both races, black and white, will experience the benign effects. I therefore wish your little paper great success.

"Since I organized a little auxiliary society in Union township, [heretofore mentioned by the writer,] I have delivered a lecture about eight miles north of Franklin, where initiatory measures were taken to organize another auxiliary to the county Society. I hear but little of your movements, of late, but hope you are pushing forward the good cause in the various parts of the State, as fast as you can pass round."

Rev. W. F. FERGUSON writes from Thorntown, as follows:

"The cause of colonization would flourish here, with a little attention. I have delivered three lectures on the subject during the past year. No effort has been made to organize a society, but I have no doubt a large one might be formed. We should be glad to see you here and hear from you on the subject."

Rev. THOMAS J. BROWN, of Boone county, says, under date of June 1:

"The subject of colonization takes very well with the people in this section of the country. On yesterday I presented the subject in a short speech, to a small congregation, and

the result was, ten subscribers to the 'Colonizationist.' I believe all that is wanting to bring our almost entire community fully up to its aid, is light on the subject, and we believe the 'Colonizationist' is well calculated to give the information that is wanted. May kind Heaven smile on, and prosper your efforts in this, the best of causes."

Rev. D. MCINTIRE, of Brownstown, (June 6th,) employs the following language:

"The '*African Repository*' has converted me to the colonization plan. Before I read this periodical, I was unsettled in my mind, but it has convinced me of the good and the right way. I am pleased with the first two numbers of the '*Colonizationist*,' which I have received and read. I did not suppose, however, that I could obtain ten subscribers, when I received the first number, therefore I did not try. But when I received the second number, I thought I would try for ten subscribers, and if I failed, I would then take one for myself; but to my great surprise, in about an hour I found ten, and found, with a little effort, I could easily raise ten more. When I succeed in this, you shall hear from me again."

We take this occasion to return to each of those brethren and all others who have lent us their aid, our grateful acknowledgments for the interest they have taken in the great cause of colonization, especially in bringing the subject before the people. They take the proper view of the subject, one which accords with our own convictions, viz: that all the people want on this subject is light and information. This we are endeavoring to get before them by every possible means in our power, and at no small labor and expense to us. Will not other brethren come up to our aid and sustain our cause?

We hereby request our friends, not only to address the people on the subject, but to organize societies and take up subscriptions and collections for the cause. To aid them in this we publish in this number a form for a constitution for a county or branch society. A great reward awaits the faithful laborer in this the Lord's vineyard.

With the facts above presented,

the reader will be able to gather the most correct answer to the question asked in the outset, that can be given. He will see that, for the time we have been in the State, we have had most encouraging success. We hope, however, in the close of the year, in reliance upon Divine aid, to show a still greater improvement in our prospects.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

Indigo.

It is now fully ascertained, that indigo of a superior quality can be made in large quantities in Liberia. We have recently been experimenting on a plant called with us the "Mandingo Indigo." It is an article we have been endeavoring for the last four or five years to procure, but could never come across it; nor could we find any one of the natives of this country to point it out to us, until very recently. Immediately after we had the unspeakable pleasure of laying our hands on the plant, having some little previous knowledge of the process through which the nill plant is carried to extract its dyeing properties from it, we went to work in a similar manner with it, and successfully procured out of about 30 of the leaves of this plant nearly one ounce of pure indigo—a part of which we shall forward to some one of our friends in America for inspection, as soon as convenient. We are no botanist, but will endeavor to describe the plant as near as possible. It is a deep green leaf, with a number of leaflets spear-shaped along the sides of a common leaf stalk, opposite each other, abruptly winged as in "Minosa," therefore may be classed among compound leaves. The leaves, when just taken from the plant, are, as we before ob-

served, green; but after remaining a few hours detached from their natural branches, assume a lead color, then change finally to a very dark, or deep blue, nearly black. We are aware that this description of the plant is not replete enough for general information. It is, however, the best we can give, as we are not acquainted with the science of botany. We give below the manner of preparing this article in America, and do sincerely hope that the people of these colonies will unhesitatingly embark in the manufacture of this article, which is by no means expensive or difficult. The plant is to be found in much abundance here.

Process of making the indigo in America.—Indigo is the fecula of a plant named *nill*, or *ani*. To make it, three vats are placed, the one over the other, in the form of a cascade. In the first, called the steeper, the plant is put in, with its leaves, bark, and flowers, and filled with water; some time after, the whole ferments, the water grows intensely hot, thickens, and becomes of a blue color, bordering on the violet; the plant, according to the opinion of some, depositing all its salts, and, according to others, all its substance. In this state the cocks of the steeper are turned, and all the water let out, stained

with the coloring parts of the plant, into the second, called the beater: because this water is beat by a mill or a machine that has long sticks, to condense the substance of the indigo, and precipitate it to the bottom. By this means the water becomes clear and colorless, like common water; then the cocks are turned, that the water may run off from the surface of the blue sediment; after which, other cocks are turned, that are at the bottom, that all the fecula may fall into the third vat, called the reposer: for it is there the indigo remains to dry; it is then taken out, to be made into cakes, &c. See on this

subject, *Histoire des Antilles, par le Pere Labat.*

Good indigo must be of a deep blue, bordering on the violet, brilliant, lively, and shining: it must be finer within, and appear of a shining hue. Its goodness is tried by dissolving it in a glass of water; if it be unmixed and well prepared, it will dissolve entirely: if sophisticated, the foreign matter will sink to the bottom. Another method of trying it is by burning. Good indigo burns entirely away; and, when adulterated, the mixture remains after the indigo is consumed.

Emigrants for Liberia.

It is vastly important that persons intending to emigrate to Liberia in either of the next two vessels to sail in the fall from Norfolk and New Orleans, should give us, or our agents, *early notice*. We entreat all masters intending to send their slaves, and all administrators, who have slaves in charge to be sent, and all others interested in the subject of emigration, or who know of any people of color wishing to go to Liberia, to give us immediate notice of the fact. It often requires considerable time to arrange necessary preliminaries, and make indispensable preparations: so that it not unfrequently happens that persons almost ready when the vessel sails, are compelled to wait for six months or a year, for the want of a few more days in which to get ready.

We trust that this suggestion will be duly regarded. There are many

persons who are making inquiries in regard to the advantages of going to Liberia, who would be much benefited by the suggestions which many of our friends might give them, or which they could obtain by opening a correspondence, with us, on the subject. There are no letters that we receive and answer with more pleasure than those which make inquiries about emigration to Liberia. We trust, therefore, that there will be some special efforts made to place the colored people in possession of the facts relating to their prospects in Liberia. We are exceedingly anxious to send out a large number of the more intelligent and educated class. The present position of Liberia, in respect to its government, renders this very desirable. If they assume the entire responsibility of their own government, it will demand all the talent, wisdom and energy they can

summon to their aid. We should think that the very most intelligent and wealthy colored people in this country would have some ambition to share in the splendid results, soon to be achieved through the agency of the colonists, for Liberia! Surely, to aid in laying the foundations for a great nation, in maturing institutions and laws for the government of a great people, and in redeeming an immense continent from the worst of Pagan darkness and barbarity, is a work infinitely more sublime and glorious than can possibly be performed by any of the colored people in *this country*, however favored may be their position, enlarged their opportunities, and determined their energy and perseverance! When the historian comes to write up the labors of their race, who will stand far above all comparison, if not the bold and successful pioneers in the only successful effort ever made for their social, civil, and religious redemption?

Leaving out of view every thing touching their own personal interests, there are considerations connected with their race and the destiny before them, which should induce the most highly-favored of them in this country to seek a field of usefulness in Africa. But when we take into consideration that in Liberia is the only place on the face of the earth where they and their children can enjoy the luxury of true freedom, and infinitely advance their social, moral, and intellectual interests, is it not marvellous that they still prefer their present inferior and unenviable position among the whites, and still cherish the gross delusions of which they have been made the victims, willing to believe the most fabulous stories about Liberia, and shutting their eyes tightly against all the light which shines upon them, and shows it to be a dictate of wisdom, as well as a demand of duty, for them to go to their fatherland, and be MEN!

We are happy to know, and to have it in our power to inform our friends, that there are some persons intending to go to Liberia in our next vessel, who rightly appreciate the circumstances of their situation, and who are prepared to make themselves useful and rise to a desirable fame, should their lives be spared.

We hope that before the sailing of our next vessel their number will be greatly increased. We are sure it may be, if the right means are employed.

Our Finances

By reference to the receipts of the past month, as acknowledged in the present number, it will be perceived that the amount is unusually, and alarmingly, small. In looking at the items, we are forced to the con-

clusion that very few *collections* have been made by the *clergy*, on or near the *FOURTH OF JULY*, or that our friends have not exercised their usual promptness in making remittances. Whoever will take the trouble to look over the receipts of past years, will find that (for say the last four) they average on the 1st of August more than *twice* the present amount. In 1845 they were \$1,936 56. In 1844, \$1,746 88. In 1843, \$1,840 58, and in 1842, \$1,748 94. This year they are but \$803 67.

How shall this be accounted for? We are at a loss for any satisfactory reason for this wonderful falling off. Our agents all speak very encouragingly of their prospects. Our friends in every part of the country assure us that the cause is gaining favor daily among them. In only a few instances, have those to whom we have written, asking for money, replied that, in consequence of the war and other circumstances of the country, they were not in a situation to contribute, at the present time. Not one of them has said he would not give because he did not believe in the goodness of the object.

It is true that we have not presented any particular thing demanding immediate aid, and forming a thrilling appeal to our friends, such as were repeatedly urged upon their notice the past year. The fund for the purchase of territory is all subscribed. There has been no large

family of slaves begging for the privilege of a passage to Liberia, who must soon be sold into perpetual slavery if not sent away. The lack of these exciting topics has doubtless caused many persons to feel that there was less necessity for them to send in their contributions.

We are also aware that if we had sent off an expedition on the first of June, as we had intended, that it would have stirred up many who intend to aid us during the year, to do it without delay.

We are also aware that there are times when through a variety of causes our receipts fall short of what we had a right to expect, while there is not in any one of these *causes* any good or sufficient *reason*. And we strongly suspect that this is the state of things at the present time. We therefore have called the attention of our readers to the facts in the case, and trust that they will take immediate measures to supply the past lack. We are preparing for our expeditions to sail in October and December next, and shall need all the funds we can possibly command, and much more beside. Several families of slaves have had their freedom offered to them by their masters, if we can send them to Liberia. We have written the facts to many of our friends, and we would now respectfully suggest that their case is like the "King's business," it "*requires haste!*"

[From the Southern Churchman.]

Instruction of Slaves.

The Eleventh Annual Report of the Association for the Religious Instruction of the Negroes, in Liberty county, Georgia.—The reports of this Association are drawn up by their missionary, the Rev. C. C. Jones, and consist of an account of his own labors and his assistants' within the county of Liberty, and kindred matters of a general nature and usually of a very interesting import. The report for the past year, the publication of which has unavoidably been delayed, has just reached us, and will compare with its predecessors in the value and interest of its contents. Indeed, to no individual of any denomination in the whole Southern country has the cause of the religious instruction of the negroes been more or so much indebted for many years past, as to this zealous minister of the Presbyterian church, and we most gladly bear our testimony to his indefatigable, able and enlightened zeal in this important cause, and commend his example as worthy of all praise and imitation by the ministers of his own and all other Christian denominations.

We proceed to make some extracts from the report, the subjects of which our readers will learn from the heading we affix to them.

Co-operation Needed.—*Pastors* may efficiently co-operate by the institution of meetings for watchmen—members of the church—inquirers—and children and youth, and by affording some special instruction to their colored congregations, at such times and seasons as may be most convenient to them, and, if necessary, call in the aid of prominent Christian men in the churches.

Mastering may co-operate by sending their children and youth regularly

to the Sabbath schools, and by instructing their people at home. If they cannot instruct the adults successfully, by all means let the children and youth be assembled and taught the Catechism, at least once a week, if not oftener. Again, by correcting Sabbath-breaking, profane swearing and immorality, and fanatical extravagances in the conduct of religious meetings, when such tendency may be observed; and by promoting in a higher degree the physical improvement of their people. Can a man—can a Christian man, who derives his own support and that of his family from the labors of his dependent servants,—yea more, who through them is made partaker of the comforts and luxuries of life, remain indifferent to and neglectful of their condition? Who will lavishly expend hundreds for these comforts and luxuries, and yet grudge a few dollars for the necessities of his servants? Who considers all he obtains from them gain, and all he bestows upon them loss? Can such a man hope for acceptance with the great Master in Heaven? Can he ever dream of the respect and confidence of his people, or expect any influence from his instructions as a professor of religion, while his practice demonstrates his infidelity? Let such an one know—if he will look no higher—that every thing done for the physical comfort and improvement of his people, promotes health, cheerfulness, fidelity, cleanliness, morality, and thrift, and thereby advances his quiet and prosperity and interest in a high degree.

“The physical condition of the negroes has improved in this country, and is still improving. By the blessing of God upon the labor of their hands, owners are more able,

and I trust I may add, by the grace of God in their hearts, they are more willing, to promote that improvement than in years past. But much, very much remains to be accomplished. I am satisfied, as a mere matter of economy, it is far better for those who are settling plantations with a view to permanency, to put up, in the beginning, the most substantial houses for their negroes, and make them as comfortable as possible. If this cannot be done at once, let it be done by degrees. In a few years, as much is lost in time and trifling expenses in putting up and repairing poor houses, as would have sufficed to put up, at the first, houses of the best kind; the plantation the meanwhile presenting the appearance of desertion and dilapidation. The best things are most highly prized, and commonly most carefully preserved.

"In this conviction I can but express, as one deeply interested in the moral and religious condition of the negroes, my desire for the prosperity of the *Agriculture Society*, recently formed in this country; because I believe that such a society properly conducted and covering all subjects and objects coming legitimately within its cognizance, must result in good to the laboring class of our population, and be an auxiliary to the work undertaken by this association. Such a society must promote the intelligence and activity of planters, lead to experiments and improvement in soils and manures and modes of cultivation and management, induce a more satisfied and *home-feeling*; for finding that they can do well on their present lands, planters

will be freed from that bane of all peace and improvement, a *desire of removal*, and they will consequently take greater pains to have their places better settled and more attractive and comfortable, both to themselves and their people. The formation of agricultural societies in the older settled regions of the South we hail as an omen for good. They have already accomplished much, both masters and servants have experienced their beneficial influence.

"Every plantation of ordinary size, ought to have a *chapel*, or a *room*, fitted up for the accommodation of the people in their social worship. A chapel adds much to the finish of a plantation, even if an owner would do no more than consult appearances. Many funerals do I attend in the open air, and most of my plantation meetings are held in the houses of one kind and another, which are open, cold, and uncomfortable. I have never complained of these accommodations, nor do I now. The planters have uniformly received me with the greatest kindness, and made the best arrangements, for the time, in their power. I have long since settled it in my mind, that the place of the minister is with the people of his charge: and *wherever* they can and are willing to meet with him, there should he be, and quietly and naturally adapt himself to circumstances. The Divine Master preached everywhere—in the wilderness, on mountains, in the Temple, in synagogues, in the street, on the sea shore, in private houses, by day and by night: and to all classes and condition of people."

[From the New York Spectator.]

Liberia.

WE find the following interesting letter in the Times. It was addressed to a lady residing in West Chester

county. The writer, the Rev. Francis Burns, is a missionary in the service of the Missionary Society of

the Methodist Episcopal Church. We have long known him. He is one of the most intelligent colored men we have ever conversed with; well suited for the office which he fills, and we have no doubt will prove a successful missionary.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA.

Sept. 6, 1845.

DEAR MADAM:—As yet but one letter since I left the Manor. Capt. Lawlin has not yet arrived from the United States, and I am hoping that by him I shall hear from you. Till that time I wait patiently. I have written to — at some length, and so for this time I shall write you and my sister, though you but a short letter, which I presume, without something of especial interest, will be equally as acceptable as a long one. In the first place, then, I have it in my power to say to you that we are all enjoying health. I am suffering slightly more I think too much confinement, but not enough certainly to make any ado about. My wife's general health I do not think to be as good as it was some years since. But still, on looking abroad in the world, and comparing ourselves with others, we have abundant reason for gratitude to Almighty God, instead of complaints of any kind. Our children, too, are not only well, all improving daily in their physical condition, but such a care of a suitable age are improving intellectually too. The pleasure, the deep in-wrought and abiding pleasure which such a fact gives a parent, I need not and shall not attempt to describe to you, madam.

In one of your letters, I believe, you alluded to the British interference in our trade and colonial matters. They have for a long time given us a wide berth. They trade with us, to be sure, but do not attempt imposition of any sort: it is,

however, a somewhat serious time with us should the Colonization Society say to us "*go free*," and it may be they will; then, as an independent people, commencing a sole independent political existence, we shall have to combine the principles, and organize the government, by which our "*ship of state*" is not only to be set *afloat*, but kept *afloat*, amid the rage and concussion of political elements; all the time gathering strength, and by the operation of its *parts* contributing to the support and integrity of the *whole*. True, we shall not have occasion for elaborating any principles, but even if the world is old, and the theory and practical operation of governments well understood, still for us, so young a nation and brought up as most of us have been, for us to be obliged to combine all that is necessary for our own government, is a work of great importance to our race, and not unattended with difficulty.

I cannot contemplate this declaration on the part of the Society, and our efforts consequent upon it, without concern. I cannot help looking up to the "*Father of Lights*" for wisdom in such an emergency, should it come, upon those on whom may devolve the responsibility of constructing the machinery of our new government, and putting it into operation. With a firm reliance on Him who saveth not by many or few, I believe we are, after all, perfectly safe. This reliance I hope we shall not forget.

But I turn from political matters to business connected with transactions of infinitely greater importance. Bro politics, as a Christian minister, I do not feel at liberty especially to enter. I mean home politics; they are of too doubtful and fomenting an element for either my office or inclination. I love my country, of course; I believe no man here loves

it more. I feel for it too ; but then, in my opinion, its interests, by me, can be best subserved by attending strictly to the duties of my own office, and in trying to assist and elevate my coadjutors in the same holy work.

In the salvation of Africa I take a lively, and I think I can say, an absorbing interest. This is a great work: angels contemplate it with extacy. Why not man, too, implicated as he is in it by his instrumentality, and accountable to God as he is for the faithful performance of his work. Our political trials are, as all will most readily admit, of some importance. To see ourselves well through them, and spreading our canvas to the wind in the sight of nations, is certainly desirable. But this result, of whatever consequence, has little or none compared with the religious regeneration of the people of this continent. But why make these remarks to you? I trust you feel as forcibly as I do that the missionary cause is one on the broad platform

of which all conditions and hearts may combine, without prejudice to the interest of any one.

How thankful ought Christians to be that upon this platform we may lay up treasure in Heaven, by a pious expenditure of it on earth. You will not attribute enthusiasm to me, I am sure; and if you did upon this subject, so vital, so warming to my heart, I should reply—"If I be beside myself, it is to God."

Hereafter, I believe, I will not promise either short or long letters, for I perceive that in this respect, at least, I am faithless. I conclude by expressing an earnest hope that when I hear from you, I shall learn that your family are all well, and that sister, if not so well in body, is at least growing in grace—the best of healths this! Remember me to the colonel and to your little children, whom I shall never forget, and to my sister.

I remain, madam, your most humble and obliged servant,

FRANCIS BURNS.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

FOOD IN LIBERIA.

FOR information of some of our friends, who are constantly and incorrectly asserting, in America, that "Liberians have not any thing else to eat but roots and wild animals," we have thought proper to give a list of such animals, fruits, and edibles as are in general use with us in their appropriate seasons:

Domesticated.—Cows, bullocks, swine, sheep, goats, ducks, fowls, pigeons, turkeys, (few.)

Wild.—Deer of different kinds in abundance: red, black, brown, and grayish: partridge, pigeons, goats,

cows, doves, ducks, hedgehogs, red squirrels, summer ducks, rice birds, ground doves, &c.

Fruit.—Water melon, musk melon, mango plums, orange, rose apples, sour sop, guava, tamarind, plantain, bananas, gramma dilla, limes, lemons.

Fish, scaled and shell.—Mullet, whiting, perch, bream, pike, baracouta, mackerel, cursalli, herring, drum, catfish, grippers, oysters, crabs, carp, sun.

Edibles.—Sweet potatoes, arrow root, turnips, carrots, shilote, cymblain, chiota, paupau, Lima beans,

ochra, peas, radishes, beets, cabbage, snaps, cucumbers, greens, salads, cassavas, yams, corn.

Besides the above, there are many others, which we have neither time or room to arrange here.

Letter from Levi Nelson.

WE have received the following letter from an old friend of colonization, in Connecticut, and take the liberty of publishing it entire. We commend its *calculations* to the curious in such matters, and if there is any *mistake*, we will be obliged to any one who will point it out:

LISBON, CONNECTICUT,
July 11, 1846.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I send you \$3, collected in the first Ecclesiastical Society in this town for the benefit of the Colonization Society. It is but a mite, but it is presented with the full confidence of the contributors, that the Colonization Society is now restored to public favor, and that its means will greatly increase. I am fully confirmed in the belief that the great depression, to which it has been subjected, has been wisely ordered of God, to try the faith of the pious who have been engaged in the work, and to make its trials, as in many other cases, in some measure, proportioned to its excellence and ultimate success.

It is peculiarly pleasant, in this age of impracticable theories to find a theory which is wholly practical. The problem put forth by the Colonization Society is solved, both in relation to the ability of colored men, and their influence on poor neglected Africa. It has become a plain sum in the Rule of Three. I may mistake a little with respect to some of the items; but in relation to the essential principle there is no mistake. I will say then, that for three hundred miles on the coast of Africa,

our civil and religious institutions have been established, and the slave trade has been abolished. Let three hundred then be the first term. All this has been accomplished by six thousand colonists from this country, be the same more or less. Let six thousand then be the second term. It was Commandant Payne, if I rightly recollect, who answered questions put to him by the Secretary of State, and who was well acquainted with the subject. He said that the slave trade is carried on to the extent of four thousand miles on the African coast. Let four thousand then be the third term. The answer is, 80,000. Eighty thousand colonists, therefore, can, by a common blessing from God, establish our civil and religious institutions as far as slave-trading extends in Africa.

Will not our government assist in this noble work? It is too late to object that it would be unconstitutional. For by the Ashburton and Webster treaty, provision is made to keep a naval force on the coast of Africa, which treaty has been ratified by the United States Senate. It would be strange indeed, if it would be more consistent with the constitution to expend large sums of money to destroy the slave trade by a naval force, than to assist the Colonization Society to accomplish the same thing. Besides, colonization is more certain. All that the English and American ships can do, is to annoy slavers, without any certain prospect of ever putting an end to the abominable traffic. The colonization plan is certain, as appears by actual experiment. It also accomplishes the work in a far more humane manner. I mean not

by this, that the naval plan is not as humane and kind as the nature of the case admits. But it cannot touch the various and severe sufferings of the poor slaves, previously to their being caught on the ocean. And how painful these sufferings are, is illustrated in the case of the Pons, where between one and two hundred died of hardships endured before they were retaken. Colonization saves all such sufferings, as it prevents the slave trade on the land.

It seems that colonization on the coast, according to the American Colonization Society has not been very popular with the English. Their idea of civilizing Africa has been to plant colonies of their own in the interior; they have made the attempt; but the Providence of God has so signally decided against them, that they must be convinced, if Africa ever becomes civilized, it must be in a great measure by colored people, who can endure the climate.

There are two classes of people in this country, who object to the colonizing of people of color in Africa, though their objections spring from entirely different causes. Those who hold that slavery is a divine institution, and think that slaves are the only proper persons to cultivate the soil, and to perform other manual labor, are not friendly to any scheme which looks to their emancipation. There is a class of anti-slavery men also, who are opposed to colonizing the people of color, because it urges them to quit the place of their nativity, and seems to imply a wrong prejudice against color. But neither of these objections, it seems to me, has much weight, when it is considered that colonization can do for Africa all that has been stated, and give a noble specimen to the world of what the colored race can effect without sensibly diminishing their numbers in the United States. It is said, that

the annual increase of the colored population in this country is about seventy thousand. This is seventy-eights as many as we have found to be capable of producing the most desirable change, throughout almost the whole of Africa. Or, if any should say that the Colonization Society should need a hundred instead of eighty thousand, for all the purposes of illuminating Africa; and the principal part of the rest, both of the present and future generations, should remain on our soil. In this case, they would be constantly increasing, and with great rapidity. The slave trader would have enough for all his purposes; and the anti-slavery man would still have a fair opportunity both to know whether we shall all lose our prejudice against color, and whether in all respects, the colored people will be one with us. There is another portion of the community, both in the slaveholding, and non-slaveholding states, who believe in emancipation; and that the best thing we can do for the colored people is to colonize them with their consent. Those in the free states are willing to contribute liberally for this object; and many in the slaveholding states are ready, from time to time, to liberate their slaves, according to the ability of the Colonization Society to help them, if they are willing to go, to their fatherland. As to the expense of accomplishing the object in view, we can bear it as a nation, without giving up a single luxury. We are expending every year, under the Webster and Ashburton treaty, enough to accomplish the object in a few years: perhaps enough has already been expended, if it had been applied to colonization instead of its being used to watching slavers on the coast.

I remain, respectfully yours,
LEVI NELSON.

Rev. W. McLain.

Discourse of Rev. Mr. Constantine about Liberia.

... of the natives with his own ... that on an occasion when the natives ... a short distance from ... they were determined to have ... Mr. Brown terrified ... when he shot down ... that it was the ... that if they molested ... his final aim, ... one of them ... they let the ... that the present ... of the ... by ... them all ... the situation ... but in a ... hostilities ... and the ... slaves taken ... the American ... American ... that ... of the colo- ... that it was ... in- ... and he ... the funds of ... slave.

... on the street ... we would ... of bitter ... the state- ... at the ... Nothing can be ... than the ... Right Rev. ... more ... animal ... can, or may ... in report- ... come to ... but surely ... ordered ... of things ... notice. ... I believe, ... and a ... time he ... labors, or ... time, the ... did not ... services, ... life, ... in ... through ... which ... been pleased ... But where could ... the expression ... to the average ... of persons coming

from the United States to these colonies, certainly not in the family in which he resided during his temporary stay of three or four months at Monrovia—for this family had been residing in these colonies nearly nineteen years up to the time of Mr. C.'s departure, and, if I am not mistaken, three or four years in Sierra Leone; nor could he have received this impression from any one here with whom he associated himself, for his acquaintances generally were of such persons who had been in the colony more than from thirteen to seventeen years. With regard to the interior parts of the colony Mr. C. certainly cannot pretend to be acquainted. He says, for the distance of 75 miles back from the sea coast to the 'hills is a swamp' which generates fevers of all kinds. Now how far this reverend gentleman has penetrated the country we do not pretend to say; we, however, recollect that he visited an association held at New Georgia, in the month of December, 1841, the year preceding his exit from the colony—this place is about five miles from Monrovia, (not quite 75;) but whether, during his residence at Edina, Mr. Clarke ordered him to visit 'Boble,' a native station, which is about fifteen miles, at the outside, from the sea shore, we are not acquainted. We are, however, certain, with the exception of an occasional trip that this gentleman and his lady paid down the coast, he never left the precincts of the colony until he did for America.

He also says that captains of vessels are afraid to venture on shore early in the mornings and late in the evenings. 'Tell this not in Gath, and publish it not in the streets of Askelon!' We will only refer this matter to captains and officers of English and American vessels, who visit Liberia according to their callings. Ask them how soon or how late do they visit the shore, or whether do they occasionally sleep on land or not? We vouch that hundreds will contradict Mr. C.'s statements.

He further stated that the former Governor of Liberia, Mr. Buchanan, as a man, was very much disliked. This is a palpable falsehood, and an uncompromising misstatement, come from whom it may. Gov. B. truly had his failings, as well as other fallible men. This we all admit; but Gov.

B., as a gentleman, was never disliked by any with whom we have any acquaintance. It is true, his political bearing created some considerable dissatisfaction with a great many citizens who otherwise would have extolled his name to the highest heavens, and would have transmitted his memory down to the latest posterity untarnished.

"Rev. Mr. G. S. Brown, who is now in America, he represents as having been sent out to the colony as a missionary by the American Board of Foreign Missions as a man who would preach to the natives with the Bible in one hand and the sword in the other. This statement is also untrue. We will, however, leave Mr. Brown to battle out his own cause, as he is in America, and is likely to see this reverend gentleman. Mr. C. concluded his statements by saying that the present Governor of Liberia is the son of a planter in the South, who had eight children by one of his slaves, and he shipped them all to Liberia.' Monstrous—monstrous—we will not say what. Why, Mr. C. is certainly frantic. I wonder who in the world could have told him so. Gov. Roberts the son of a southern planter! Not so, for his parents were all of African extract, which no one who ever seen him would deny, nor does he himself ever disown the fact. The Governor was born of free parents in Petersburg, Virginia, and with his mother and family emigrated to this country in the year 1829. Were it necessary, we would continue further remarks about the Governor's origin; but as there are so many living testimonies who can contradict Mr. C.'s statement, we conclude. If, in the face of hundreds of testimonies given by officers of men of war and captains of merchant vessels, English and American (disinterested persons) Mr. C. chooses to say to the world that the situation of the colony is in any thing else but a favorable state, all we have to say to this gentleman is, go on, tell your tales, until you shall have worked yourself out of countenance with both colonizationists and abolitionists. We do most pointedly dispute Mr. C. ever seeing slaves shipped or taken away in the manner he has described, either within or without the jurisdiction of the colony."

[From the Religious Herald.]

Letters from Liberia.

SIR—I enclose four letters from Liberia, for insertion in your paper, if you please, thinking the free colored people about Richmond will be more likely to see them than in any other way; perhaps Mr.

Ryland might be willing to read parts of the letters aloud, in his occasional visits to the people of his charge, or in meeting.

Yours, very respectfully,

May 30. E. M. ATTKISSON

MONROVIA, LIBERIA.

Sept. 9, 1844.

DEAR MADAM:—I am well at present hoping these few lines may find you enjoying good health. I embrace this opportunity of telling you of my travels when I left Frederick-burg for Richmond, I put up to the Exchange hotel there is the place I lodge that night. In going the next morning to settle my bill expressing myself to the landlord where I was lodging he charge me nothing. I set out to Norfolk next morning and arrived there that evening. I was very politely ask up to Mr. Bells house where I was accommodated until Friday Evening which I had directions from Mr. McClain to see all of the passengers on board by three o'clock which I did, so after I saw all on board Mr. and Mr. McClain came ashore again which he advise me when I got to Monrovia to set me out some coffee trees which I has not done as yet being I has not had the opportunity, when we arrived to the Jolical mountain we did not meet the Governor, he was in the States, but I will make it my Business to do so as soon as he comes. I has not been up the River as yet, but I has been inform that the land up thir is very good, but I am in hopes when I Goes up that I will make a living which it is my desires, for I believe an industrious person can live here. I wish you would Rite to Mr. McClain as he Requested me to Rite to him how these passengers was thy is some as smart a people as I would wish to be in company with and some had enough to pay for it since some of them has been ashore thy has been stealing but I am in hopes that I shall never be guilty of that thy is some of them silly enough to say they wish themselves Back and ther is a great many a going to school, I am included in the number, but I has Regret very much that I refuse when I was there. Mr. McClain give me a letter to the assistant governor which I has visit—I find him to be a fine man, I am sorry myself that I has said my lesson to Mrs. James C. Minor and to Doctor J. W. Luvenshal office a white gentleman which Mr. McClain give me a letter to, I sets down at his office with seranise which I must say I never enjoy such life as for them, my consolation is to I in when I call him, is Dr. Luvenshal and his to me in a Riple Mr. Blackford it is much better than to be in the state for them to call you Boy I has not seen Mr. James C. Minor as yet but I am in hopes I shall in a few days he has Received your letter and has giving me free access to his house. Mr. Minor sends Respects to you and family especially to your Mother he is not in town that is the Reason he has not riting you all but he says he will by the next opportunity please to give my respects to the family particular

to Mr. Blackford. I am afraid I cannot return thanks anought to him for his kindness and also to you please to give my respects to all enquiring friends. Mr. Freeman the gentleman that will give you this letter, I has advise him to stop and see you and give a free estimation of Africa he is so much please with the place he is got back after his family he is a very fine man. I am in hopes you will give him an invitation to nuke James Wess house so that he can give him an estimation of Africa. I dont think it worth while for me to relate to you what is hear. Mr. Freeman will give you an estatement of it—please to give my respects to Mr. Lusious H. Minor and family when you return to him when I left Norfolk I was in low spirit about eight days but after the captain put me a steward over the black and white which I received from the captain \$20.00 after my arrival he insisted me to go to Calcutta. Being he was so please with me but I felt to leave my old country and I did not go. I see they is a great deal of religious person hear. I has attended meeting very regular thy is a Presbyterian church and Baptist and also the Methodist church, thy is a great revival with the Methodist. I was a coming home one night from the Methodist church and I heard a crying over the street—and when I come to find out thy has been a woman died very sudden which was supposed to be well about half hour ago, she was not prepared for death I think, and I am a studying about it every day. Nothing more at present to say, but remains your acquaintance.

AERAM BLACKFORD.

P. M.—Thy is a plenty out here for to eat, namely: potatoes, butter-beans, cassada and every other thing I see in your garden.
A. B.

AFRICA, MONROVIA.

Sept. 10, 1844.

MY DEAR MISS SUSAN WHEELER:—I take this opportunity of writing you these few lines to inform you that my health is good, and I hope these few lines may find you in the same state. I am now in a new country and am about to settle myself. I left Norfolk on the 14th of June and arrived here the 4th of August, our passage was longer than we expected, though very safe. I am very well pleased, my reason why, is I can use my own privileges in every respect. There are a few white people out hear, though they are very polite. I meet them sometimes in the streets and they steps one side of the pavements and touch their hats. I call at their dwelling in the course of the day and sets down at large and talks a great deal about the States and about Religious subjects. The white men

never calls me by my name unless they call me Mr. Blackford.

There are a great many pretty young ladies here and I amuse myself in visiting the young ladies when the school is out, and in going to the church.

There are three churches here, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian. There is a great revival here among the Methodists where I go both night and day and where we should all go to try to get acquainted with God. It is necessary we all should have an introduction to him.

You must write to me by the first opportunity, I would send some of this fruit but the passage being expected to be long, therefore I thought it would spoil before it reached you. Your friend,

ABRAM BLACKFORD.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, WEST AFRICA,
February 12, 1846.

MUCH ESTEEMED MARM:—By the reception of these few lines you will know that I am still surviving the wreck of time. There arrived here on the 8th of December last, the ship Roanoke with emigrants from Norfolk, 96 in number, among whom was George and James Marshall, two young men from Fredericksburg, whom I was glad to see; they, myself, and Abram gets together, and sits down, and cherishes the recollection of home, and the remembrance of old acquaintances. The Marshalls talk of returning home, they had expected to have gone back in the vessel that brings this letter; but they have foregone their intention for the present. George, however, was much inclined on returning, but James was not. I have advised them to be content, and turn their attention to some sort of occupation. I have not as yet learned the particulars of Mr. Haye's people but as soon as I do, I shall communicate the facts to you.

I cannot at this time give you the detailed account of our colony and Governor, but will, be assured of it, that if God spare my life, give you an account of the whole affair, as far as I am capable, from the war with *Gatoomba* in 1841, up to the present time.

Has Mr. Blackford gone away from home again or not? Where is your brother John, James, Lewis, and Lucious? Please write me where they all are, and how your dear mamma is, give all of our respects to her and to all of your family.

You have doubtless heard of the arrival of the Pons of Philadelphia, in our harbor, with 756 slaves on board, captured by the Yorktown, Capt. C. H. Bell, of *Cubend*, to the leeward of us.

Yours with abundance of respects,

JAMES C. MINOR.

MONROVIA, Feb. 14, 1846.

DEAR MADAM:—As an opportunity offers, I now embrace it, and drop you a few lines by way of remembrance, hoping that they may find you enjoying good health, as they leave me and my family at the present. I am doing tolerable well at present, and I like the place very well, inasmuch that I have married trusting, that I may do as well as those who has come to this country years before me and are doing as well as can be expected.

As regard sickness, or this being a very sickly climate, it is not so for I never has enjoyed better health in my life, then I has enjoyed since here I have lived. It is very true, most all of the people who immigrate from America here has to undergo a acclimating process, I mean by that, that they have the fever and in many instances it is very slight, only lasting not more than two or three days. And if I were to go entirely by my own feelings, I can assure that I have not lost three days on account of sickness since here—I have had none properly speaking since I had the fever. Tell all those who want to come, come—a fine country this is fine malicious fruits grow here enough to attract the most noblest minds. People speaking about this country tell them to hush their mouths if they are speaking any thing disrespectful of it. If any man be a lazy man, he will not prosper in any country, but if you will work, you will live like a gentleman and Africa is the very country for the colored man. There are a great many colored persons I here that have the liberty to come but will not come, it is those to whom I speak. Mr. James and George Marshall arrived here in December last, in the ship Roanoke from Fredericksburg, Virginia, and the immigrants that came out at that time has already planted their produce and eating of the same, and out two hundred and more immigrants, there has not more than three or four of them died, and they was old persons I would write you more about fine Africa, but I have a gob of work on hand, and the person it belong are in a hurry for it, and the vessel by which this letter is to go is expected to sail in a few hours. Please to give my best respects to Mr. Blackford, and tell him that I would have wrote to him, but not knowing where he is, you will please to inform me in your next. You will give my best respects to all the family and also Mr. Lucius Minor, also, give my respects to all my friends and acquaintances, and tell them I would have wrote to them, but I do not know where they live, they must write to me so that I may know where they are, and I will certainly answer their letters, give me all the news in your next. Will you please to be so kind as to write to my mother and tell

her that I am well, I want to write to her, but I do not know where she lives, she must write to me, so that I may know where to direct my letters to her. Capt. C. H. Bell of the Yorktown took a slaver with nine hundred and fifty slaves on board, about three degrees South of the equator. I very often see Dr. Pattin and Capt. Cunigum, they talk with me much about old home. I will be very glad for you to send me some cloth and tobacco which articles demands pretty good price also flour and pork, such articles demand at times a pretty good price, as I am keeping a little shop and such things I want very much. the freight shall not cost you anything. If Mr James Marshall returns on

a visit as he expect to do I will send y the money.

I remain yours with much respect.

ABRAHAM BLACKFORD.

The above letters were forwarded by friend for publication, hoping that the statements therein given might induce a portion of our free colored population to seek abode in the colony of Liberia, where they can enjoy advantages and privileges which are unattainable here. At the request of a friend who sends them, we have given the verbatim. The second letter from Blackford has been improved in copying. The third exhibits the improvement he has derived from attending school.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of June, to the 20th of July, 1846.

MAINE.		
By Capt. George Barker:—		
Gorham—Mrs. C. A. Robie.....	1 00	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
By Rev. C. J. Tenney:—		
Hollis—Captain C. P. Farley, on account of his life membership.		
\$10. Mrs. C. P. Tenney. \$1..	11 00	
VERMONT.		
By Dea. Samuel Tracy:—		
Sharon—Solomon Downer.....	1 00	
Rutland—William Page.....	2 00	
Middlebury—Hon. Peter Starr....	5 00	
Burlington—Prof. George W. Benedict, \$10, last payment on life membership, Mrs. R. W. Francis, \$10, last payment on life membership, Deacon S. Hickok, \$5, Dr. Peck, W. H. Wilkins, R. G. Cole, each \$3, Prof. F. N. Benedict, G. B. Shaw, Philo Doolittle, Mrs. E. Buel, J. Wheeler, D. D., each \$2, Mrs. Paine, Prof. C. Pease, H. Leavenworth, H. Wheeler, Dr. Hatch, each \$1, cash 50 cts.	49 50	
Milton Falls—Alexander Dixon..	1 00	
	58 50	
CONNECTICUT.		
By Rev. Samuel Cornelius:—		
Greenwich—Zenas Mead, \$4. Jos. Brush, Dr. Darius Mead, Philander Button, Ephraim Mead, Sarah W. Mead, Mary Mason, each \$2, Thos. A. Mead, Rev. S. B. S. Bissell, each \$5, Sarah Lewis, \$10, Josh. Ferris, Esq., Letitia Skelding, each \$3, F. Knapp, Rev. B. M. Yarrington, Samuel Ferris, Widow Peck, E. P. Ferris, J. R. Brush, A.		
R. Newman, each \$1, S. L. Richards, 25 cts., Henry Mead, Esther Ferris, each 50 cents...		50 25
Canaan—Silas Beckley, \$5, A. Lawrence, \$3, John Franklin, S. F. Adams, G. K. Lawrence, George O. Catlin, H. P. Taft, each \$1, Dr. Geo. Adams, Jacob Rudd, each 50 cents.....		14 00
Stamford—T. Davenport, \$10, J. W. Weeks, \$5, Fred. Lockwood, Mrs. Brown, S. K. Satterlee, J. D. Weeks, William Phyfe, each \$2, Sarah Ferris, Barnet Andrews, Ezekiel Archer, Edmund Scofield, Edwin Adams, Elizabeth Archer, Silas Hoyt, John Ferguson, John W. Leeds, each \$1, Royal L. Gay, \$1 50, W. R. Rich, 50 cents..		36 00
Salisbury—John C. Coffin, Mary Ann Holly, Thomas Stiles, each \$5, Timothy Chittendon, \$3, Moore Chittendon, W. C. Sterling, each \$2, Mr. Graham, Dr. Humphrey, Mrs. Chittendon, T. N. Smith, Lott Norton, each \$1.....		27 00
Falls Village—C. Ames, \$5, Canfield & Robbins, \$2.....		7 00
Sharon—Daniel Gould, Deacon Smith, each \$5, Dr. John Sears, Chas. Sears, Mrs. B. H. Gould, each \$3, George King, Abigail Hunt, Deacon A. Read, each \$2, Benjamin Sears, Ann Berry, E. Hamlin, R. Smith, Isaac Lyman, A. H. Hotchkiss, G. H. Chase, each \$1, Widow Lorey, 25 cts., P. H. Winchester, Mr. Ransom, F. Person, each 50 cents.....		33 75

The above, \$33 75, is to constitute Rev. G. L. Brownell a life member.

Cornwall—Rev. M. Maynard ... 75

Harwinton—Stanley Catlin, \$1, Rev. Mr. Bentley, 75 cents, Mrs. Squire, 25 cents, Wm. S. Goodsell, H. L. Pond, each 50 cents..... 3 00

Gaylord's Bridge—Peter Gaylord, D. Giddings, W. Robberts, T. Gaylord, Daniel Gaylord, each \$1, G. H. St. John, J. B. Gaylord, each 75 cents, John Gaylord, Warner Marsh, William Gaylord, each 50 cents, G. H. Gaylord, M. O. Platt, J. W. Bailey, each 25 cts., cash, 12 cents..... 8 87

Litchfield—Mrs. Beach, \$24, A. Ogden, \$5..... 29 00

Kent—M. Bordwell, \$3, D. Comstock, Rev. Wm. W. Andrews, Lewis Mills, N. P. Perry, J. Fuller, each \$1, J. R. Fuller, J. W. Slosson, Abigail Slosson, Dr. Hatch, Philo Mills, each 50 cents, G. W. Andrews, Ruth St. John, each 25 cents..... 11 00

Goshen—Erastus Lyman, \$5, Giles Griswold, \$2, Rev. L. Perrin, \$1..... 8 00

By Rev. Levi Nelson:—

Lisbon—Collection in the First Ecclesiastical Society..... 3 00

By Rev. C. J. Tenney:—

Weathersfield—Rev. Mark Tucker, D. D., \$3, E. Johnson, H. Robbins, Mary Hillhouse, H. Wolcott, Deacon J. Goodrich, each \$2, Ashbell Wells, Lydia Marsh, Prudence Crane, Thos. Havens, Celia Talcot, Lucy Barrett, Julia Wells, Mrs. S. Stillman, Robert Robbins, Mrs. J. Wells, Hezekiah Butler, N. G. Wells, each \$1, Samuel Galpin, C. Coleman, Elizabeth Crane, William Willard, Hannah Willard, L. R. Wells, Josiah Curtiss, Simeon Goodrich, each 50 cts, John Wells, 75 cts., Joseph Curtiss, 25 cts., Martha Butler, 37 cts., a child, 5 cts. 30 42

262 04

NEW YORK.

By Thomas McMullen, Esq.:—

Albany—Collection taken in the First Presbyterian Church..... 26 00

NEW JERSEY,

By Rev. George W. Janvier:—

Pitts Grove—Collection in his Church..... 15 00

VIRGINIA.

Millford Mills—From a "Friend in Virginia"..... 50 00

Westmoreland Co.—By W. Edwards, Esq., executor of Elizabeth Hutt's..... 75 00

125 00

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston—E. L. Kerrison, Esq., in dry goods..... 112 12

GEORGIA.

Savannah—Joseph S. Fay, Esq., Noble A. Hardee, Esq., each \$30, to constitute themselves life members..... 60 00

OHIO.

Springfield—Mrs. A. A. Warder \$5, John Inendock, \$3, E. B. Warder, Hon. Sampson Mason, Chas. Anthony, Walcott Spencer, William Coles, and Eunice Strong, each \$1..... 15 00

By Rev. Wm. Wallace:—

Cambridge—Collection taken in the Presbyterian Church..... 10 00

25 00

INDIANA.

By Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh:—

Centreville—J. S. Newman, Mrs. M. Newman, Israel Abrams, each \$5, M. M. Ray, \$1, Rev. S. R. Woods, J. Myers, Rev. G. M. Biswick, J. P. Dougherty, W. Widap, Dr. J. Pritchell, G. M. Julian, J. Stevens, L. Line, Mrs. Ann Stevens, S. Hannah, each 50 cents, Mary Thorp, 38 cents, J. Woods, W. Harris, F. L. Stevens, J. B. Ray, Harriet Woods, Parmela Ham, E. Hannah, E. Pritchett, Eliza Brigant, M. E. Newman, each 25 cents, J. Townsend, 20 cents, A. J. Line 12 cents, Miss Lewis, Elizabeth Noble, Angeline Simons, each 10 cts.. 25 00

Richmond—Collected from members of the Richmond Colonization Society..... 2 45

Martinsville—J. Hastings, W. Storr, W. Wilson, R. Hamilton, each 50 cents, J. D. Sheppard, W. H. Craig, G. Stafford, A. Wigginton, each 25 cents, M. T. Grover, 10 cents, W. Frink, 5 cts., public collection, \$4 75

New Albany—A. H. Johnson, \$5, Thomas Senix, \$1, J. Austin, N. C. Moody, Rev. D. Stewart, Rev. F. C. Holliday, Rev. J. Crawford, each 50 cents, J. D. Rose, D. C. Seabrook, each 25 cts. 9 00

Jeffersonville—R. Curran 50 cts.,
W. Stephenson, W. Gilmore,
C. Friend, J. Jones, D. Wiley,
L. Dolph, S. F. Rider, J. A.
Duffield, E. Hyde, each 25 cts.,
S. Sleade, 15 cents, Waughop,
12 cents, W. A. Hamlin, 10
cents..... 5 12

Thorntown—Dr. O. H. Stout, A.
Milligkan, Miss J. A. Jemison,
each \$1. A. Shepherd, J. L.
McConnell, A. Morgan, each
50 cts., Miss M. A. Cole, Mrs.
Benson, Rev. W. F. Ferguson,
Mrs. Ferguson, C. Westfall, Z.
J. Emery, J. Cason, J. Karno-
dle, each 25 cts., D. Kurworthy,
30 cts., Mrs. M. Blue, 10 cents..... 7 90

Lebanon—N. Landers, J. M.
Workman, J. Ingle, L. Lane,
H. Blackstone, J. E. Hocker,
W. Zion, W. Woolen, F. Utter-
back, D. Calwell, Dr. W. P.
Davis, R. M. Conn, G. C.
Sheeks, S. S. Strong, J. C.
Lane, D. Hacker, J. Adams,
W. M. Simkins, each 25 cents,
E. Vanhook, 20 cts., W. Mar-
tin, J. H. Nun, J. Wells, J.
Hacker, W. Stevenson, each
12 cents, R. Olive, J. Burley,
each 10 cents..... 5 52

ILLINOIS

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AND

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[No. 9.

Prospects of our Colored Population.

WE observe in the proceedings of a late Abolition Convention in Ohio, a resolution was passed denouncing the American Colonization Society, because its proceedings had a tendency to aggravate the injustice with which the free colored people are treated in this country. The same objection has been made to the Society by some of the colored people themselves. At a meeting held by them last winter in Cleveland, a very bitter spirit was manifested towards the *whites*; resolutions were passed, resolving, that they were entitled to all the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the whites, and pledging themselves never to rest, until they shall have redressed their wrongs, and gained their rights; and then they gave a fling at the Colonization Society, as the great antagonist which they had to meet and put down, before their *color* and *themselves* could stand erect in this country.

If we mistake not, it can be shown, that they have greatly misapprehended the natural effects of the proceed-

ings, of which they so bitterly complain. It is impossible to deny, that the colored race have suffered grievous wrongs from the whites. But it is not true, that there is any tendency in either the principles or the operations of colonization, to perpetuate these wrongs. On the contrary, it seems to afford almost the only means of redressing them. This will appear from the following considerations:

1. The scheme of colonization tends to correct false ideas of the natural capabilities of the colored race.

It is a fact, we believe denied by none, that there prevails generally a very strong prejudice against the colored race. This prejudice assumes various shades or degrees of strength. In some persons it amounts to little more than a dislike to associate with persons in an inferior condition in life. In others, it rises to a denial of their proper humanity and places them among the brute creation; denying that they can ever become enlightened. Mr. Hope, in his book on "The

origin and prospects of man," says, that "The Bushmen at the Cape of Good Hope, are not possessed even of the intelligence of slaves; crouching like monkeys, they exhibit an unmeaning grin, or an inarticulate chatter." He then endeavors to show that the human race is divided into distinct kinds: the superior of which are destroying the inferior, as they have a natural right to do, and that the negroes of Africa generally hold that rank in creation which fits them to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, and renders it impossible for them even to rise above these menial occupations.

Whatever, therefore, tends to remove this prejudice and correct these false ideas, is so far a benefit to the race. The time has come, when through the agency of colonization, sounder principles will force themselves upon the public mind, and the little republic of Liberia will prove a field for the triumphant development of the colored man's capacity.

Two things seem indispensable to the proper elevation of any people: they must be secured in the due enjoyment of the soil, with titles good against the world, and they must also have a fair share in their own government. In this respect Liberia is eminently deserving of approbation. There, industry is encouraged by the right of absolute ownership of the soil being vested in those who cultivate it, and good government is advanced by the power of every kind being entrusted to the people them-

selves. In this respect, Liberia is a vast improvement on the plans adopted by all other nations, which have meddled with Africa. They have retained the authority in the hands of white men; and their colonies have assumed the aspect of having been planted, and of being continued for the benefit of the *government at home*, rather than for the elevation and advancement of the colored people themselves. Liberia, on the contrary, is *all for them*. It is designed to show what they can do for themselves. They are made there to rely upon themselves. They are responsible for all that is arduous, and all that is honorable in their own government. There is thus presented to them every possible inducement to improve their condition, and thereby to increase their respectability.

The present degraded *character* of the colored people, is the legitimate consequence of their degraded *condition*. Whoever would improve their character, must first better their condition. If they are to be made intelligent and learned, the avenues of knowledge must be thrown open to them, and they must be placed in circumstances where they can command both the time and the means of acquiring an education. If they are to be made moral and virtuous, they must be allowed to feel the ordinary incentives to morality, and to experience the reward of virtue. If they are to be induced to follow other pursuits than such as are low and gro-

velling, they must be allowed free access to all the objects of a generous ambition, and they must be able to reap the rewards of honest labor.

If these things are true, then Liberia stands far above comparison, as it respects the advantages which it confers on its inhabitants. There is no other country or situation, where they are placed in circumstances so favorable to the development of their natural capacities, where so much is done to redress the wrongs inflicted on their race for centuries past, where such arguments can be produced to establish their capacity of self-government and to correct the false ideas which have prevailed respecting their natural talents and their relative rights and privileges.

We can point to Liberia and challenge the world to produce any thing like it! There are MEN there! MEN, who would be acknowledged such in any society, in any emergency. Men, who have been made what they are by the part which they have been called on to act, in the great events which have been transpiring there for the last twenty years! Their condition has been elevated, and consequently their respectability has been greatly improved! Their establishment in a successful republican government administered by themselves, not only blesses themselves and their children, but it also reacts to elevate the standing and improve the character of the rest of their race. From their home on those shores, there comes a light to

beam upon the degradation of their kindred every where. It enables any one who chooses to solve that most difficult of problems, "How can their condition be permanently improved?"

One of the noblest achievements of colonization is its influence on the public sentiment touching the capabilities of the colored race. Nothing therefore can be more unreasonable than the opposition to it, which we noticed in the commencement of this article.

2. Another consideration, showing the extreme unreasonableness of opposition to colonization on the part of the colored people or their friends, is found in the fact, that *emigration is a voluntary thing*. None of them are *obliged to go to Liberia*, and none would go, if they considered it injurious to them. They can remain in this country if they choose. And they can pursue whatever measures they please for the improvement of themselves and their children. The number who choose to emigrate and actually do leave the country, is so *small* compared with the whole number left behind, as not sensibly to diminish their influence or weaken their strength. Whatever plans of personal improvement they devise, and whatever arrangements for their individual elevation they may desire to make, cannot be defeated for want of *numbers*, or for want of the assistance of those who have emigrated to Liberia.

However tender the consideration

which the interests of the colored people demand, the plans and operations of colonization cannot, as we conceive, be prejudicial to them. Kindly action promotes kindly feeling. If through the motives presented by the Society, a large class of the community are brought to act with a spirit of benevolence toward the colored people, they will by the same means be brought to think tenderly of them. A kind and valuable public sentiment will thus be gathered around those who remain in this country as well as those who become citizens of Liberia.

3. A third consideration, showing that the colored people can have no reasonable objection to colonization, may be found in *the great and benign influence which it exerts on the millions of their race yet remaining in Africa*. If they claim to be a part of the human family, they must have some peculiarly warm and affectionate feelings towards their own particular branch of that family. This is natural. It is to be expected. They are bound together by color, by natural constitution, by a common ancestry, and by the various sympathies which intertwine the hearts of the same clan or tribe. They will hardly deny that this is the case. They certainly cannot say that it ought not to be. They *ought* to feel for their race, as nobody else can feel for it. They ought to be penetrated with a benevolence for the millions in Africa who are shrouded by the darkest pall of heathenism, superstition and moral death.

They ought to be awake to the woes and the sorrows which are the daily and hourly portion of their fellow men about to become the victims of the slave trade. And they ought to have some tender concern for the 50,000,000 of slaves, who in Africa endure all the hardships of a bondage incalculably more galling than is to be found in any other part of the world.

Well, now, if they do feel thus, where is the evidence of the fact? What are they doing for their race in Africa? What liberal things have they devised? What schemes of benevolence are they prosecuting? If they are not *doing* any thing, where is the evidence that they are *feeling* any thing? And if they are thus destitute of feeling, ought they not to be ashamed of themselves?

Why, look at the facts. Here is a Society prosecuting a work which bears directly on the welfare of Africa. For whatever may be said of the hardship which is imposed upon the colored people who leave this country and go to Liberia, and of the injustice that is thereby done them and others who remain in this country, no one has even yet had the presumption to say that the establishment of Liberia was not a blessing to Africa. Its beneficial tendencies and redeeming capabilities have never been questioned. It is a blessing to Africa. Thousands and thousands have already risen up and called it blessed. It is the first successful attempt that has ever been made to introduce the light of civilization and

Christianity into that land. It is the only effectual means which has ever been devised of arresting and entirely abolishing the slave trade. It holds out the only fair promise that Africa shall ever arise from the dust, put on the garb and wear the attire of regenerated humanity, and assume a respectable and respected rank among the nations of the earth.

And yet here are men who of all others ought to be the most deeply interested in all these vast achievements, opposing with their might and main this only scheme of good ! The very men, who by reason of their physical constitution, or their superior intelligence and advantages, are capable of performing immeasurable good for their race, in Africa, and who of all others ought to feel deeply for their woes, and throw themselves with all their influence into the opened channel of usefulness, are here found using every means in their power to thwart the good proposed, and to destroy the last hope of their race ! The work the Society is striving to accomplish is identified with the dearest and most valuable interests of the colored man every where, as well as with the objects of humanity and the benevolent designs of Christian effort. It is an undertaking sufficiently great to demand the treasures of a nation to carry it forward, while in fact, the entire responsibility and the whole burden rests on the private liberality of a few individuals. And yet, forsooth, many of the colored

people oppose it, on the ground of its inefficiency and inadequacy to perform the great work contemplated, while they themselves are doing every thing in their power to destroy what little strength it has ! Surely they could not pursue a policy more adverse to their dearest interest.

We trust the time is not distant when they will review their proceedings and arrive at some juster conceptions of what makes for their present peace and their future happiness. If they will but look at the facts in the case, we are sure they will change their opinions. They *must* see that colonization opens the most cheering prospects for their race : that it comprehends the continent of Africa, and her scattered children in every part of the world : that it proposes to accomplish this good, by removing them from beneath the shadow of, and from competition with, a more enlightened race, and placing them in an independent government of their own, where all that is beautiful and lovely in education and religion, shall be spread out before them to awaken their hopes and call into exercise their energies as men and as immortal beings, and to inspire them with a laudable ambition of personal and national improvement. Oh, if they would but cast their entire influence in favor of the Society and its operations, how would the work advance, how would "the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose," until

the world should look with admiring approbation on the grand results achieved.

From the preceding facts and reasonings, we think, it is manifest that the free colored people ought not to oppose colonization. That they should do so is matter of astonishment. Sometime since the inhabitants of Liberia addressed a letter to their brethren in this country, in which, after giving the reasons why they were contented in their new homes, and exhibiting the privileges and advantages which they enjoyed and which were held out to all others who would come there, they add: "Judge, then, of the feelings with which we hear the motives and doings of the Colonization Society traduced, and that, too, by men too ignorant to know what the Society has accomplished; too weak to look through its plans and intentions; or too dishonest to acknowledge either." Though we should not probably use as expressive language as that, yet we can sympathize in the feelings which prompted it.

It is not a part of our design, at the present, to refer to the condition of the free colored people in this country, and therefrom to draw any argument in favor of Liberia. We however cannot withhold the expression of a reflection or two which have arisen in our minds in view of the treatment which the "RANDOLPH NEGROES" have lately received in Ohio. We call the abolitionists and the colored people to record that it

was neither the spirit nor the operation of colonization which opposed their settlement in a free State. It was not colonization men who drove them back. We have not, to the best of our recollection, received a dollar from those counties for years. While, therefore, we know that colonization stands pure and stainless in this and similar cases, we are compelled to admonish the colored people, that continued trouble, depression and degradation awaits them in this country. In vain and for nought do they spend their strength in resisting the tide of public sentiment and public industry and enterprise, which will not cease until they are crowded out of every lucrative employment in the country.

What has been the result of their resistance thus far? Have they gained one single point for which they have been contending? Have they put down one particle of the prejudice against them? Are they any nearer equality of right and intercourse than they were years and years ago? Why, look at the facts. In no State have they been more determined, made more vigorous efforts and been more sanguine of success, than in Ohio. And what has been the result? Let the treatment the "Randolph negroes" have received, tell! Let the fate of a company taken from Western Virginia into one of those fiercely abolition counties in Ohio, where such opposition was made to their settling, that the person who had them in charge, left them in

the public road at midnight and fled, tell! Let the law passed originally in consequence of the excitement created by them in the State, and ever since retained upon the statutes despite all their efforts to have it annulled, making it almost impossible for them to come from any other State and settle in Ohio, TELL! Where are the evidences of their advancement? If, in the last fifteen years, all their zeal and public meetings, and publications and societies, have not been sufficient to retain them in as good a condition as they were before, how long will it take, and with how much zeal and labor, to advance them to that thorough equality with the whites which they claim as their right?

In illustration of this inquiry, there is one (very interesting? to them, doubtless,) fact to which we would call their earnest consideration. It relates to the wide distinction between a *run-away slave* and a *free negro*. The one is an object of interest and feeling, who meets with sympathy *all the way to Canada*. The other is nothing but a "*poor negro*," not fit for good neighborhood, *any where in Ohio*. The run-away slave has but to tell his story, and the door is opened to him for shelter by day, and at night he is brought on his journey! The free negro may struggle for himself, if he is in the State and cannot be driven out, and if he is *out* and wants to *get in*, he may do it if he can, but at his peril! The run-away slave is pa-

raded about at public meetings in the North and in Europe, while the free negro has no such marks of honor and respect shown to him.

It is wonderful that the free colored people of Ohio have never thought of this great difference between themselves and those whom *they* consider not half as good as themselves, who do not, in their estimation, belong to the "first circle" at all! Or if they have thought of it, strange it is that they have not attempted to account for it. Would it not be well for them to inquire whether the whites would make as many sacrifices to help on the run-away slaves if their destination was not *Canada* but *Ohio*? Would the same sympathy be felt and shown for them, if they were to settle down in any one of the counties along "*their under-ground rail-road*," as they have been pleased to term it, and compete with the laborers already there? There can be but one reply made to these inquiries. How much of the feeling for the run-away slave consists in *spite* toward his late *master*, we will not pretend to say. One thing is awfully certain, those who are already free, and out of danger, fare infinitely worse than those who are just escaping from slavery. We lately knew a free family, on their way to a free State, where only they could remain free, in utter want and suffering, and not a particle of assistance could they get from the avowed and determined friends and helpers of the run-away slave. Coloniza-

tionists actually had to relieve their wants and help them to their desired home. In the name of humanity we demand the reason for this difference! We demand to know what is the value of that sympathy for the colored man, which fails whenever his interests come in contact with those of the sympathiser? And in view of these facts, what hope is there that the people of color, now *called free*, will ever, in this country, attain the rights and privileges which they are now struggling for and demanding? How is it possible for them to dream that they can ever enjoy a comfortable, a safe and quiet *home* in this country, and possess that share in the management of public affairs, which alone can make them feel and act as men and as citizens?

We had written thus far, when the last number of the *Journal* of the Maryland Colonization Society came to hand, and stopping to look over its pages, our eye lit upon the following article which is so apposite to the subject in hand, and so well and forcibly expressed, that we insert it entire. It shows that *they* and *we* have been thinking of the same things, and have come to the same conclusions:

PROSPECTS OF COLORED PEOPLE IN THE FREE STATES.—“*John Randolph's Slaves*.—The citizens of Mercer county, Ohio, are objecting to the project of a settlement there of John Randolph's negroes. The excitement among them is high, and it is said that force of arms will be used if necessary, to prevent it.”—*Public Papers*.

Now it strikes us, that the above speaks about as plain as common preaching, that the free colored people of these United States are not exactly *free*, to make a home where they please, and we think they will begin to have a *realizing* sense of this by-and-by.

The colonization of these people on the Coast of Africa was predicated upon the presumption—upon the *fact*, that they never can enjoy civil, political and social freedom and equality in contact with the Anglo-Saxon, or any branch of the Caucasian or white race, inhabiting this continent; and for this, the colonizationist has been denounced as being inimical to the colored race, as being actuated by a desire to expatriate and banish them to a distant land. They and their false friends, the abolitionists, declare that this feeling of opposition to their advancement in this country is fostered and kept alive by the colonizationists, in order that they may be forced to emigrate. What can be more absurd than such an assertion? What have the colonizationists to gain by giving their money to carry people to Africa, and building dwellings, school-houses, churches and other public buildings, for their use? What special emolument will accrue to such men as McDonogh, Goodwin, Wilson and others, for liberating their slaves and sending them to Africa? How can the acts of such men, giving up their property as they evidently do for the benefit of the colored race, instigate the masses of the laboring white population to protest against the peaceful settlement of liberated slaves from Virginia in the State of Ohio, on soil purchased by their own funds? Just examine into the facts of the movement as noticed in the above paragraph, and we will venture to say that not one in twenty of the people protesting against the admission and settlement of the slaves,

were friends of African colonization. Such acts spring not from colonization, or any other factitious influences;—they come from a deeper source—from the unalterable laws of our nature. On terms of equality two separate and distinct races never did nor can inhabit the same soil without amalgamation. And will the white and colored races amalgamate in this country? That black man who was beaten nearly to death and driven from his home in a free State a few weeks since, for marrying a white woman, does not think they will soon.

We should think, that acts like that of the citizens of Mercer county, above quoted, continually repeated in the free States, would have some influence upon the minds of sensible, reflecting colored people. We should think they would inevitably be forced to acknowledge that the position taken by the colonizationists, is the only course of true friendship for them—that their frequently reiterated assertion, that there is, and can be no secure and permanent home for them in this country, is the truth, although perhaps an unwelcome one; and we trust the faithful wounds of the friend will yet be more acceptable to them than the kisses of the deceitful enemy.

We have lately received a letter from an esteemed correspondent in Ohio, in which he says, "There is a very prevalent prejudice among our colored people against the noble enterprise of colonization; and it seems almost impossible to induce them to attend to its claims. A colored Baptist preacher of our city prays God regularly that he may never be convinced of the righteousness of African Colonization!" We shall take measures to put this number of our Repository into his hands.

But we have no expectation of convincing him. We should consider his case almost hopeless; entirely so, were it not that we have known some just such as he, have their eyes opened and made to feel the truth and to act under its power. He may yet live to be "convinced even against his will," by a process not at all agreeable.

The last accounts which we have received of the prospects of the "Randolph negroes" inform us that some of them had been allowed to remain about Troy and Sydney—that the others were to be scattered along the canal, wherever they could find a farmer who wanted hands, a mechanic who wanted "a boy," or wherever they could be "*stuck down*" in little squads, or broken fragments of families! What a prospect for them! What a dashing with bitterness all their hopes of freedom! They have been born on the same plantation, accustomed to associate with each other, have constituted, as it were, one family, and have been cared about, and provided for, by others. Now they are driven from place to place; they are separated from each other; a few of them, out of sheer pity, are allowed to remain *here*, a few of them are sent *there* because some one wants their labor; their children are scattered about, with no possibility of their being educated, or ever rising to any thing above what their parents are; and all that seems to be desired of them is that those who have allowed them

to stop, may get as much out of them as possible, and all that is feared, is that they will ultimately become a *tax* to the county! It is difficult to imagine any situation more degrading than this! And yet this is *freedom*, in a *free State*! Let any one contrast it with what would have been their condition if they had gone to *Liberia*, and he cannot fail to be convinced that colonization is the true friend of the colored man.

It may be, that some one will be disposed to say, that only in *Ohio* could they have met with such treatment. That other northern States would have been more kind to them. Perhaps it would have been so; but we confess we have our doubts. It is a fact that none can dispute, that wherever the colored people at the North live together in large masses, there are constant feuds between them and the whites. It is a fact, that nowhere are they cherished and encouraged, unless they can be made thereby a convenience and a help to the whites. It is a fact, that whenever they enter occupations in which they must necessarily come in competition with the white laborers, they are soon crowded out and shoved off. Look for example in the city of New York. A few years ago, a vast body of the laborers there were colored men. Now where are they? Who can find a dray, or a cart, or a hack driven by a colored man? Where are the vast majority of colored people in the city? None can deny that they are sunken much lower than

they were a few years ago, and are compelled to pursue none but the meanest avocations!

And now let it be remembered that New York is a place that claims to feel and do immensely for the *slave*. What do they feel and think of the *free negro*? Let it be remembered too, that this process of depression has been going on at the very same time that all their societies have been organizing, all their publications issuing forth, and all their energies taxed for the benefit, as they say, of the colored race! At the same time that the colored people have themselves been *asserting their rights*, demanding to be elevated, claiming equality of privileges, and resolving not to rest until they enjoyed it, they have been actually losing the station and prospects which they had, and sinking into meaner occupations and less lucrative employments! Where is all this to end?

The day is undoubtedly coming when every desirable business in this country will be entirely monopolized by the whites. The rapid increase of our population, the immense inflow of foreigners, who must labor or starve, and who know how to labor to advantage, and whose labor and time are vastly more valuable than colored people's, give strong proof that the day is not far distant when the whites will absorb every thing, and for their own comfort and safety, aye, for their own subsistence, the colored people will be obliged to seek some other country.

This result may not be for years, but it must come. It is as fixed as destiny. Premonitions of its approach are now given in every city in the Union. There population throngs, laborers are abundant, and *white* labor is rapidly driving out all colored labor. This process will certainly go on until the result will be the entire exclusion of the free people of color from every honest and honorable means of a livelihood.

We would anticipate this result, and prepare a home for them; we would have them aroused to the reality of its approach, and take some steps to save themselves and their children from the certain wretchedness and degradation which awaits them. It is a sublime, a glorious thought, that there is a land they can call their own, where natural causes will exclude their rivalry, and where every thing combines to enable them to recover themselves from the ruin of generations, and to exhibit to the world the spectacle of a free and happy republic of colored men, on the coast of Africa, having emerged from their load of misery, and made unspeakable advancement in all the arts of civilized life and refined society!

It is therefore with a confidence which has no check and no faltering, that we advocate colonization as the only practicable remedy for the ills which at present betide the colored race. And whether they think well of it or not, is a matter of no consequence to us, so far as our duty is concerned. Another generation of men must come upon the stage, before the end will be of the mischievous influence which has been exerted upon them by those who have cried "peace, peace, to them, when there was no peace." But a time will come, when they will set a proper estimate on the labors which colonizationists have performed for the improvement of their social, moral and political condition.

Views of Liberians, entertained by some of their color in this country.

WE would call particular attention to the following article from the Maryland Colonization Journal, as illustrating and enforcing many of the views taken in the preceding article:

"BLACK DIGNITARIES.—There are two colored governors (?) in Liberia: Buchanan at Liberia proper, and Rusworm at Bassa Cove. They are, in fact, more the agents of a Society, than the Executives of respective provinces."

We copy the above short, disconnected paragraph from an exchange paper, and *what* paper, we defy any dyed-in-the-wool brother Yankee to guess—the first time trying. It is hard to conceive of an editor so ignorant, as to couple so many mis-statements in the short space of seven lines, and at the same time base enough to give such a gratuitous, unprovoked left-handed sling at the officers of the Liberia colonies. It can be supposed to emanate only from some pure

slavery disciple of the Darwin school, who maintains the opinion that the colored race is but a connecting link between the human species and the quadrumane. It must be considered a mere passing scornful kick of the high-born Carolinean at the poor nigs, on seeing them presumptuously paraded before the public with titles, by the colonizationists. But not so, the above precious morceau comes from the pen of the colored editor of a paper called "The Mystery," published in Pittsburgh—at least it appears in the columns of that paper as an editorial, spaced and without quotation. And why, it will be asked, should a colored man be disposed to sneer at honors bestowed upon others of his own race? The writer perhaps can answer better than we. We only know that the most intelligent colored men that we have come in contact with in this country, are disposed not only to declaim against and abuse the Colonization Societies, but to slander, vilify and injure their brethren who have seen fit to emigrate to Liberia. We blame no man for not emigrating or for opposing the scheme of African Colonization, if he can do so after a fair examination of its merits; but those who take it upon themselves to denounce the Society, to injure the colonies and dissuade the more ignorant from emigration, without having fully ex-

amined the subject, and making themselves well acquainted with the character of the colonies, and the actual condition of its inhabitants, assume a most fearful responsibility, and sooner or later will come to a heavy reckoning.

The writer of the above paragraph must be either an ignoramus or a wilful slanderer of his own race—probably a little of both. Had he given himself the trouble to obtain any information concerning Liberia, he would have known that "Buchanan" was a white man, and that he died some four years since; that "Bassa," including the "Cove," is one of the counties of "Liberia proper;" that "Russworm" is governor of "Maryland, in Liberia," some three hundred miles distant from "Bassa." He would have known that the colored governor of "Liberia proper" is invested with more plenary powers than any governor of a state or territory under the American Government, and that the legislature of the colony have full power to make and repeal all laws, regulating the internal affairs of the colony, and its foreign relations. Had he been accustomed to peruse a file of either of the Liberia papers, he would have found little of idle gasconade or malignant aspersions, and we would recommend to him some little honest, candid investigation of the subject.

Late from Liberia.

THE barque Chatham, which was chartered by the New York Colonization Society to carry supplies to Liberia for the "Pons recaptives," returned to the port of New York on the 8th ult. She left Monrovia on the 30th of June. The following extracts from the letter of Gov. Ro-

berts, and the extracts from the Liberia papers, on another page, contain all the intelligence of interest:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, June 25, 1846.

SIR:—I am happy to be able to inform you that the commissioners, despatched not long since, of which you have been advised, to treat with

the natives for territory, have succeeded quite as well as I had any reason to expect, indeed, beyond my most sanguine hopes.

I have the honor herewith to transmit to you copies of deeds for ten tracts of country purchased from the native chiefs; commencing at the south-east termination of our purchase from the Blue Barra tribe, and extending along the coast about eighty miles, embracing all the territory, except Settra Kroo, lying between Little Kroo and Little Sesters inclusive; also eight miles of sea-coast, farther north, embracing all the Tassoo and Baffoo Bay territory.

In the package with the deeds you will find account of sales of the merchandise received by the Roanoke for the purchase of territory, excepting eight hogsheads of tobacco, still remaining on hand. Also account current, showing the manner in which the proceeds have been disbursed. You will perceive that we have exceeded the amount of sales about ten hundred and ninety-eight dollars, and stand pledged to certain chiefs in the sum of four hundred and seventy-two dollars.

I feel pretty sanguine, that with the twenty thousand dollars, we shall be able to secure all the territory we need. I am, at present, more concerned about New Cesters, Trade Town, and Settra Kroo, than any other points along the coast. The slavers at the former, and foreign traders at the latter places, are doing all in their power to arrest our negotiations with the natives.

We shall, however, no doubt, succeed; though we may, in consequence of such interference, have to pay a pretty round sum. Grand Cape Mount we must also have, if practicable. I hope after the arrival of the next vessel with supplies, soon to be able to give a good account of our doings.

By the barque "Chatham," which arrived here on the 8th inst., I had the pleasure to receive your favor of April 24th, also a copy of your communication of March 27th, the original of which you forwarded via England, which, by the way, has not been received.

The Legislative council will assemble in Monrovia on the 13th proximo, to consider the resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society at their last meeting, touching the sovereignty of Liberia.

I think, sir, no fear need be entertained by our friends in the United States, in regard to the possibility that the people of these colonies may, at some future time, be coaxed into a dependence on the British Government; or that any difficulty is likely to arise between the colonists and the Society in regard to sending emigrants to the colony. I believe the citizens of Liberia are determined to maintain an independent government; and will encourage emigration by every means in their power.

Mr. Ware has opened a school at Kentucky, according to instructions received from Mr. Cowan by the "Rothschild," for the reception of native as well as American children, and has in attendance a goodly number of each class. His health, however, is still feeble, and will not allow him to devote a great deal of his time to the school. I shall forward his receipts as directed.

I have noted your remarks in regard to the provision made for the education of the children and youth landed from the "Pons," and shall call the attention of the Legislature to the subject. The gentlemen appointed under the law, to look after the welfare of these apprentices, are men of character and firmness, and may be depended upon for the faithful discharge of their duties.

Mr. Marville Smith, from Shawneetown, Illinois, who came to the colony in the "Mariposa," is living and well, and I think has lost none of his family; he received a letter from his friends by the Chatham, and will, I presume, return an answer by this opportunity.

Mr. Whittlesey's letter is received. I have not time to write him by this opportunity. Will you please inform him, that I shall be happy to serve him in any way in my power, and at an early day will endeavor to make some collections in natural science and forward them to Professor St. John, Cleveland, Ohio.

The emigrants by the "Roanoke," are getting along pretty well; fifteen of the whole number have died, mostly children, the remainder may be considered out of danger, though some of them are suffering with chills and fevers, which will perhaps follow them through the rainy season. Those by the "Rothschild" are also doing as well as could be expected. All have had a first attack of fever, six have died, two very old women, two children and two young men,—the others are convalescent and likely to do well.

Rev. Mr. Hoyt has prevailed on my brother, Henry, to accompany Mrs. Hoyt, who is in bad health, and returns in this vessel to the United States. Can it be arranged, sir, for him to remain in the United States a year, to complete his studies, and attend one or two courses of lectures? Any service you may render him will be thankfully acknowledged by me, and I will see that the Society is reimbursed any amount you may spend on his account, for the accomplishment of the object stated above.

You shall hear from me by the first opportunity after the meeting of the Legislature.

I am, sir, respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. WM. McLAIN,

Sec., &c., *Am. Col. Society.*

P. S. Accompanying, I send you the original of one of Capt. Newton's letters. He has placed copies of it in the hands of all the chiefs in this part of the coast. Happily, Capt. Newton has been recently transferred to the South coast, and his place supplied by a commander I think more gentlemanly.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

Liberia and the British.

H. B. MAJESTY'S SLOOP LILY,

Off Grand Bassa, 28th March, 1846.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acquaint you that a representation has been laid before the British commodore and senior officer in command of Her Britannic Majesty's vessels on the western coast of Africa, that certain parties under the government of Liberia have lately purchased, and are about to possess themselves of certain Trade Towns the property of British merchants legally transferred to them by a deed of agreement.

I am directed by my commodore to give intimation to the local authorities that they must refrain from any improper act towards British subjects or their property, or else be prepared to incur very serious consequences.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your most ob't servant,

H. NEWTON, Com.

To the Local Liberian Authorities,
Grand Bassa.

The above is a copy of an extraordinary document received by Governor Roberts a few days ago from the

superintendent of public affairs at Grand Bassa. The document speaks for itself; but it will not be deemed improper to submit a few remarks upon it. We say nothing of the discourteousness of the communication—as those only can expect to be treated with politeness and comity who are prepared to repel insults. The vagueness and indefiniteness of the charge of a crime for which “the local authorities” are premonished to “be prepared to incur very serious consequences” is what demands attention. Unless “British merchants” will point out “Trade Towns” which have been “legally transferred to them by deeds of agreement,” we see no way how the “local authorities” can, should they ever wish to make a purchase of the natives, avoid incurring these “very serious consequences.” It is not to be supposed for a moment that the “local authorities” would purchase territory knowing at the same time that it had been ceded to “British merchants;” especially as some of the guardians of their persons and property have manifested so eager a desire for a pretext to exterminate us. If the natives deceive the “local authorities,” and sell them “Trade Towns” which they had previously “transferred to British merchants by a deed of agreement,” the fact of a prior claim has only to be made known and the “local authorities” will not wait to be driven by a menace of “very serious consequences” into a compliance with the claims of reason and justice.

Commodore Jones, as well as the British Government, may rest assured, that nothing is further from the “local authorities” than an intention to commit any “improper act towards British subjects,” or the subjects of any other government; and we trust therefore that we will be permitted to hold our lives by a tenure some-

what stronger than the mere absence of a charge by petty British traders.

Another feature in this singular communication deserves remark, and that is, the precise direction in which the threat of devastation and extermination is pointed. It is the “local authorities” who are to be the victims: and by local authorities in this connection we are unquestionably to understand the people of these colonies. They are to feel the full force of all the wrath which a petty trading jealousy can conjure up. But wherefore? Neither the “local authorities” nor the people of these colonies have recently purchased any of these “Trade Towns, the property of British merchants, legally transferred to them by a deed of agreement.” All purchases have been made by order, and with the funds, of the American Colonization Society in Washington. Now if there be any aggression in the premises, surely they, and not we, are the aggressors, and at them the coarse threat should be levelled. It will not be disputed that the Society have an equal right with others to make purchase of “Trade Towns,” and if subsequently it should be proven that these “Trade Towns,” had been previously “legally transferred to British merchants by a deed of agreement,” we feel confident, their high and chivalrous sense of honor and sacred regard to justice, would induce them to yield at once to the superior claim.

To conclude, it would savour more of a pacific design and a desire to preserve a good understanding, if those who claim parts and points on this coast would mark them out by some well defined and obvious boundary, and exhibit and substantiate their claims thereto. Then if the “local authorities” should interfere, there would be some show of reason for the buccannering threat of “very serious consequences.”

Interesting Letter from a friend in Georgia.

REV. WM. McLAIN—*Rev. Sir* :— I want to know whether, by the books of the Colonization Society, my name is found as a subscriber in arrears to the Repository, and if so, for how much, that I may as early as possible, send the subscription money due.

My friendship for and sympathy with the colonization project is ardent and sincere. From circumstances I have been unable to assist it as I would. This I know, is no comfort to you or the Society. Allow me, however, to make some *necessary* strictures on the management of the concern, which I do by way of friendly advice, which may be adopted or rejected according to their validity or invalidity.

The Society does not appear scrupulously *economical*, such as the times in this country and the extent of its possible business, with so little funds, would seem to warrant! (1) Thousands of emigrants are *waiting on their oars*, for a start to Liberia, if at the Society's expense. Numbers are in slavery still, because the Society cannot now send them—and their owners consider freedom enough without additional gifts. At the same time the amount for carrying over emigrants, (each, about thirty dollars, and not under, together with a maintenance for six months on that coast—which is in proportion to the luxury or the frugal subsistence allowed,) must make colonization somewhat more expensive, I fear than the *means* or willingness of making donations in America, could well afford to any thing like expedition. (2.)

As the design, while in operation cannot be a *gala* to the colonists, any more than emigration hither from Europe was in primitive times, or *now can be*, nothing but the most

rigid husbandry and economy is so indispensable for your operations! I think fifteen dollars per head for those who have been slaves, and proportionable cheapness of living when acclimating, necessary also to *health*, amply sufficient for the plans of an association of men, whose benevolence is dependent on eleemosynary aids. All novel movements are trying occasions, and luxury or any approach to it, cannot have toleration until the colonists from the soil or by trade create abundance for themselves. Always bear this in mind.

It does appear from the pages of the Repository, that the colonists cast lingering looks, too, much more than necessary, towards the parent Society. That they should after the six months' acclimation learn to *depend on themselves*, and set with vigor to improving the resources of a fertile soil, is a maxim vital to Liberia. Nor does this seem to be all. The colonists—while they esteem the Society as an exchequer, too often seem to harbour inimical feelings towards their former masters, or the white people generally of England or this country. Having so long been under domination here, they call their colonization a refuge from audacious domination, (3) forgetting that from our people they derive, by donations, so much nourishment; and that even as a matter of slavery, the whites, by bringing them over here, rescued numbers of their fathers from the murderous knives of their Pagan countrymen, (4.) At least now a wise feeling would admonish the people of Liberia to hold their white brethren in greater esteem than they do; for merit after all can be found to have attached as an heir-loom to the whites, who are now pondering upon building a great republic for

them—and to ensure which *they* must be men of sense and affectionate hearts, entirely void of those disreputable feelings that lead many of them to acrimony!

This behaviour on the part of the citizens of Liberia has neither the excuses of religion nor philosophy. It nearly caused the abandonment of a British philanthropist, as we see by his letter published months ago in the Repository. It causes some that were friends to pause in this country. A contrary, *prayerful* and amiable spirit is the most politic course,—the more so in a climate, whose resident physician asserted is of an irritating tendency.

But a blundering manner of treating on the history of the Africans is calculated to elevate colored pride: and as pride is sin—and “sin a reproach to any people,” men thus flattered at the very outset of their process of reasoning, cannot but think or reflect with a confusion void of true philosophy,—and to hold in disdain those from whom they expect nutriment, as a *right*. I allude to the oft-repeated remark that negroes rocked the cradle of science in Egypt—that numerous, also, of the fathers of the primary church were Africans—without specifying the color of the rockers of that cradle, or of Cyprian himself, the father. That *all* the ancient Egyptians were black or colored, we have no historic data to conclude. Even that letters were first invented in Africa we have as little authority to assert. We know with accuracy that the first inhabitants of Egypt were a mixture of all colors. The ruling dynasties, rather white—and we know that the fact of the fathers being some of them native Africans, is no warrant for concluding them negroes. Remember the Northern Vandals subjugated

and peopled the Northern coasts of the Mediterranean long before the days of those fathers. (5.)

What would I influence? Not the depression of the black man. I am too much his friend to desire his wanton humiliation, or low estimation of his kinsmen. But this I would do if permitted: infuse a rational conception of things in minds that might then bear hearts rife with the seeds of a pure and Christian humility, confiding in God and trusting that their white brethren are desirous of meting out to them the fullness of their aid, justice and reparation.

Let the Liberian colonists move on in the even tenor of their humble way to the attainment of an independent nationality. Inflate not their imagination with the idea that all the literature of the whites is due to them or to their ancestors! It would prove a spoliation or drawback of the whole concern. It can continue to be sustained by the charity of those who know in what estimation they and their relations are held by the recipients of their donations.

If Gov. Roberts *did* indeed, untouched by the adding or *correcting* hand of some white friend, write the Message to the Liberian Legislature, touching her independence, it goes a great way to the credit of the colored race. (6.)

I should, for the benefit of Liberia, like the Repository to include this letter, or parts of it—and should be happy to see your commentary. Liberia is yet a suppliant before the world; especially before our country. How much more nicely important for her citizens to be *prudent* in all their declarations!

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN J. FLOURNOY.

Farm, (nigh Athens,) Georgia,
July, 1846.

REMARKS.

(1.) Whatever may be the *appearance*, we believe that a *thorough* examination of the receipts and expenditures will convince any one, that the committee do exercise the most rigid economy. This is their intention, and their endeavor. They know how limited are their means, and how immense is the work to be done, and they strive to act accordingly.

(2.) The average expense of a passage to Liberia, in which every thing is found, may be put down at \$30. If the company is large, and vessels are not in demand, and one can be gotten cheap, the expense can be reduced considerably below that. We would rejoice to be able get them carried to Liberia cheaper. As to their maintenance there for six months, if they have not the means of supporting themselves, it is indispensable that the Society should assist them. It would not do to throw them into a new country, where they must necessarily be more or less sick, during the first six months, and leave them to struggle for themselves. We should rejoice if we could support them on \$15 each, but it is impossible. It cannot be done. There is a difference between the price of living in this country and in Africa. We do not support them after the first six months. Then they must work or "not eat."

(3.) By reference to another article in this number, it will be seen that we consider colonization a re-

fuge to the colored man from the ills which now beset him in this land. We think a little gratitude on their part to the whites for the noble scheme and the sacrifices made to carry it forward, would be very becoming on their part.

(4.) If our correspondent intends to say that they owe a debt of gratitude to the people who brought them to this country, and enslaved them, we must differ from him. The gratitude is all and alone due to Him who has made even the wrath of man to praise. Had those who kidnapped the Africans been actuated by no other motive than *their* good, wishing to bring them to this country to civilize and christianize them, the case would be different. The good of the African entered not into their calculations. Their aims and ends were all supremely selfish, and the means used were horribly outrageous. God has overruled all things so that many Africans in this country have been elevated in the scale of being, and there is through them a hope of enlightening the whole African continent. To do this work, the *whites* make many and great sacrifices. It is to be feared that but for them, it would not, could not be done. If our correspondent meant that a suitable remembrance of this fact became the colonists, and that however others of their race had been greatly wronged by the whites, they had received many marks of favor and many substantial blessings, and therefore they ought to cherish a suitable

feeling of respect and esteem for the whites, we agree with him.

(5.) There is here a wide field for speculation, but we do not design at present to enter it. We are disposed to think that if the colored people were inspired with a little more *self-respect*, both in this country and in Liberia, it would be of much advantage to them.

(6.) We know that many persons have denied that Gov. Roberts has written his messages—and we have been accused of retouching his despatches ere we publish them in the Repository. But all such insinuations and surmises are entirely gratuitous and without the shadow of foundation. We publish, without any alteration or amendment, all the despatches and letters which we publish from Liberia. We do not always publish the whole of a letter; as many things are often of no public interest; but what we do publish is

precisely as *they* wrote it; and there are no whites there to write it for them.

Gov. Roberts is not the only man in Liberia who can write well. Any person who reads the *Liberia Herald* will find many articles in it as well written as any body could write them. They would do credit to the columns of any newspaper in our country.

Now it is to be remembered that these men had not been educated as *we call education*. They have not enjoyed the advantages which every white man in this country enjoys, or may enjoy. They went to Liberia uneducated. They have had to make their fortunes there against enormous obstacles.

Considering all these things, that Liberia is what it is, should be considered matter of praise to those personally engaged in it, and of credit to their race.

[From Africa's Luminary.]

Africa.

AFRICA is, on many accounts, a noted portion of our globe. It is the most extensive peninsula; being nearly 5,000 miles in extent north and south, and little less east and west. It contains about 12,000,000 square miles, and its population is variously estimated at from 60,000,000 to 100,000,000, mostly stunk in the lowest depths of barbarism. It is styled in Scripture the "land of Ham," doubtless because, at the time it was thus designated, his descendants were its principal, if not its only inhabitants. It has been and is still, distin-

guished for cruelty and oppression. Many persons in Christendom, who are theoretically disciples of Him whose teaching every where breathes benignity and love, seem to suppose themselves licensed to perpetrate the most unheard-of cruelties, almost peculiar to the African slave trade, because of the curse pronounced upon Canaan the son of Ham;—which runs thus—"Cursed be Canaan; a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren." But upon no principles of fair interpretation can this be made to approve of, much less

justify involuntary servitude. It undoubtedly had reference to times long since passed—the period of Israel's national prosperity. It is a scriptural and historic fact that most of the seven nations of Canaan were descendants of Ham. Those of them who obstinately refused to give up the possession which God himself had long before ceded to Abraham, his friend, and to his posterity, were destroyed; while others, like the Gibeonites, became voluntary servants, or literally "hewers of wood and drawers of water." In that way it has been fulfilled; and the example given, shows how it might have been fulfilled voluntarily.

There are, however, as great varieties among the nations inhabiting this quarter of the world as any other of the same extent. In addition to the descendants of Ham, it is inhabited by descendants of the Romans, Phœnicians, Vandals, or Arabs, Abyssinians, Egyptians, Moors, &c., all distinct races.

Egypt has been considered not only a land of fertility, power and wonders, but of science. It was there where the famous Alexandrian library was burnt.

This is the land of Carthage, for a long time the successful rival of Rome, probably of Troy, though she has received such an entire overthrow, that it is, and may remain, a subject of doubt whether she was situated on the coast of Africa or Asia.

It is supposed that one of the disciples of Philip, the evangelist, successfully introduced the gospel into Abyssinia, where a diluted form of Christianity still remains. The African churches were remarkable for their adherence to the simplicity of the gospel. While other churches sought for their bishops, the imposition of the hands of the bishop of Rome, or some other popular prelate; the presbyters of Alexandria refused all foreign interference, and for 200

years in the early ages of the Christian Church, were governed by bishops consecrated by the imposition of their own hands.

This is the country of St. Augustine, one of the most eminent of the early Christian ministers, for his erudition, piety and industry. His praise is in all the churches. The country of Tertullian, the most voluminous writer of his age, and one of the most able defenders of "the faith once delivered to the saints."

Notwithstanding these and other instances, a very lamentably extensive prejudice exists against the African race. "They are inferior in their natural capacity," it is affirmed. Suppose it be admitted. What then? Must they be forever tantalized with it; neglected, oppressed and enslaved? Should they not rather excite our commiseration. But that they are *naturally* inferior, may be fairly doubted. "Hath not God of *one blood* made all the nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth?"

"Have we not all *one father*, even God?" Their apparent inferiority is unquestionably the result of circumstances, not of the peculiar conformation of the head, as the phrenologist, with his materializing theory, would have us believe. A late writer remarks—"The low state of the arts in Africa, and the barbarism that so generally prevails in it, have been variously accounted for; and perhaps we are yet without the means of coming to any satisfactory conclusion in regard to either matter. But it would seem that the first, or the low state of the arts, is mainly attributed to the climate, which supercedes the use of many articles indispensable in regions more to the north and south. Manufacturing industry is principally devoted, in European and Asiatic countries, to the production of articles of clothing; but where clothes are an incumbrance, and most of the

people are satisfied if they have a piece of coarse common cotton stuff to wrap round their middle, it would be absurd and contradictory to expect that this great department of manufacturing industry, and its many dependent and subsidiary arts, should make any progress. The agriculture, too, of the greater part of Africa is exceedingly unfavorable to the development of a spirit of enterprise and invention. The seasons differ but little from each other; and in those tracts not condemned to perpetual sterility, that is, in the tracts watered by the periodical rains or by the overflowing of the rivers, the rudest husbandry is sufficient, the heat of the sun operating on the moisture of the soil being all but enough to produce the most luxuriant crops. The houses, too, in tropical climates, may be constructed at comparatively little expense: and, except for the cooking of victuals, fires would be a nuisance. It is idle, therefore, to wonder at the backward state of industry in Africa. It would be as reasonable to expect to find a manufactory of freezing-machines at the North Cape, as to expect to find extensive cloth-factories in Nigritia."

The same writer elsewhere remarks that—"Many of the negro nations have made considerable progress in the necessary and useful arts; a progress which it may be safely affirmed, greatly surpasses that made by any native nation of America."

Africa is classic ground. What is more thrilling than reminiscences of the temple of Jupiter once situated on an oasis of the desert? Of Carthage, the seat of the Trojan war. Of Egypt, the garden of the world, and the field where Jehovah not only gave frequent and demonstrative evidences of his superior power over her gods and demigods; but of the superiority of *his servants* over them. There he showed his wonders in the land of Ham.

But what adds greatly to the interest of all the foregoing considerations is, that this is particularly the field of unfulfilled prophesy. Not only is it embraced in those general scriptural declarations and promises which relate to the conversion of the whole world; as "thou shalt give the *heathen* to thy son for his inheritance," &c., but definitely. It is understood that Ps. 68, 31, refers to the future conversion of these nations. "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God. Sing unto God ye kingdoms of the earth: O! sing praises unto the Lord." The term Ethiopia is compounded of *blackness* and *heat*, and therefore may be considered as not only applicable to that part of Africa lying directly south of Egypt, but other parts to which blackness and heat are predicable.

Finally, Isaiah 45, 14, is a strongly figurative description of the future conversion of Africa. "Thus saith the Lord, The labor of Egypt, and merchandise of Ethiopia and of the Sabeans, men of stature, shall come over unto thee, and they shall be thine: they shall come after thee; in chains they shall come over, and they shall fall down unto thee, they shall make supplication unto thee, *saying*, surely God is in thee: and *there is* none else, *there is* no God."

Shall then Christian nations cease their efforts to suppress the slave trade, not from the principal of *sympathy* only, but because they are objects of God's peculiar care?

Shall the friends and patrons of the missionary cause, yield for a moment to discouragement because all has not been accomplished which they in their ardour could desire; or has not been accomplished in the same way or time they had expected? Nay, let them rather cast into the treasury of the Lord, and prove him now herewith, and see if he will not pour you out a blessing which there shall not be room enough to receive.

Shall we who have the honor of being the messengers of the churches, and who are now in the field of strife, consider the battle ours, and not the Lord's? and because we have been foiled in a few instances in our contests with the powers of darkness, perhaps as a reproof for our unfaithfulness, or a trial to our faith, yield the point and ingloriously flee, exclaiming, "I pray thee have me excused." No, in the name of God let us lift up our banners and cry "victory or death."

[From the New Orleans Protestant.]

The Religious Instruction of Negroes.

We proceed, according to our promise, to continue in this paper our abstract of the eleventh annual report of the Liberty County (Ga.) Association for the religious instruction of the negroes.

It is well known that the devoted men who are engaged in this work in Liberty county, are not content with the narrow limits of their society, or even of their State. They desire to excite an interest in the subject in all parts of the south and south-west: and for this purpose they endeavor to collect and diffuse, as widely as possible, information concerning the difficulties and encouragements, the progress and prospects of this good work. The position occupied by this association as the earliest and most successful pioneers in this enterprise, has drawn towards them the attention of benevolent and Christian men in different parts of the country. This has led to an extensive correspondence, by which they receive intelligence of the progress of the cause. The report gives us the sum of this intelligence in an extended review of the work in the United States at the present time. It says that the religious instruction of negroes has made remarkable and rapid advances throughout the southern and south-western States during the past year. The progress has been most rapid in those places which have enjoyed the reviving influences

of the Spirit of the Lord. For several years our country has been blessed with few revivals, but during the past year the southern and south-western churches have been blessed in many places. In Kentucky there have been some revivals, and in West Tennessee, and especially in Alabama and Mississippi have the churches been revived. During many of the meetings the servants were permitted to attend nearly all the services, and many were converted from this class. It is worthy of remark, that those congregations which had paid most attention to the religious instruction of the servants, shared most signally in the blessing of God.

The efforts in the cause have not been confined to any one branch of the Christian church. All have done something, and the interest seems to be increasing and becoming deeper and stronger. From records of the Episcopal church in most of the States, we see that the negroes have not been altogether neglected. In Maryland, nearly one-half of the parochial reports embrace baptisms, confirmations, marriages and funerals of colored persons.

In a few places special attention is paid to the negroes in the way of preaching and catechising. There are a few Sabbath-schools, one colored church in Baltimore, one colored candidate for holy orders, and one lay reader.

In Virginia, Bishop Mead speaks of confirming colored persons, and urges the claims of the negroes upon the faithful attention of the clergy. Dr. Johns also reports confirmations, and special services held exclusively for the negroes; in forty-six parishes we have records of baptisms, and in fourteen something special is done in the way of Sabbath-schools. Bishop Mead writes in a very recent letter:

"Many of our ministers show that their hearts are deeply affected with a sense of duty towards the negroes, by holding meetings on the afternoon of the Sabbath, either in the churches or at private houses. In some places Sunday-schools for their moral, religious instruction are sustained by members of the church."

"I have been much gratified at the manner in which all my recommendations, whether to the conventions or to congregations, have been received. The large slave-holders are generally those who are most favorable to their religious instruction. In different parts of the State, little chapels have been built expressly for their use, where occasional services are held by the parish ministers, or some instruction given by masters or mistresses."

In North Carolina, baptisms of colored persons are reported in nineteen churches. One rector has a Sabbath-school, and another preaches on week days on three plantations.

In the journal of the Convention of South Carolina, we have thirty-one parochial reports, and in every one there is special mention made of the negroes. Nine rectors preach on plantations in connection with their white charges: twenty-two have colored Sabbath-schools and classes of instruction. Ten missionaries are employed in this diocese, who labor in part or altogether for the negroes. There are 1,636 colored communicants; 930 children catechized by

the rectors; and 1,454 in the colored Sabbath-schools.

In Georgia and Florida some attention is given to the subject.

The Methodist church has 135,604 colored communicants in the slave States. Besides the attention paid to the negroes by the travelling preachers, there are 81 missionaries devoted to them in the south. The South Carolina Conference reports 16 missions; 210 plantations served by 22 missionaries; 158 white and 7,723 colored communicants; and 4,426 children under catechetical instruction.

The Baptist church embraces 100,000 colored members, and there is a rapid growth of feeling and action. There are ministers and laymen of great influence who are deeply interested in this good work, and who will not rest satisfied until steps are taken to improve the character of their colored membership, and to bring the gospel to bear more effectually upon all under their influence.

In the Presbyterian church, at almost every meeting of the Presbyteries and Synods the subject is urged upon the attention of the ministers and churches. The pastors in almost every church give a portion of their time to the colored people, and in many places Sabbath-schools are in successful operation. A number of missionaries have been appointed to preach to the colored people.

It is plain, from the mass of evidence furnished by this report, that the religious interests of the negroes are receiving more attention from the Christian community at the south than ever before. It is plain, too, that there is no serious obstacle in the way of a thorough, systematic effort to christianize the whole colored population. Many planters who are not professors of religion themselves, are not only willing but anxious that their people should have the advan-

tage of sound religious instruction. They know that they will have some kind of religion, and it is far better for all concerned that it should be the pure and holy religion of the Bible, taught by wise and competent white instructors, than the mixture of superstition and fanaticism which has too often taken possession of them for the want of proper teaching.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

Farming in Liberia.

WE have recently been on a tour to the upper settlements. The prospects there are truly bright and cheering. We can safely say there is four-fold more doing at this time in the way of farming than in any preceding year. The people appear to have awakened as from slumber and are straining every nerve to place themselves beyond the reach of want. Between some an active rivalry is going on. Friend Jameison, as usual, has the lead, but who is next to him it would not, perhaps, be modest in us to say. One thing, however, we may be allowed to say, and that is, we are following hard after, and are endeavoring to be beholden to none in the ensuing season. Not only are there some giving their whole attention to agriculture, but almost every one, even the mechanics and traders, who reside in this settlement, are planting or have planted portions of their farm allotments, sufficient, if not destroyed by some untoward circumstance, to provision their families. The most pleasing consideration in this movement is, that it will force the regular farmer to the cultivation of something besides what he has been accustomed to raise for home consumption. If the people continue what they have so well begun, in two years there will be no market here for cassada and potatoes. The farmer then will be forced to produce something else for exchange, and raise no more of the abovementioned articles than sufficient for his own use. Ginger, arrow-root, and ground nuts, being the most prolific articles, will then demand attention, as they are of easy cultivation and always command a market. We think our people should pay more attention to the cultivation of fruits, such as oranges, limes, lemons, cocoa nuts, grapes, &c. Most of the whaling ships from America and Europe call at one or the other of the Cape Verde Islands to procure a supply of water and anti-scorbutic fruits. Such is the native poverty of those isolated rocks, and the danger of lying at anchor in their harbors, that nothing, we think, but necessity could drive them there. In addition, the water is said to be bad and very difficult to be procured. Now as we have as good a harbor as is to be found on the coast, Sierra Leone only excepted, and as with little trouble and expense we would be able to furnish at a convenient point any quantity of most excellent water, we are of opinion that the additional inducement of a full supply of such fruits as are in demand by whaling vessels would attract them hither. This, in addition to the activity it would give to agriculture and husbandry, and to the increase of our revenue, would tend to diffuse information respecting the colony far and wide and give it importance abroad.

It has occurred to us that the Colonization Society would perform an acceptable as well as a profitable service to the colony if they would send out annually a supply of fresh seeds, such as cabbage, mustard, turnip,

radish, lettuce, watermelon, &c. &c. These might be lodged in the public store, where, if good, they would meet with ready sale and pay as large a profit as many articles which are now sent out for sale. The sweet potato, which forms so large a portion of the food of the colony, has, as exotics generally do, most wretchedly degenerated.

The present stock of the colony is the degenerate offspring of an excellent species brought some twelve or fifteen years ago from Virginia. It had when first imported a red skin,

covering a bright yellow medulla or pith, and was a most excellent and nutritious article. It is we believe called the Spanish potato. After the second year it began to degenerate, and has been more worthless and innutritive every succeeding year, and at this time it is hardly worth the trouble and expense of cultivation. To have this article good and nutritious it will be necessary to renew the seed from America every three years. For whoever will send us a barrel or so next fall, we will as in duty bound ever pray.

Demand for Missionaries in the vicinity of Liberia.

WE make the following extracts from a letter of Rev. J. Clark, Baptist missionary in Liberia, published in the last Baptist Missionary Magazine, from which it will be seen that we do not exaggerate the importance of sending more missionaries, teachers, &c., into that field:

Now, dear brethren, I leave it with you. But if you retain the mission, you must strengthen and enlarge it. You must appropriate more to its support, and send us more help. While you were involved in debt and other difficulties, I held my peace, and even advised retrenchment. But now, I feel constrained to raise my voice for Africa. During the eight years of my connection with the mission, it has been all the time embarrassed for want of adequate supports. As few and weak as we have been, we have been under the necessity of doing much ourselves which might have been done by others, if we had had the means of paying them. Instead of employing others to teach the heathen youth the rudiments of those arts which are essential to civi-

lization, we have been obliged to teach them ourselves when we ought to have been breaking to the heathen the bread of life. When we ought to have horses to ride on our preaching tours, we have been under the necessity of walking.

But, above all, we need more laborers. Our work, which we have never been able to do properly, is accumulating on our hands. The whole Bassa tribe is ready to receive the gospel. Wherever we go, they listen attentively to the word of life. They often say to us, it has been so long since you were here, that we have forgotten God's word. If you would come more frequently and preach to us, we would understand and remember the word. A short time ago, one of the chiefs of Zuzo repeatedly sent to me for a teacher, as the school there had been suspended for the want of a suitable teacher. He had attended the school at Zuzo, and learned to read and write both the Bassa and English languages, and had said to me that he wished some one better qualified to live in his town. He said the Bassa teachers could instruct him in reading and writing, but he wanted

to learn something more. At last he wrote me to send one of our school boys, if I could send him no other. If we had a good missionary at Zuzo, he would exert an influence over a large section of country. A missionary at Trade-town might preach the gospel to thousands. I, for years, have longed to occupy that field myself. I have made several visits there, and found them ripe for instruction. River Sesters is also an inviting field, with thousands of precious souls involved in the darkest gloom of heathenism.

About one hundred miles in the interior, is the Kplei, (Kpise) teeming with its hundreds of thousands. I spent a few days among them about two years ago, and they heard the

gospel with gladness. The king said he had seen and heard what his fathers never heard. "No white man ever came to their country before, to bring them the good news." He earnestly requested me to come again, and I promised him I would endeavor to, if I lived. He said God would not let me die for a long time. Who will come and give this people the gospel?

The Board have, indeed, had many discouragements; but no more than any other mission on this coast, excepting, perhaps, the Episcopal mission at Cape Palmas. All the others have lost more than half their missionaries on the field, and none of them have more than two of their older missionaries now in the field.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

The Canal.

THE subject of a communication with the ocean along the base of the Cape has been long agitated. There are some, who, regarding it impracticable by any means at present within our reach, or in any reasonable time likely to be, have ridiculed the idea as visionary and chimerical. There are others again, who, although they are not sound in the faith of its practicability are nevertheless not so sceptical as to be unwilling to give it a trial. In the category of those weak in faith, we are not ashamed to say, we will, if sought for, be found. After hard rubbing and straining our optics, we have made out to see through a glass darkly. And therefore we neither curl the lip of scorn at those who propose, nor feel the emotions of pity for those who repudiate. The Council of 1845 appropriated \$800 for the work, and appointed commissioners to contract for it. Nothing however was

done that year. At the last session the appropriation was increased by \$400, making it \$1,200, and three commissioners appointed to carry out the object of the appropriation. The work is at length commenced; the course of the Canal marked out, cleared, and the excavation begun in good earnest.

Some good people in their forgetfulness of ridicule, seem to suppose that the advocates of this most desirable improvement—for a great improvement it will most assuredly be if completed—expect it to be completed this year and with the present appropriation. The supposition is uncharitable; as the expectation to complete it in that time, and for that sum, would be as unwise as it would be impolitic to postpone the commencement of a reform or improvement until there was a moral certainty it will be consummated.

There are striking indications that

at some day the base of the Cape was washed by a body of rapidly flowing water, which emptied itself into the sea, and there are also striking indications that this day does not date far back in the gloom of the past. In proceeding with the excavation which follows what appears to have been the channel of this flowing water, we find an incumbent stratum of black mould about eight or nine inches in thickness; this is unquestionably vegetable mould. The substratum is sand, fine silicious particles, precisely the same as that found on the margin of the sea, and in the bed of the river near its embouchure. We have as yet seen no particles in the substratum of the substances composing the adjacent elevation—no debris

which must undoubtedly have been brought down by attrition, and would have remained had it not been carried off by a constantly moving force. Higher up the river, where it flows some distance from the elevated land, and where there are no obvious indications that it ever approached nearer, we find the base of the mountain covered with debris of coarse granite or sienite, commingled with clay, which are the constituents of the elevated portion of this mambatongue. From these and from other indications, we conclude, the bed of the river near its entrance into the sea, once lay along the base of the cape. The object is to open this bed, and by damming up the present river to turn the water into its old channel.

Prospects of the Maryland Colonization Society.

WE are happy to find that there is a new spirit among some of the colored people of Maryland, and that there is a good prospect for emigrants this fall from that State. The following is from the last number of the Maryland Colonization Journal:

OUR FALL EXPEDITION.—Our prospects at this time for emigrants are remarkably promising. We have advices from different parts of the State, of which all are of the same import, viz: that the opposition of the free colored people to colonization is becoming perceptibly less. This is certainly the case in this city. We find more *enquirers*, particularly among the more intelligent. The residence of Mrs. Thompson here for a few months, has given those who have had the civility to call upon her, some new light upon the subject of colonization. Although connected

with the Episcopal Mission, yet she is perfectly conversant with all the affairs of the colony at Cape Palmas, and was able to give full satisfaction to all enquiries respecting it.

Those who conversed with her, we believe, came to the conclusion that there really was a colony or rather a commonwealth, of colored people at Cape Palmas, about upon a par with other small settlements of Christian people in this country; that they had a government of their own, schools of their own, and churches of their own; that they eat, drank and slept, pretty much as other people do; and that they were in no degree different from their colored brethren in the United States except that they were a *people*, not *colored* people; and there was no dominant white race trampling on their heads and shoulders, in consequence of which, they generally walked somewhat faster and more erect.

Father Scotland, too, has been very busy in the counties, and from all accounts has produced a most favorable impression. A valued correspondent from Cecilton, Dr. Roberts, writes us that he has done more good than all the colonization agents who have ever visited that place. He tells a straight-forward story, and no one can question its correctness for a moment. We calculate upon fifty emigrants if not more. Our vessel will sail on the 1st November.

Items of Intelligence.

STRONG LOVE FOR TAKING MEDICINE.—From a work recently published, entitled, "Missionary labors and scenes in Southern Africa," we extract the following incidents:

ADMINISTERING MEDICINE.—At Taung, where Mahura, the brother of Mothibi resides, and where, including the Bamairis, there was a population of nearly 20,000 souls, I preached to large congregations. As it was well known that I had performed some cures, I had some dozen of patients brought to me; and among others a young woman who, from great exposure to the sun, was slightly deranged. It was most gratifying to see the sympathy of the chief and relations towards this afflicted creature. Knowing their general treatment of such diseases, namely, to throw the sufferer into a chasm and cover him with stones, or tie him to a tree, I asked one of the roughest characters among the bystanders why they had not done so with this woman? "We heard the word of God at the Kruuman," was the reply. The natives, though afraid of poison, never once suspected that it would do them harm by administering medicine. They are passionately fond of medicine, and of being bled, believing that all diseases lie in the blood. I have known individuals after I had bled up the arm, open the orifice and let the blood flow until they fainted. No matter how nauseous a draught may be,

they will lick their lips even after a dose of assafœtida. On one occasion I requested a man at a distance to send some one for medicine. He sent his wife; and having prepared a bitter dose, I gave it into her hand, directing her to give it in two portions, one at sunset, the other at midnight. She made a long face, and begged hard that he might take it all at once, lest they should fall asleep; I consented, when down went the portion into her stomach. I exclaimed, "It is not for you." Licking her lips she asked, with perfect composure of countenance, if her drinking it would not cure her husband.

DEATH OF A VALUED FRIEND OF COLONIZATION.—We have received a letter from a friend in Albany, N. Y., a member of Dr. Sprague's church, which contains the following notice of the death of a friend of colonization of long standing, and valuable services:

"The sickness and death of our good old Elder, **PETER BOYD**, is our apology for not remitting the enclosed draft more promptly. He died on the 3d inst., (July,) at the age of 71. He was for thirty-three years a consistent member of our church, and was in the *Eldership* twenty-six years. His sickness was protracted for more than a year, and yet his

death was sudden. He died with unshaken confidence in the Lord Jesus Christ. His end was peaceful and quiet. He is truly a great loss to us, and not only to our particular Church, but to the whole community. His name will long be held in grateful remembrance by a large circle of friends and acquaintances."

Intellectual condition of the Citizens of Liberia.

DURING my sojourn in the United States, I have had frequent opportunities of conversing with different individuals, respecting the present condition of the Colony of Liberia, and the probable success of the scheme of African Colonization; and I have been surprised to perceive that, even after the experience of a quarter of a century, many persons are still disposed to regard that enterprise as little more than a utopian undertaking, never destined to be attended with any of the advantages or blessings which its benevolent founders fondly hoped would follow their praiseworthy efforts, and which they dearly cherished as the prospective reward of their untiring exertions, amidst difficulties which seemed almost insurmountable, and which I really believe would have proved insuperable barriers, had not the finger of God pointed out the way, and the smiles of Heaven rested on their labors.

Whatever may be said in opposition to the scheme, and however plausible may be the objections of persons who are unfriendly to the enterprise, I cannot but believe that the hand of an overruling Providence has been extended over the progressive course of that little commonwealth. To any individual whose mind is unprejudiced, especially to those who have had the opportunity of personal observation and investigation, this is clearly evident. And after the greatest difficulties have been encountered and overcome, and a regular government of civilized and orderly citizens has been established on the border of that vast peninsula, the native inhabitants of which have so long been grovelling in the depths

of ignorance and superstition, hostile to all systems of disciplinary regulations—a government in which salutary laws are enacted and enforced; surely no individual can consistently say that the Colony of Liberia is not worthy of the sympathy, the respect, and the admiration of the world.

Having been born and educated in a slave state, it is not so great a matter of surprise to me, to view the prejudice which exists against that unfortunate class of human beings, who, in consequence of the color of their skin, have been doomed to servitude, and been debarred from the facilities of intellectual culture which are enjoyed by white persons; but it is rather surprising that many persons are disposed to exhibit so little charity towards them, and to regard them as naturally incapable of appreciating the blessings, and of exercising the privileges of freedom, under any circumstances.

Now, I do not pretend to institute a comparison between the white and colored classes, respecting intellectual capacity, or the capability of self-government; for, under the peculiar circumstances in which the colored class are situated in this country, it would be impossible to arrive at even a proximate conclusion. A similar difficulty would exist, as in the question which is sometimes discussed in literary associations respecting the intellectual capacities of the two sexes. I do not pretend to assert my belief that, even under similar circumstances, colored persons, as a class, are capable of arriving at as high a degree of scientific and literary refinement as the white class; much less do I think, with a learned friend

of mine, who, a few days ago, advanced the opinion, that the period will arrive, in the history of our world, in which the inhabitants of Africa will stand pre-eminent among the nations of mankind. But I do know, from personal observation, that it is possible for some colored persons, by their own unaided efforts, and under very disadvantageous circumstances, to dive into the sea of knowledge and gather gems which would glitter in the most enlightened and refined circles of literature and of science. And, although in Liberia there are comparatively few of this description; yet there are enough to show, that in a country in which the mind, as well as the body, is unfettered, and in which the college bell does not yet summon the aspiring student to the halls of learning the expansive energies of the intellect may break through all restraining influences, and soar above the grovelling forms of ignorance and indolence; although the external covering of the mental casket may be of a sable hue. And, taking every thing into consideration, it is not surprising that the number of well-educated persons in Liberia is not larger.

I may here state, that, during my residence in the colony, about four hundred and twenty immigrants arrived from the United States, nearly all of whom were liberated slaves; and not a dozen of whom could write their own names. Indeed, the majority of persons who have been sent to the colony have been of this class. The Society could not do any better—they were obliged to send such as were offered, or as volunteered to go; and among the free volunteers, comparatively few were educated. So that the Commonwealth of Liberia has been built up principally by persons of little or no education.

At present, however, the prospects are more encouraging. Schools have been in

operation; and the rising generation have enjoyed privileges, of which their parents were deprived; and nearly all the young people who have been brought up in the colony, can read and write; and some of them are pretty good scholars. During my residence in the colony, I had two young men under my care and tuition; and the facility which they exhibited, in acquiring a theoretical and practical knowledge of the healing art, was equal to that exhibited by the majority of medical students whom I have known in the United States.

In view of all the circumstances by which the citizens of Liberia are surrounded I do not hesitate to assert, that I believe the government will continue to exist, and the colony continue to prosper, even although unaided by further accessions of numbers, by emigration; provided it should not be disturbed by the aggressions of any foreign power. Yet I think it would be very advantageous, if more free colored persons of intelligence would emigrate thither from this country; especially as the elective franchise will probably hereafter be exercised in the executive, as well as in the legislative department of the commonwealth.

In consequence of the new position which is about to be assumed by the citizens, all the wisdom and experience which can be afforded, will be required, to conduct the little ship of state in safety across the turbulent waves of political independence. And I sincerely hope that the free people of color in the United States will throw aside their prejudices; and be willing to unite with their brethren in Liberia, in showing to the world that they are capable of appreciating and enjoying the blessings and privileges of freemen in their own land of liberty.

J. W. LUGENBEEL.

Washington City, August, 1846.

CRUELTY.—Several cases of the cruel treatment of prisoners and others, have been reported to us, which we had never dreamed of finding among the free colonies of Liberia; but forbear for the present making

any further disclosures. We mean however to speak fully and warn all who are guilty of such inhumanity.

"A clerk is an enemy taking notes, And ready to lift up his thumb."—*Liberia Herald.*

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of July, to the 20th of August, 1846.

MAINE.			
<i>Bath</i> —By Hon. Robert P. Dunlap, from Rev. John W. Ellingwood.	50 0		
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
By Dea. Samuel Tracy :—			
<i>Plainfield</i> —Dr. Baker.....	50		
<i>Acworth</i> —Col. J. Slader.....	1 00		
<i>Henniker</i> —Abel Conner.....	5 00		
<i>Concord</i> —N. G. Upham, \$5, Geo. Hutchins, N. Evens, Samuel Farrington, R. Davis, Abiel Walker, P. Brown, and N. H. Col. Society each \$1, J. F. Brown, 50 cents, Andrew Mc- Farland, \$2.....	14 50		
<i>Manchester</i> —J. A. Burnham, on account of life-membership, \$5, J. Thompson, \$1 50, Wm. Pat- ten, \$1....	7 50		
<i>Chester</i> —E. Orcot 50 cents, Hon S. Bell, annual subscription, \$5, Mrs. Peris Bell \$2, John White, \$3, B. Tenney, 25 cents, Wm. Tenney, \$1, J. Robinson, 50 cents, J. W. Noyes, \$1 ..	13 25		
<i>Pittsfield</i> —Dea J. L. Thorndike,	1 50		
<i>Canaan</i> —Rev. S. Quimby.....	50		
<i>Franklin</i> —From Rev. Isaac Wright.	2 00		
	45 75		
CONNECTICUT			
By Rev. Lyman H. Atwater :—			
<i>Fairfield</i> —From Mrs Elizabeth Sherman, to constitute Miss Elizabeth Bertram, of Jamaica, L. I., a life-member.....	30 00		
NEW YORK.			
By Rev. Wm. Gray :—			
<i>Tyre</i> —Collection in the Reformed Dutch Church, in Tyre.....	7 00		
<i>Caroline</i> —Collection in the Rev. C. Yates' church, by the Rev. G. Mandeville, \$15 59, Miss Margaret Mandeville, 50 cents.	16 09		
	23 09		
NEW JERSEY.			
<i>Fairfield</i> —Rev. Ethan Osborn...	10 00		
PENNSYLVANIA.			
<i>Milton</i> —From James P. Sander- son Esq.	20 00		
<i>Danville</i> —Collection by Alexan- der McQueeney, Esq.....	34 00		
<i>Northumberland</i> —From Mrs. Ro- becca Bayd, per her daughter, Mrs. S. H. B. Smith.....	20 00		
<i>Uniontown</i> —Collected from sun- dry persons, by Hugh Espy, Esq.	15 00		
	89 00		
DIST. OF COLUMBIA.			
By Rev. Mr. Bean :—			
<i>Washington City</i> —Collection in Christ's Church.....	7 75		
<i>Alexandria</i> —From a "member of Christ's Church".....	1 00		
	8 75		
VIRGINIA.			
By Rev. John Towles :—			
<i>Millford Mills</i> —Mrs. Orra Hen- derson, of Fauquier County....	1 00		
<i>Lexington</i> —From the Rockbridge F. Col. Society, with a small lot of cotton cloth and clothing.	4 00		
	5 00		
TENNESSEE			
By Rev. Thomas J. Hal :—			
<i>Farmington</i> —Collection in Beth- berie Church	6 00		
KENTUCKY			
<i>Salvisa</i> —Rev. Dr. Cleland, and J. J. McAfee, Esq., each \$5.....	10 00		
By Rev. A. M. Cowan :—			
<i>Mason Co.</i> —Jno. Armstrong, Rev. R. C. Grundy, General Richard Collins, A. M. Janeway, M. A. Ryan, C. Shultz, each \$10, F. W. Wheatley, W. E. Sedden, each \$5, John H. Shankland, \$3; W. Cruttenden, \$2, J. Brod- nich, J. L. Kirk, S. S. Miner, Rev. W. M. Grubbs, W. M. Murphy, Mrs. C. B. Ryan, each \$1.....	81 00		
<i>Carroll Co.</i> —R. P. Butler, \$3, W. B. Winslow, \$2, Henry Moor, \$1, J. R. Vance, 50 cts.	8 50		
<i>Gallatin Co.</i> —James Hoggins...	2 00		
	101 50		
OHIO.			
By Rev. S. Wilson :—			
<i>New Concord</i> —Collection in the Churches of Pleasant Hill and Norwich.....	6 00		
<i>Steubenville</i> —Charles C. Beatty, Esq., subscription for 1846, and 1847.....	20 00		
<i>Dayton</i> —Mrs. C. P. Hall, \$25, other ladies in Dayton, \$25....	50 00		

<i>Newark</i> —By Rev. W. Wylie, collection in his Church, \$3 50, from Licking Colonization Society, \$16 50.....	20 00
<i>Warren</i> —Mrs. Nancy Perkins.....	10 00
<i>West Liberty</i> —Collection in Presbyterian Church, by the pastor, Rev. James H. Gill.....	10 00
<i>Dayton</i> —Collection in the Wesley Chapel, M. E. Church, by Rev. W. H. Raper, pastor.....	7 00
	<hr/>
	123 00

INDIANA.

By Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh:— <i>Logansport</i> —S. B. Linton, W. T. Webster, and C. Carter, each \$1, N. Stone, B. G. Spencer, W. Tyner, J. Dair, L. Turner, A. M. Higgins, James Pursell, H. Barker, Jes. Dale, and J. Johnson, each 50 cents, S. Gannings, J. S. Wiley, James Dale, S. Barker, J. C. Elam, cash, Joseph Willis, H. A. Smead, each 25 cts.....	10 00
<i>South Bend</i> —W. H. Patterson, \$5, J. Gilmore, Dr. D. Dayton, J. Brownfield, A. Mason, Hon. S. C. Sample, A. R. Harper, J. Stuyton, Mrs. Abigail Hacking, and J. Decamp, each \$1, D. Shillings, Rev. M. Storer, M. Calwell, H. Carlton, S. Calfax, A. Bouguett, B. F. Price, F. R. Tutt, E. S. Reynolds, H. Fisher, T. Chamberlin, Rev. J. B. De Mott, each 50 cts., C. Caldwell, M. Whitney, J. Lindsey, Mrs. E. E. Colfax, Dr. L. Humphreys, A. Defrees, C. M. Wright, C. M. Heaton, D. True, Mrs. Lucy Ann Lohdell, and J. N. Massey, each 25 cts., A. Bennett, 12 cts.....	22 87
<i>Hammonds</i> —John Green, Mrs. Ann L. Green, J. Brower, D. Barrett, each \$1, T. L. Holloway, Rev. J. Early, and J. Riddick, jr., each 50 cents, James Green, 40 cts., W. Auten, S. Grover, W. Wharton, Miss N. Rupe, Mrs. E. Riddick, and A. Sumption, each 25 cts.....	7 40
<i>Dover</i> —Henry Goffinger, \$1, J. Russell, jr., Charles Loring, each 25 cts.....	1 50
<i>Jeffersonville</i> —Collection in St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Charles H. Page, Louisville, Ky.....	5 00
	<hr/>
	46 77

ILLINOIS.

By Porter Clay, Esq.:— <i>Carrollton</i> —Collections from sundry persons, in Greene County, per Mr. Magruder.....	9 14
Total Contributions.....	\$547 86
For storage at Monrovia, one year to August 4th.....	\$1,000 00

FOR REPOSITORY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. —By Deacon Samuel Tracy:— <i>Suncook</i> —Ira Osgood, 50 cts. <i>Acworth</i> —Dea. A. Lincoln, \$1, David Montgomery, 75 cts., Dea. Z. Slader, \$1 50, Ed. Woodbury, \$1 50. <i>Hopkinton</i> —Rev. M. Kimball, \$1 50, Mrs. M. Harvey, \$1 50. <i>Concord</i> —Hon. S. Morrill, \$1 50. <i>Pembroke</i> —Dea. F. Vose, for '44, \$2, J. Tenney, to July, '47, \$1 50. <i>Manchester</i> —J. A. Barnham, to June, '47, \$3, Mrs. S. A. Barnham, to June, '47, \$3, I. Thompkins, to Oct., '46, \$1 50, D. Gillis, to Aug., '46, 75 cts., H. Brown, for '46, \$1 50. <i>Chester</i> —O. Richards, N. F. Emerson, John Pickett, and Dea. J. Lane, each \$1 50. <i>Canaan</i> —C. Blodgett, \$1 50. <i>Pittsfield</i> —Dea. J. L. Thornalike, \$1 50, James L. Treat, \$1 50.....	33 50
MASSACHUSETTS. — <i>Lowell</i> —G. H. Carlton, for '46, \$1 50, J. G. Carney, for '46, \$1 50, G. H. F. Corliss, for '46, \$1 50, Dr. Elisha Huntington, for 1846, \$1 50, Jno. Clarke, to '47, \$1 50, John Aikin, Esq., to '47, \$4 50. <i>Concord</i> —Mrs. L. P. Heywood, for '46, \$1 50, Dea. Reuben Brown, for '46, \$1 50, Dea. Elisha Holman, for '46, \$1 50, Col. D. Shaddock, for '46-'47, \$3, Wm. Monroe, for '46, \$1 50, J. S. Keyes, for '46, \$1 50, Mrs. Rebecca Bartlett, for '46, \$1 50, Hon. Samuel Hoar, for '43-'44, \$3 50.....	27 50
NEW YORK. — <i>Caroline</i> —Subscription of Joseph Speed, Esq., to 1st Sept. '49.....	3 91
OHIO. — <i>D. Caden</i> —Daniel Stillwell's subscription, to Jan. 7, '47, per J. Stillwell.....	1 00
Total Repository.....	65 91
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new home. I am rather inclined to think that the coloring of the narrative in Willis Helms's letter, as well as the penmanship, is in some measure, the production of a white man,

who is not very friendly to the scheme of Colonization.

Yours truly,

J. W. LUGENBEEL.

Rev. W. McLAIN.

Letter from Liberia.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—The following extract from a letter which I received from one of my students in Liberia, will exhibit the condition of the immigrants who arrived in the Barque "Rothschild," on the 15th of March last; and also, those who arrived in the "Roanoke," on the 8th of December preceding. You are at liberty to give it a place in the Repository, if you think proper.

J. W. LUGENBEEL.

KENTUCKY SETTLEMENT, LIBERIA,
June 20th, 1846.

DEARLY BELOVED SIR:—The immigrants who arrived in December last, by the Roanoke, appear to be tolerably well acclimated, there being very little sickness among them, with the exception of an occasional chill, produced generally by exposure to the damp weather; succeeded, however, by so little arterial excitement, as not to compel them to go to bed. Since your departure, there have been three deaths among them all females—two adults and a girl; the death of all of whom, I may justly say, was not produced by the acclimating fever: however, the "African fever" will be censured and held responsible for the same.

The Kentuckians, who arrived per Barque "Rothschild," every circumstance duly considered, are going through their acclimation tolerably well. But it is truly lamentable that so many circumstances concur against

their successful acclimation; and that too by their own imprudence and intemperance. One circumstance especially which operated very much against some of them, and which I deeply regret, was their inordinate desire for ardent spirits. Having procured, on the passage out, a supply of that baneful potation, they indulged their appetites; nor did some of them refrain from the use of the potent poison even during the stage of arterial excitement, accompanied with a preternatural determination of blood to the head. Thus, I conscientiously believe, were two of this company brought to their death; both men of middle age. And one man went so far as to incorporate with his glass of whiskey about an ounce of gunpowder; but, as Providence would have it, he is yet alive and walketh. Over such cases as these the medical man has little or no control.

Besides the above three children have died, and one adult, who died of inflammation of the brain. Their attacks of fever have been generally pretty severe; and most of them have had a second, and some a third attack; consequently, we consider them nearly through their acclimation. All of them have been doing tolerably well for the last few weeks.

With gratitude and esteem,

I remain yours truly,

JAMES S. SMITH.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

The Liberia Packet under Contract.

With joy unfeigned we make the above announcement, and we doubt not, our feelings meet with a warm response from every true friend of Liberia. From our first connection with the colony, fifteen years since,

regular and stated intercourse between it and this country, has been the great desideratum; and the want of it, one of the greatest obstacles to the advancement of the cause of African colonization. It is true, we felt the want of a packet more sensibly when in the colonies, but there are reasons powerful and cogent enough, ever obvious to us, in our present situation as agent of the society, to induce a greater sacrifice than the society now makes, to have this measure consummated.

In the early and trying times of the old colony, this measure was urged by Ashmun, and subsequently by his successors, in its more palmy days. But we believe no actual steps were taken in the matter, until Judge Wilkeson purchased the *Saluda* on his own account, and run her several voyages for the society. But the attempt proved a failure, mainly, we opine, from two causes: 1st, the purchasing of an old vessel, instead of building a new one; and 2dly, by the vessel being owned by an individual or by the society, instead of a joint stock company. The society was in debt and unable to own a vessel, and the sailing of one tended still further to embarrass her. If the vessel were to be owned by an individual, no guarantee could be given for her continuance in the trade longer than the inclination or interest of the individual dictated.

It is now near ten years since the plan of establishing a Cape Palmas packet by the Maryland State Colonization Society was first broached, and much spending was made, much ink shed, and even the Muses and the ladies invoked to get the thing under way—but it was no go. Another desperate effort was made in 1811, after the State Colonization Convention, to get the PACKET—THE PACKET going; and the agent, Mr. Kennard, obtained some liberal subscriptions in the counties. Still

the thing hung fire, and would not go off. Finally, in the summer of 1814, Major Wood, who was then in the United States, and some of his colored friends in this city, tried to devise some feasible plan of commercial intercourse between the colored people in this country, and their friends in Liberia, through, or in connection with the Colonization Society. One idea suggested another, and one plan led to another, until something like the present one was adopted, viz: For the colored people in this country and Liberia, to form a joint stock company, to build a vessel to run regularly between the Chesapeake and Liberia, and to take the society's emigrants and merchandise on freight. The societies, the American and the Maryland State Colonization, each agreed to furnish annual freight and emigrants to the amount of \$2,000 and more, should they have occasion to send it, at the customary rates of freight and passage.

The next movement was to obtain a charter, and the Legislature of the State of Maryland, with a liberality which greatly astonished our northern abolition states, at once granted a charter on the most liberal terms. The next thing was the *cash*, and then came the pinch. The majority of the colored people of this city, with that jealousy which has ever characterized their movements towards the friends of colonization, and that vacillation which we fear will ever prevent their effecting any thing great and good, hesitated, objected, suspected, and finally did nothing. Some few, however, came up to the scratch, and boldly put down their names, but in amounts far below what was required for building a packet. Application was then made to the Colonization Societies to make good their guarantee of freight, provided the amount of stock not sub-

scribed for by the colored people, should be taken by white persons on condition of surrendering the same to such colored people as might desire it hereafter at cost and interest. This was finally assented to, and the subscription readily filled up. Now it was supposed, we could go on; but up comes another obstacle to the Packet concern, in the shape of the Oregon question, so we must wait until this palaver was set. Well, set it was, just in time to allow us to make a contract for the vessel as above stated.

Here then, we are at this time. The keel of a barque of 275 tons laid, which is to be launched on or before the 1st of November, (a description of which with a cut we propose to give in our next number.) The company is formed under the charter and the officers chosen. It is proposed that the vessel shall make her first voyage this fall with emigrants, and freight, from both the American and Maryland Colonization Societies. Should more room be left after taking all passengers and freight offered, it is proposed to fill her up with staple articles of trade, on account of the company, to be disposed of in the colo-

nies. It is proposed to have a white captain (for the first voyage or two, until some well informed responsible colored man can be found to take his place,) colored mates, crew, and supercargo if one be necessary. It is proposed to make two voyages, the first year, and afterwards to increase the number if sufficient freight and passengers are offered. The best accommodations will be prepared for cabin passengers to and from the colonies, and no pains will be spared to render the packet a desirable passenger vessel.

Such is the outline of our plan, of which more details will be given in a future number.

We may therefore congratulate ourselves upon accomplishing at least two of the great objects proposed, viz: the establishment of regular communication between this country and the colony, and the sailing of the Packet by colored officers and crew; and we do not yet despair of seeing the whole concern in the ownership of the colored people themselves, and of seeing a flourishing commerce grow up between them and their brethren in Liberia.—GLO-
RY ENOUGH FOR ONE DAY ANYHOW.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

The Recaptured Africans.

LIBERIA.—The following letter from Governor Roberts is published for the information and satisfaction of those who liberally contributed of their means for the relief of the Africans recaptured in the slaver Pons:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MONROVIA, June 27, 1846.

To the Hon. the Ex. Committee
N. Y. State Colonization Society.

GENTLEMEN:—By the good barque "Chatham," which arrived in our harbor on the 8th instant, I had the honor of receiving your communica-

tion of April 29th, covering invoice and bills of lading for merchandise, provisions, clothing, &c., sent out by your society for the relief of the captives landed in this colony from the slave ship "Pons."

The arrival of the Chatham with supplies for these poor creatures, was truly opportune. The scarcity of provisions in the colony had rendered the condition of many of them very distressing; and serious fears were entertained that not only the captives, but the colonists too would soon begin to experience great want.

On the arrival of these captives in the colony, the citizens generally, moved by sympathy rather characteristic of our people, agreed to receive, and did receive into their families a large number of them, promising to provide for them to the extent of their abilities. Many of the captives, however, fell into the hands of those whose limited means would not allow them, when provisions began to grow scarce, to retain the poor captives longer, without reducing their own families to want. The consequence was that in a few months hundreds of them, including a number who had been apprenticed to irresponsible persons, were thrown as paupers upon the community, most of them emaciated, sick and in a wretched state of helplessness. Scores of them, for the last month or two, have been hanging upon the skirts of our settlements, living principally on what they could plunder from the colonists. Indeed, the present scarcity of provisions is owing, in a great degree, to their numerous depredations upon the young crops of our farmers.

Your benevolence will enable us at once to relieve the necessities of those in the settlements, and to provide for the proper training and future comforts of those who are now roving about the country, whom I shall endeavor to collect as soon as practicable for that purpose.

Your instructions respecting the distribution of these supplies, that they be distributed "without partiality or discrimination, in the proportion of respective need of the captives," shall be strictly observed. I feel sensibly the greater responsibility resting upon me in regard to the proper application of the supplies you have entrusted to my care. I shall do the very best I can in the

premises to give general satisfaction in carrying out the wishes of the contributors. I shall set about the work immediately, and report to you by the earliest opportunity, what disposition has been made of the supplies, and what is likely to be the result of your liberality upon the objects of your care.

Your appeal to the benevolence of the American public in behalf of those distressed captives, and the liberal response it met on the part of the citizens of New York, have awakened sentiments of deep gratitude in the hearts of the people of these colonies.

I should take great pleasure in rendering Mr. Cornish, who came out in the "Chatham," any assistance in my power. Both Mr. Cornish and Mr. Rove claim the assistance promised, by the society, to emigrants six months after their arrival in the colony. I shall supply them on account of the New York State Colonization Society, until I can learn your pleasure.

I am, gentlemen, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. J. ROBERTS.

Extract from a letter dated Monrovia, (Africa) June 27th, 1846.

After a voyage of 35½ days, I began to pry into the mysteries of this unfortunate country. To many Africans the vastness of the natural resources of this portion of the world would appear incredible. Its immense wealth every where abounding, in every thing. The first ground I ascended, I found to be a rich bed of iron ore. Yet many poor people have suffered in the midst of these natural advantages and philanthropic provisions.

The independence of the colony has been lately declared;* from which

* This is a slight mistake. The colony had been offered its independence by the Society, and the Colonial Council was to meet on the 13th July to consider the subject.

a new state of things will arise. All classes will be benefited.

Let good men flock to this republic, to promote and defend its every interest, and the world will see

Africa's day of glory returning. I have resolved on making this place my future home. The business prospects of the country are beyond the most sanguine expectations.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

Important Testimony from Liberia

THE following letters from Liberia are from a son of the Rev. S. E. Cornish, of this city. The value of the writer's testimony is enhanced by the fact that till recently he was an abolitionist, and, with his father and other family friends, has regarded the efforts of the Colonization Society with distrust:

MONROVIA, (Africa,)

June 25, 1846.

The good barque Chatham arrived safely in Monrovia in thirty-six days. We anchored a mile from the shore, between two American vessels of war. We were becalmed five days within 150 miles of the coast: also by night had tremendous squalls, which are common on this coast. Independently of the calm and squalls, we had a delightful passage. As soon as we anchored, the natives came out to us in all directions in their canoes. If it were not for these natives, or "Kroo-men," as they are called, it would be very difficult to get any thing on shore from vessels coming to this port. We arrived in the morning, and in the afternoon the Captain, Mr. Roye, and myself went on shore, and proceeded directly to the Government House, where we were kindly received by Gov. Roberts, Judge Benedict, and the principal gentlemen in the place. I presented my letters of introduction to Mr. Roberts and Mr. Benedict. Dr. Roberts leaves in the Chatham for

your city, with a view to complete his medical education.

On a person's first view of this place, he is very apt to form a poor opinion of it. This was the case with me: but after I had been amongst the people, and saw the manner in which they lived, and how intelligent and refined they were, and, above all, that they enacted, and were governed by, their own laws, and when I considered that I was for the first time in my life breathing a free atmosphere, and in a country where the white man does not hold sway, and an individual, however humble, if he qualifies himself, may attain to eminence and distinction, I really felt surprised that I could have remained contented so long in America.

I sincerely think, that if the colored people of the United States could only see what a fine country this is, and might be made by a little exertion, their prejudices against the Colonization Society and the Colony would be entirely removed. From hearing the captain and sailors conversing concerning the malignity of the African fever, and of the many deaths that have been occasioned by it, I was frequently discouraged. I have conversed with several colonial physicians on the subject. They informed me that the change from the temperate to the torrid zone is so great, that most people coming here necessarily have to pass through the acclimating process; but there is not the least danger to be apprehended

from it, providing you take care of yourself. They say that it has a great resemblance to the fever and ague that you have in the United States, only that it is not half so severe. There are persons that have been here 18 or 20 years, and have never been afflicted in the least by the fever; so you see that it has been greatly exaggerated.

The Colony is about declaring its independence.

MONROVIA, June 27, 1846.

This is really a beautiful country. The thermometer seldom ranges above 80 deg.; the air is temperate in the day time, and the nights are cool; the same clothing is worn here that is worn in the United States, flannels not excepted. The population of Monrovia is estimated at one thousand. The wealthier and more respectable portion of the community are engaged in trade. The natives bring them palm oil, camwood, and ivory, and they receive goods in return. Vessels come here from all parts of the world for the purpose of traffic. They trade with the natives up and down the coast, and in a few years the captains of them become independently rich.

Our governor is considered as being very wealthy, and lives in grand style, does a great deal of trading, and has charge of the Public Stores. You would be astonished if you could only see how readily goods of every description sell here, especially provisions, such as flour, pork, beef, hams, butter, cheese, sugar, lard, mackerel, raisins, saleratus, and groceries of all kinds are in great demand.

The women dress as finely here as they do in the United States. They do not pretend to wear domestics; all their finery must be imported. This makes an excellent market for fine goods of all sorts, such as calicoes, muslins, linens, shawls, stockings, &c.

The whole continent is one depository of curiosities. Mechanics are very much needed. Clothing is very scarce here; there is not a tailor in the place. Please send me what clothing you can obtain. Flannel is considered as being a great protection in this climate.

Your affectionate son,

WM. C. CORNISH.

Rev. SAMUEL E. CORNISH,
Corner of 4th and Wooster sts.,
New York city.

Operations in Kentucky.

Proceedings of the Board of Managers of the Kentucky State Colonization Society, Frankfort, August 26, 1846.

WHEREAS, the Board has been officially informed that the American Colonization Society, will use all monies raised in Kentucky for the Colonization cause, in transporting and providing for emigrants from Kentucky, to settle in Kentucky in Liberia; and whereas, by this promise of the American Colonization Society, no cause exists for any indepen-

dent State action on the part of the Kentucky Colonization Society to advance the cause of Colonization in the State—therefore,

Resolved, That it is expedient to continue the existing relation that the State Society holds to the American Colonization Society as one of its auxiliaries.

Resolved, That we recognize the Rev. A. M. Cowan, as the agent of the American Colonization Society—and we do hereby appoint him as the sole agent of the Kentucky State

Colonization Society, for the State of Kentucky; and revoke all commissions heretofore given to all other persons as agents of this society.

Resolved, That the Rev. Mr. Cowan make a report of his agency in this State to this Board, before the next annual meeting of the State Society.

Resolved, That the special object of Mr. Cowan be to raise means to

set out an expedition of free colored people in Kentucky, and those who may be set free, to go to Liberia, in December next.

Resolved, That all editors of papers, religious and political, in the State, be requested to publish the foregoing resolutions, and editorially call the attention of their readers to the cause of Colonization in its interests to the people of Kentucky.

Letter from Stephen A. Benson.

BASSA COVE, GRAND BASSA,
Liberia, April 7, 1846.

DEAR SIR:—It is with much pleasure I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the thirty-first of October last. The interest manifested in my behalf in the United States, and especially by yourself, (as I perceive by various papers,) has, together with the Divine assistance, buoyed my spirits above that state of despondency into which I would have no doubt fallen, by reason of the unparalleled aggression committed by the British on the commerce of helpless Liberia, viz: the seizure of the John Seys.

You remarked that, from what you had heard, you thought it would not be a difficult matter to make it appear in Sierra Leone, that she was taken as reprisal. But, sir, their mode of adjudication is so very foreign from any thing I have ever seen or read of, among any people professing civilization, not to say Christianity, as that it seems altogether useless for me to seek any thing there in the shape of justice, and if I ever get justice, it must be from some source possessing more moral principle than has as yet been manifested at Sierra Leone, in the action taken on my vessel there. For after ineffectually resorting to every stratagem that seemed the least plausible to ef-

fect her condemnation—my agent wrote me under date of August, (I think,) that my schooner had been acquitted in the Vice Admiralty Court, that after all their searchings and minute enquiries, nothing the least suspicious appeared; but strangely that the same court award that the defendant pay captors' cost, amounting to about eleven hundred dollars, and then I was to receive my property, (or rather schooner, and as much of her cargo as had not been destroyed.) The bill of cost fills up nearly the pages of four sheets foolscap, and among the items there are some of the most ridiculous charges imaginable, so that I have abandoned all hope of getting any thing in the form of justice there. If the payment of one penny, in the sense they wish me to pay the 1,100 dollars, would be the means of possessing me of an independent fortune, the texture of my soul would not allow me. It is entirely discordant with my whole constitution. Gov. Roberts has officially laid the subject before the English Government, and with him and other respectable citizens, I cannot as yet believe, that that Government will countenance such a disgraceful outrage, but will make due restitution. * * * *

I think the settlements of Bassa are getting on pretty well. We have

one of the finest countries in Liberia: as regards health, fertility, and natural resources it is not excelled; all we want is good industrious immigrants that will go cheerfully to work on their arrival, and in a few years they will be independent, if liberty, peace, and plenty can constitute one thus. Our people in Bassa would be very glad of an accession. In Bassa Cove a number wish to move out on their farms, but as yet our number is too small to be divided, as our surrounding natives are not as effectually subdued as they are in our sister county, for we have not had thirty emigrants sent to this county in six years. Governor Roberts would willingly send us a part of the annual arrivals were it optionary with him, but it seems that their destination is fixed before they leave America. We hope our friends in America will remember us in future, and call to mind that ours is a young settlement and needs inhabitants more than our sister county, and moreover, the advantages for the industrious to aspire are greater here than in our sister county, as will be confessed by every candid man in the colony.

* * * * *

The number of persons engaged in farming at Bassa this season doubly exceeds the number of any former season: in fact it seems that our late

difficulties have had the happy effect of begetting in us an increasing attachment to our country and a desire for the development of its resources.

We firmly believe that the hand of God is in the colonization cause, and that Liberia and Liberians are the instruments by which he intends effecting certain purposes, and if we are obedient no weapon that is formed against us shall prevail, the everlasting arms are underneath us. Jehovah is our strong hold and defence. We cannot express the gratitude and harmony of spirit we feel towards our friends in America—I mean the friends of Colonization there. They are the friends of a cause that has for its object the most exquisite good, good which nothing but eternity can adequately develope,—a cause that has been the means of planting the glorious standard of the Prince of Peace upon the Idolatrous shores of benighted Africa, from which (even Liberia) the light of the glorious gospel of the Son of God is emanating, and we trust will continue to shine forth till Ethiopia stretch out her hand to her God and Africa is redeemed.

May the Lord continue to energize you in your efforts in our behalf.

I remain, very respectfully,

Yours obediently,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

Rev. W. McLain.

Letter from a Colonist.

WE have been politely furnished by the Rev. Mr. Towles, Millford Mills, Va., with the following extracts from a letter received by him from one of the people whom he sent to Liberia in the Roanoke:

MONROVIA, June 23d, 1846.

DEAR MADAM:—Your very kind letter came safe to hand; I was much

rejoiced indeed to have the pleasure of receiving a letter from you. It showed plainly that you had not forgotten me nor the rest of my fellow servants, although we be in this far-off land. You will be pleased to hear, no doubt, that I am now living with the M. Epis. Missionaries, Mrs. Susan H. Benham. I am in good health as I could expect, some chills and fevers still hang on to me yet as

the sequel of the acclimating fever. Maria is at Millsburgh, a town about 20 miles from this, at school, under Mrs. Wilkins, who keeps a female seminary.

Polly is well—I have no doubt but that she will write you by this conveyance.

This land is the only land where the colored man can say he is free. Here he can truly say in the language of one of our colored editors :

“The soul erect and free
Hence ever more shall be ;
To none we'll bend the knee,
But Nature's God.”

Tell all who enquire after me that I am perfectly satisfied, nor could any one induce me to return to America to live. It is true we are destitute of many little comforts of life here that we were used to in a temperate climate, but are not all new countries subject to like misfortunes in their early history? You said nothing of our little Luminary, a Methodist paper published here : I sent you a few files, did you receive them or no. There was no postage charged me on your letter that you sent. My Christiana is well ; you may say to Vivian, I have no doubt

but he would be glad to see her, she is growing to be a fine child. I was very glad indeed to hear from your children. * * * *

Anna has professed religion—I saw her a few days—she was well. It appears that we all came to Africa for some good purpose, at least *we are benefited* thereby. You may tell the colored friends I *will not* write to them until they write me. You will please the next time you write to Lancaster Co., give my love to all my friends, and Polly's also. I gave Polly paper to write—I cannot say whether she has written you or no. Now let me say to you, I still love God, and do feel that he loves me, for he has raised up friends for me in this far-off land, among strangers. God is love. Will you serve him in spirit, faithfully keeping his law, running in the way of holiness with obedience and delight? May he preserve you and yours, and grant us a happy meeting in Heaven. Amen.

My brother's pen is so bad he can't write any more now. I conclude by entreating you to pray for me.

I am yours affectionately,
EMILY SAUNDERS.

Liberia Legislation.

As a specimen of the manner in which the *Legislators* of the Commonwealth of Liberia discharge their duties, we publish the following *acts* passed at the session of the Colonial Council held last January, and printed at the Herald office by authority, in pamphlet form, by L. D. James, Monrovia.

AN ACT REGULATING COMMERCE AND REVENUE.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the*

Governor and Council in Legislature assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, that so much of the 2d section of the act regulating commerce and revenue as relates to captains or supercargoes of foreign vessels being bound to do their business through the intervention of commission merchants, be repealed, and it be optional with captains or supercargoes to do their own business under the inspection of the collector. This, however, shall not be so construed as to prevent

captains or supercargoes from employing any commission merchant, if they prefer doing so.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That that part of the 20th section of the above act which reads, that all "licenses shall commence with the first of January," be so altered that the fiscal year shall commence with the second Monday in February.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That captains or supercargoes of foreign vessels shall be required, before they commence doing business in the Commonwealth, to execute a bond, with good sureties, to the collector, in behalf of the Commonwealth, in the sum of five hundred dollars, to secure the duties and other claims which may have been contracted by such captains or supercargoes, with any citizen or citizens of this Commonwealth, and that all captains, when settling with the collector, shall make oath before said collector, that he has rendered a true account of all the goods he has landed.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That captains or supercargoes, who may wish to land and leave goods in either of the ports of entry of this Commonwealth, either for sale or storage, shall be permitted to do so under the following regulations: The collector shall personally superintend the landing of all such goods, mark, or otherwise note the packages, and record in a book the marks and contents of each package, as soon as said goods are landed, the full amount of duties shall be paid on said articles. Provided, however, that if the said articles are unsold, and reshipped in unbroken packages, and sent beyond the limits of the colony within three years from the date of landing, the collector shall give a certificate to the shipper, certifying the same. Which certificate, when presented to the Commonwealth Treasury, shall entitle the shipper to receive back

three-fifths of the duties paid on the goods so shipped beyond the limits of the colony. The collector shall be entitled to a fee of one dollar and fifty cents per diem for all services rendered under the provisions of this section.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That all goods, wares, merchandises, books, and scientific apparatus, that may be brought into the colony to promote the cause of education, shall be exempted from duties.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That the price of licenses to transact commission business shall be fifteen dollars per annum, and the price of license to retail ardent spirits in any quantity less than one gallon, shall be five hundred dollars per annum; and for one gallon, or any quantity above one gallon, shall pay for license the sum of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That any person not having a license to retail less than one gallon of spirituous liquors, and who shall issue, or deliver at any one time less than one gallon, or suffer any spirituous liquors to be drank in their shop or store, shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than \$25, nor more than \$100, for the first offence, and double the amount of fine for the second.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That captains, supercargoes, or commission merchants for them, shall be allowed to sell as small a quantity as one gallon of spirituous liquors, without obtaining a license for the same, when the vessel is in harbor.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted,* That all trading on board foreign vessels in any of the harbors of this Commonwealth shall be considered unlawful, unless under the inspection of the collector, or his deputy. Persons convicted of violating this section, shall forfeit and pay to the Commonwealth double the amount

of the article so sold. Notification of the provision of this section shall be inserted in the Port Regulations, a copy of which shall be left on board of every merchant vessel entering the ports of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the second section of the act entitled "An act regulating commerce and revenue," be and the same is hereby repealed.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR COMMON SCHOOLS.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Governor and Council in Legislature assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That from and after the passage of this act, that the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated annually out of the Treasury of the several counties, to be apportioned to each town, according to the number of its inhabitants, for the exclusive purpose of assisting to educate the youths of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That in towns or villages where schools are supported by benevolent institutions for the purpose of educating the youths of this Commonwealth, the superintendents or directors of such schools may draw quarterly, semi-annually, or annually, on the Governor of the Commonwealth, for the amount appropriated and apportioned to such schools.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That a committee of three persons be appointed by the Governor in each town, whose business it shall be to report annually to the Legislature the state of the school in their town, the number of children taught, and other prospects connected with the school.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That in towns or villages where schools are not supported by bene-

volent institutions, the Governor of the Commonwealth may apply the amount apportioned to that town or village in the best manner to secure the education of the youths of said town or village.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That any law conflicting with the above act be and the same is hereby repealed.

AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Governor and Council in Legislature assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Governor of this Commonwealth be instructed and authorized, and he is hereby instructed and authorized, to assign in each county of the Commonwealth from any unassigned lands, a tract of land not less than five acres in each assignment. And that he cause to be erected on each assignment immediately a sufficient house or number of houses, to contain the poor of each county, said house or houses to be in the best style as to durability and comfort, of native workmanship, and to be as secure and comfortable as that character of houses will admit of.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That persons applying for relief from the public funds, and who may be regarded as proper objects of public bounty by the officers appointed to take cognizance of such cases, shall be relieved only on condition that they go to the houses erected in pursuance of the first section of this act, and only while actually residing on said assignments.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That all persons who shall thus become public beneficiaries by residing on these assignments, shall be compelled, when bodily health will admit, to employ themselves in any way which may be directed by the

officers authorized to direct them. Persons who may be regarded capable of laboring refusing to do so as directed, shall be expelled from the premises, and no longer enjoy the public bounty.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That said premises shall be furnished with all suitable tools and implements for cleaning and cultivating the land, and as soon as circumstances will warrant it, with knitting-needles, spinning-wheels, looms and cotton, for the purpose of manufacturing cloth, &c.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the physicians in each county be requested to visit by turns the said establishments, render medical aid and advice to those who may need such assistance. That a proper and suitable person be employed to reside on each of these assignments, to whose care the inmates of the establishments shall be consigned, they shall afford all necessary aid and attention to the sick and infirm, and superintend the operations of those who may be put to labor.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That in addition to the overseers of the poor already appointed, six persons shall be appointed in each county of this Commonwealth, through whom persons wishing to avail themselves of the beneficial provisions of this act may make application; whenever such application is made, any three of said committee of six persons concurring in the justness of the

applicant's claim to relief, shall have authority to admit said applicant into the premises by note to that effect to the superintendent. It shall be the duty of one of this committee to assign the labor of those who may be fit to labor, to visit every week the said establishment, to ascertain the condition of the inmates, and to inquire whether the superintendent discharges fully the duty assigned to him.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That the sum of twelve hundred dollars be appropriated, and the said sum is hereby appropriated, to carry out the provisions of this act, which shall be divided among the three counties of this Commonwealth in a just proportion of its population.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor be authorized to make, from time to time, such other regulations as may seem best adapted to carry out to the fullest extent the humane and benevolent objects of this act.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the property of paupers who may die on the premises shall be chargeable with the amount which may have been expended on said deceased pauper. No person who may avail himself or herself of the benefits of said establishment shall have the privilege of disposing of their property, either real or personal, by bequest or otherwise, so as to prevent said property from being responsible for the amount expended on said pauper.

Dr. Alexander on Colonization.

WE commend to the earnest consideration of our friends the following important statements from the pen of Dr. Alexander, of Princeton, contained in his History of African Colonization:

INTRODUCTION.

The best method of disposing of the free people of color, so as to promote the highest interests both of them and the citizens of this country, among whom they dwell, is a subject of momentous consequence,

concerning which very different opinions have been entertained. The idea of providing a place for them on the coast of Africa, met the views of a large number of the most intelligent and benevolent men in this country; and the apparent difficulty, if not impracticability, of removing so great a number of persons to such a distance, furnished, for a long time, the only objection to the enterprise. The obstacles were indeed very formidable, and would have discouraged the efforts of any men not animated by a noble enthusiasm in the cause of humanity. The first difficulty was to obtain a territory on the coast of Africa—a country possessed by numerous savage tribes, all deeply engaged in the slave trade, and jealous of every body, and every measure, which might possibly interfere with this nefarious traffic. The Legislature of Virginia had made an effort, through the President of the United States, to acquire such a territory, but without success. How then could it be expected, that a voluntary association, without funds, and without the aid of civil government, would be able to plant a colony on the shores of a continent more than three thousand miles distant? But great as were the obstacles in the way of success in this enterprise, they have been overcome. LIBERIA not only exists, but is in a flourishing condition. Perhaps no colony has ever existed where so much that is calculated to render society respectable and happy, was to be found. An undoubted right to a territory of considerable extent has been secured, by fair purchase from the native kings and chiefs. The country is uncommonly beautiful and fertile, and to the natives, or those who are acclimated, as healthy as any country in the world. The people of the colony live in comfortable houses, and are plentifully supplied

with food, with moderate labor. The country is also well situated for commerce, by attention to which, a number of persons have acquired a handsome property, and live in as much elegance and affluence as the majority of merchants in this country. The privileges and security of a regular republican government are fully enjoyed. The people choose their own representatives, and have a legislature and judiciary of their own choice and their own color; the only officer appointed by the board of managers in this country is the governor; and for some years, this office has been filled, both at Monrovia, and Cape Palmas, by colored men. From all accounts, there is as much good order, morality, and subjection to law, in Liberia, as in any other country; and the evidence of it is, the peaceful state of society, and the small number of convictions for transgressions of the laws.

The community of Liberia is also distinguished for its schools and religious privileges. Nearly all the children of the colony have the opportunity of attending school; and almost the whole population are in the habit of regular attendance on public worship on the Sabbath; we do not know any community upon earth where so great a portion of the people are serious professors of religion. All intelligent persons who have visited the country, however strong their prejudices against the colony before, have come away very favorably impressed in regard to its prosperous condition; all visitors have concurred in declaring, that the people appeared almost universally to be contented with their condition, and to entertain no wish to return to this country. The problem has been fairly solved, that the colored race are as capable of improvement as the whites, and in every department of government they have manifested

sound sense and discretion, equal to what could have been expected from people of any other nation, with no greater advantages of education, than they have enjoyed. Indeed, we have not seen any state papers which indicated sounder judgment and more just discernment of the true interest of the colony, than those of Governor Roberts. Even in his correspondence with officers of the British Navy, on points of internal law, he appears to great advantage; and we understand that the administration of Governor Russwurm has given such entire satisfaction to the Maryland Colonization Board, that they are entirely unwilling that he should resign his office.

Two things in relation to the native Africans deserve special attention; the first is, that several hundred natives, recaptured from slave ships, have been settled in the colony, in a village by themselves, and are now among the most orderly and industrious of the citizens, having, for the most part, embraced Christianity, and possessing schools and churches, where young and old attend with as much order and solemnity as in any civilized country.

The other is, that many thousands of the natives choose to reside within the territory of Liberia, for the sake of security and peace, which they there enjoy; and willingly obey the laws of the colony.

And although hostile and formidable attacks were made on the colonists when they were few in number, so that their preservation must be ascribed to the remarkable interposition of Providence—yet, now, they are free from all apprehension of danger, and are at peace with all the surrounding tribes. And so high is the opinion entertained of the government of the colony, that frequently the disputes among the neighboring tribes are referred to them for arbitration.

The influence of the colony in putting an end to the slave trade, has been confessedly great. The coast which is now possessed by the colony, had long been famous for this inhuman traffic; but now along a coast of three hundred miles, there is not more than one or two places, where any slaver dare enter. It may truly be said, that more has been done by the establishment of this little republic of freemen, to suppress the slave trade, than by the combined operations of both the British and American navies. Reflecting men, both in Great Britain and in this country, seem now to be convinced, that the only effectual method of putting an end to the slave trade is to plant colonies along the coast, and to make trading and agricultural establishments in every accessible part of the interior.

Whether this colony was commenced in wisdom, or imprudently, it now exists, and cannot be abandoned. There it stands on the savage coast of Africa, and is likely to exist for a long time to come. Hitherto no ill consequence has followed from the prosecution of the scheme of colonization, except the sacrifice of a number of valuable lives on a coast peculiarly unfavorable to the constitution of white men. It has provided a home for some thousands of colored people, a large portion of whom exchanged slavery for freedom, and a degraded condition in society for one of independence and dignity. Who can doubt that the colonists of Liberia are in a far more eligible state, than if they had remained in this country? And who can tell the beneficial influence which they may hereafter exert on the native inhabitants of the dark continent of Africa? This little free republic may, for aught we know, be the germ of a great and flourishing empire. Look back three hundred years, and

you will see a few feeble colonies of Europeans struggling with the most formidable difficulties, and often on the very verge of extinction. And now behold these small colonies grown to be one of the most powerful nations upon the earth; extending their commerce to every quarter of the habitable globe; producing by agriculture, in rich abundance, all the articles most necessary for man's subsistence; and manufacturing clothing far more than is needed by its twenty millions of inhabitants. Let it be considered that the same benignant Providence which watched over this rising country, and raised it to its present eminence among the nations of the earth, has also smiled on the infant republic of Liberia. The indications of Divine favor towards this colony have been most marked, and some of them truly extraordinary, as will most fully appear in the events recorded in the following history.

The principal difficulties have been encountered and overcome. A work has been achieved, by a few indefatigable and philanthropic men, which, to posterity, will, we doubt not, appear the most interesting and remarkable event of the first part of the nineteenth century. No such work was ever before accomplished by means so inadequate. Unless Providence had signally prospered the enterprise, the object could never have been realized. It is to us, who have with interest marked every disaster, and every step of the progress, a most astonishing object of contemplation, that a private association, in a little more than twenty years, should, by voluntary contributions, without the aid of general government, have been able to establish a well ordered and happy republic on the desert shore of Africa, at the distance of three or four thousand miles! This is, indeed, a thing which would

scarcely be credited, if its truth depended on common historical testimony. The idea of removing all the colored population of this country, has been ridiculed as fanciful and impracticable. But however short the enterprise may come of accomplishing all that would be desirable, in regard to this unhappy race, yet let it be kept in mind, that whatever may be accomplished, is so much clear gain; gain to those who go, by greatly meliorating their condition; gain to those who stay, by diminishing their numbers; gain to the white population who desire to be exempt from this class of people, and prospectively an inconceivable gain to Africa, by kindling on her borders the light of Christianity, civilization, and useful science.

If not another individual should be added to the colony from this country, Liberia may still flourish and increase, and become a rich blessing to benighted Africa. It should be remembered, however, that the American Colonization Society never proposed such a thing, as the object of this institution, as the removal to Africa of the whole colored population of this country. Their plan embraced no others than free people; they carefully avoided any interference with those held in bondage by the laws of the State where they reside. The only influence which the colonization scheme can have on slavery is indirect—by furnishing a comfortable asylum for such as are free. Many conscientious and benevolent slaveholders, who were restrained from emancipating their slaves, from the consideration that there was no place that they could advantageously send them; upon seeing that the colony in Africa furnished such an asylum as they wished, have begun to liberate their slaves, and in a number of instances, to furnish them with every thing necessary

for the voyage, and, in some cases, besides giving them an outfit, have generously paid their passage. The Colonization Society, therefore, while it never proposed emancipation as its object, has done more, incidentally, to promote emancipation than all the abolition societies in the country.

Indeed, these have, as far as is known to us, redeemed no slaves from bondage, but without intending it, have, by the course which they have pursued, riveted the chains which confined the slaves more closely than ever. No one has a right to complain on account of the emancipation of slaves by the will and free consent of their owners. The abolitionists, if sincere in their professions, ought to rejoice in every instance of the kind; and the advocates of slavery have no right to complain, for the fewer of the number left, the more valuable their services. But if Liberia should continue to flourish and increase, it is not so improbable as many suppose, that the greater part of the African race now in this country will, in the inscrutable dispensation of Providence, be restored to the country of their fathers. Why so many of this unhappy race were ever permitted to be brought to America, begins now to appear. They were sent here by a benignant Providence, overruling the wicked passions of avaricious men, that they might be christianized and civilized, and might carry back to their benighted countrymen the principles of religion, freedom, and representative government. But whether these hopes shall ever be realized or not, much good for Africa may be effected by the colonization enterprise; much good has already been effected, and the beneficial results of the colony will not stop here; every thing is in progress, and the time, even the set time, to favor this long benighted land, is drawing near. No instru-

mentality is so likely to be effectual to bring light and civilization to her tribes, as the return of her own sons. If the Pagans in Africa are ever converted, as we believe they will be, it must be by the preaching of the Gospel; and in order to this, missionaries must be sent; and it is manifest, that the existence of Christian colonies in that country, will furnish a degree of safety to preachers of the Gospel which they could not otherwise enjoy; and afford facilities for introducing the Gospel in the interior, which in no other way could be had. Already these little settlements on the coast of Africa have become fields of missionary labor; for the natives continue to dwell in the territory ceded to the colony; and while they are under the civil jurisdiction of its government, they retain their own towns and personal property. It is true that at Cape Palmas some misunderstanding took place between the government and the missionaries of the American Board; but this furnishes no argument against the utility of colonies as auxiliaries to missions. The occasion of this difference may have been owing to unreasonable demands and expectations on the part of the missionaries. On this subject we wish to express no opinion; but surely this difference of opinion between the officers of government and the missionaries does not in the least prove that the existence of colonies may not be highly beneficial to the operations of missionaries among the heathen. Other missionaries at this place have found the vicinity of the colony important; and in one instance, a worthy missionary was exposed to imminent danger from the violence of the savages, from which he was delivered by the seasonable arrival of one of our vessels of war. But had there been no colony there, no such relief would be experienced. Mis-

sionaries greatly need the aid and protection of civil authority, as appears by the present unhappy condition of the islands in the Pacific. All that can reasonably be inferred from the unpleasant disagreement alluded to is, that missionaries should be very careful to submit to the laws, and obey the orders which may be found necessary for the welfare of the colonies where they reside, and gratefully to accept the protection and facilities for introducing the Gospel, afforded by the colonies. And Christian rulers in these colonies should do every thing in their power to aid the missionaries in their arduous work of propagating the Gospel among the surrounding Pagan tribes. But it is not an unfounded expectation, that the colonists themselves will establish missions among the heathen in their vicinity, for they have already commenced the work. Both the Methodist and Baptist denominations have engaged in this work, and not without success. In-

deed, it is our belief that this great work of evangelizing Africa will be accomplished, not so much by missionaries sent from abroad, as by the zeal and Christian enterprise of the various colonies which from time to time will be planted along the whole western coast of Africa. Some very interesting facts have recently occurred in relation to this subject in the colony of Sierra Leone. A number of recaptured Africans from this country in the interior, after being instructed in the doctrines of Christianity, were desirous of revisiting their native land, and were accordingly furnished with the means of returning to their friends. The communications of these converted Africans prepared the way for a visit from missionaries sent out from Sierra Leone, who have been cordially received by the king of a region of which little was heretofore known: and there is now a pleasing prospect of propagating the Gospel in this benighted region.

[From the Colonizationist.]

Why is it?

WHY is it that the Abolitionists are so opposed to Colonization? Is it because colonization subverts the highest interests of the free colored people in this country, giving them the opportunity of escaping the depression they experience here, and going to a land where they can enjoy all the sweets of liberty without any to molest or make them afraid? Is it because colonization, by a splendid practical example, has shown that the colored race are capable of self-government, and has thereby awakened hope and enlisted sympathy in their behalf, in every part of the civilized world? Is it because colonization has already, without violence and without excitement, been

the means of emancipating hundreds of slaves, and carrying them, when free, beyond the reach of prejudice, to a country where they breathe nothing but the pure air of liberty, and where every surrounding influence is healthful and ennobling? Is it because colonization has proved itself to be more effectual as a means of suppressing the slave trade than all the ships of war that were ever manned for that purpose? Is it because colonization is the last hope of Africa, and promises, through the agency of her own sons, to scatter in every part of her benighted territory the blessings of pure religion, rational liberty, useful science, and representative government? Are these

the reasons which operate upon the minds of abolitionists, and cause them to attack the Colonization Society and all its active friends with such bitter denunciation and unrelenting fury? Must we believe that after all their philanthropic professions they wish to keep their colored brethren in a state of civil and social depression? Must we believe, that when masters come forward and emancipate their slaves that they may go to a country where their condition will be better and their prospects fairer in every respect than they could be here, the sight awakens in their bosoms no throb of gratitude and joy? Must we believe that the successful and entire suppression of the slave trade over a distance of three hundred miles on the coast of Africa, is, in their estimation, a matter of no interest or importance? Must we believe that they are unfriendly to the civilization and christianization of 150,000,000 of heathens who cover the African continent, and are ground down under as cruel and degrading a superstition as curses any portion of the human family? No: we will not *exactly* believe all this—but so long as abolitionists continue their violent opposition to colonization, we will and must believe that they are *mad with one idea*—so utterly bent on carrying out their own favorite scheme,

and so blindly prejudiced in its favor, that they can see nothing good, nothing important, and nothing praiseworthy in any other scheme, no matter how wise in its construction, benevolent in its bearings, or happy in its results. In other words, they are opposed to the Colonization Society because it is not an Abolition Society—and many of them are opposed to churches and missionary associations for the same reason. We cherish toward these men no other than feelings of kindness and benevolence. We pity their blindness, and desire its removal. We shall continue, as we have opportunity, to give them information touching the history and achievements of African colonization, and then if they continue to hold that there is nothing good under the sun but abolition, immediate, unmitigated, universal abolition, the fault of their being duped by so monstrous a fanaticism will not be chargeable to any neglect on our part. As to the cause of colonization, all that is necessary to insure its popularity and success is for its friends to continue to urge its just claims with calmness and becoming zeal. It will meet the approbation of all candid, benevolent, thinking men; and as to others, their frowns will do the cause a far more essential service than their favor.

[From the Colonizationist.]

The various bearings of African Colonization.

A correspondent of the Wabash Courier, signing himself "No Abolitionist," thinks that the friends of colonization are urging too great a *variety* of arguments in its defence. He seems to contemplate the scheme of colonization *simply* in its bearings upon "the inhabitants of the United States, black and white," and

insists that from this point the defenders of the cause may not depart—here the argument must begin, and here it must end. Now it seems to us that this view is entirely too narrow—and that any man who confines himself to it, thereby shows that he is not duly impressed with the real magnitude and importance of the

subject in question. Indeed, it is the distinguishing glory of the colonization enterprise that it has a variety of benevolent and momentous bearings, and admits a variety of powerful and *independent* arguments in its favor. This being the case, it can be commended to the favorable regard of "all sorts and conditions of men." To those who desire to see the free people of color elevated, we can say, here is a plan which promises to do more for their permanent elevation than can be accomplished by any other instrumentality. To those who loathe slavery and desire its peaceful abolition, we can say, here is a plan, which, by opening an attractive asylum for the colored race in the land of their fathers, and showing their capability of self-government, has already operated upon the minds of benevolent masters as a motive to emancipation, and will operate hereafter more powerfully and extensively in the same way, as the colonies it has planted grow in wealth, in numbers, and in general prosperity. Indeed, there is no more effectual way of breaking the chains of the slave than that of taking his brethren who are free, organizing them into an independent government, and raising them to the highest pitch of mental, moral, and social elevation of which they are capable. Such an example cures unreasonable prejudice, and produces a strong public sentiment in favor of the colored race, which will ultimately do more for their universal enfranchisement than all the abolition lectures that ever were or ever will be delivered. To those who abhor the slave trade, (and who does not?) we say, here is a plan which has already done more for the suppression of this inhuman traffic than the combined navies of the world. And to the friends of Christian missions, who desire to see the everlasting Gospel shedding its

healthful influences upon every part of the African continent, we say, the experience of centuries proves that it is only through the agency of civilized colonies that missionaries in Africa can receive that protection from savage violence, and gain that influence over the minds of the natives, without which it is in vain to expect success. Here, then, are four separate and independent arguments in favor of the colonization enterprise, either of which is sufficient to sustain it; and *all* of them united put it upon a foundation which cannot be moved. Some persons advocating the cause will choose to view it in one aspect, and some in another. Some will delight to contemplate it in its direct bearings upon the free people of color—others, in its incidental bearings upon slavery—others, in its tendency to suppress the slave trade, and others still will give it their advocacy and support on the ground that it furnishes the only feasible plan for extending the blessings of civilization and Christianity into the dark interior of a continent, which, according to the voice of prophecy, is destined yet to "stretch out her hands unto God." If it be true that the colonization scheme has *various* claims, let every one be fully persuaded in his own mind as to which claim is the strongest, and which it is most expedient to urge—and let not those who are particularly impressed with one feature of it condemn their brethren who are equally impressed with some other feature. The truth is, *every* feature of the enterprise is beautiful, its every bearing is salutary, and it has so much to commend it to the favor of the friends of humanity and religion, that in pursuing the argument in its defence, no well-informed man, from whatever point he may view the subject, need ever be at a loss. Considerations will meet him upon every

hand, showing clearly and conclusively that African Colonization is a scheme which bears throughout marks of true wisdom and the purest benevolence.

[From the St. Joseph Valley Register.]

Colonization.

REV. MR. KAVANAUGH, the State Agent of the Indiana Colonization Society, has delivered four addresses to the citizens of this town and vicinity on that subject. They were all characterized by a high degree of talent, and a thorough acquaintance with every argument bearing for or against the cause which he is supporting. They were received by the numerous assemblage which listened to them with an earnest satisfaction and approbation, worthy of the eloquence with which they were delivered, and the deeply important and interesting facts embodied in them. At the close of his series of addresses, Mr. Kavanaugh took the sense of the auditory, as to whether they would form a County Colonization Society to assist in this great work, which was responded to in the affirmative by a hearty and unanimous vote. He then stated to them in the commencement of the organization, that he would feel very much gratified if this infant society could raise \$30, which would pay the expense of emigrating one emancipated slave to the Republic of Liberia, which has been founded on the shores of Africa. The warm approbation with which the cause has been received, as well as the masterly and unanswerable manner in which it has been enforced, was attested by the immediate subscription of \$45 in response to the call for \$30! And the facts stated that the Society in the past year have had offers of a *thousand* more slaves than they had funds to transport to Liberia, appeals loudly to the philanthropy of those whose benevolence is of a practical character. Wm. H. Patterson and H. B. Ball became life members by the payment of \$5 each; and other citizens yearly members by the subscription of smaller sums. The following officers were elected to serve till the 4th of July next, when the annual meeting of the society is to be held. Hon. S. C. SAMPLE, *President*; John Brownfield, Wm. H. Patterson, and I. DeCamp, *Vice Presidents*; S. Colfax, *Secretary*; A. Monson, *Treasurer*; Dr. D. Dayton, Dr. Jacob Hardman, A. R. Harper, Dr. L. Humphreys and M. Stover, *Managers*.

The Slave Trade and the New York Tribune.

THE Liberia Herald says, "the slave trade about here is breathing its last gasp. The British cruisers have so closely invested these dens of blood and death, that the slavers find it impossible to send off their victims. The slavers at the Gallinas have given up their slaves to the natives, and some of them, we are informed, are waiting with impatience an opportunity to quit the coast. Those at New Sesters, making a virtue of necessity, have embarked in the Palm Oil trade. Success to this branch of their business."

After quoting the above statement, the Tribune indulges in the following strictures:

This is the old song, but it can no longer deceive persons of any intelligence. The fact is, that all the efforts to put down the foreign slave trade, have been worse than a failure, and will continue to be so, until the *market* for slaves is broken up, by the overthrow of slavery itself. One half the effort that has been expended in this fruitless operation upon the limbs and foliage of the tree, would have sufficed to have destroyed the tree itself, root and branch, if the *axe* of reform had been directed to the right spot.

The Tribune ought to know better than to make such statements as these. It has at command the proofs of the fact that for more than three hundred miles along the coast the trade has been entirely broken up through the influence of LIBERIA. The statement of the Herald only refers to the

parts of the coast adjacent to Liberia, on which the Tribune ought to know that only two factories have existed for years, and that Liberia would have broken these up long since if we could have purchased the territory on which they are located.

Furthermore, a little reflection will convince the Tribune that the true place to attack the "root" of the slave trade is in the hearts of the natives of Africa! Convince them of the iniquity or the impolicy of the trade, show them even that there is a better and more profitable commerce than that of their kindred, and they will soon abandon the trade! Let the influence of Liberia and missions be spread all along the coast, and no money or machinations of the *traders* would get them a cargo!

Favorable Notice.

We find in the "Liberator," the following very polite and kind notice of our August number, and also of the benevolent labors of the Rev. C. C. Jones of Liberty county, Georgia. The article which the Liberator thus introduced was entitled "Emigrants for Liberia:"

"We have received the African Repository and Colonial Journal (the organ of the Colonization Society) for August, and put an extract from it in its appropriate place, the REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. Besides the usual amount of pro-slavery matter in this number, it contains a hearty recommendation of the infernal scheme of Rev. C. C. Jones of Georgia, for systematically keeping the Gospel from the slaves, and imposing upon

them in its stead a religion suited to strengthen and perpetuate slavery."

It will probably be a very difficult matter to convince Mr. Jones and his coadjutors that this description of their system of religion is true; and a much more difficult one to make the hundreds of slaves who have found peace to their troubled consciences and "joy in the Holy Ghost," through the preaching and teaching of Mr. J., that this "gospel is from *beneath!*" It is humiliating to see how far men's prejudices will blind their eyes, pervert their understandings and lead them to speak evil of every body and every thing which does not "follow them."

The Conservatism of Colonization.

THE scheme of African Colonization had its origin in the combined wisdom, and united councils of distinguished patriots residing in the various sections of our country and entertaining widely different political sentiments, and of devoted Christians belonging to the numerous religious denominations which spread their benign influence alike over the north and the south. For the time being, and the object which was before them, all their party lines were obliterated; their sectional prejudices were laid aside; their separate organizations were forgotten; and they met on common ground, acted as one great brotherhood. They saw before them an object of great and all-commanding importance, embracing within the wide range of its promised blessings, the character and destinies of two races of men, and of two quarters of the globe. To accomplish this, they adopted a policy of enlarged practical beneficences, the execution of which would interfere with none of the personal interests or private prejudices of those concerned; and presenting considerations of sufficient magnitude and sublimity to control all their feelings, and secure united action and harmonious councils!

In this original organization of

this Society, may be seen the *true type of its matured character*, and *felt influence*. It is a heaven-born bond of union, which adds strength and security to all the agreements in civil, social and religious society, and weakens, and for the time being at least, renders inoperative the disagreements. It furnishes a broad field of benevolence, where the mutual sympathies, opinions, and charities of all religious denominations may meet and commingle. It affords a broad and holy ground on which the north and the south may co-operate in good faith to each other, for the benefit of the whole colored race, the support of our national Constitution, and the good of the world. It furnishes a deep channel where their mutual sympathies may freely commingle;—and in which their charities may flow together for the relief of those who are found in all parts of the country, and for the redemption of the continent of Africa. It presents a way in which all may safely approach the most delicate, most difficult and dangerous subject in our national union, and may expend their benevolence, without ever stirring the spirit of internal discord, or ruffling the calm surface of society.

Is there any other scheme, in the praise of which more can be said?

New Style of Colonizing.

It seems that our old friend *Ger-rit Smith* is anxious to form a colony of colored people in the State of New York. It is not known that he

pays the expenses of any to get to that happy spot, but he certainly offers them a *share* in the *property of earth*, when they arrive. Some have thought his effort in this respect, another proof of his great liberality. Perhaps it is—but of the character of *those lands* we know nothing. The *Journal of Commerce* seems to understand the subject from the following, which we cut from a late number :

BOUNTY OF GERRIT SMITH.—Some of the newspapers are eulogizing this once sensible man, because he is giving away deeds in any number to colored men, of forty acre lots of his vast tract in Hamilton county. The considerations in the deeds are as follows :

“For and in consideration of the sum of one dollar to me, in hand paid, and being desirous to have all share in the subsistence and happi-

ness, which a bountiful God has provided for all, has granted, sold, &c.”

If the negroes do not run away from the bears and wolves and climate and sterility of Hamilton county, with more anxiety than they ever did from Southern slavery, then we do not understand their character. We do not blame the negroes for getting their liberty if they can, but to make them take farms in Hamilton county, is too bad. The wild beasts up there will rejoice in a negro settlement among them, especially at the beginning of winter.

Had Judge Leigh taken the Randolph negroes there, they might have fared as well as they have done in Ohio, and certainly he could have gotten the land much *cheaper!*

After all, “there is no place like home, there is no place like home!” And there is no “home, sweet home,” for the colored man, but in **LIBERIA!**

Freedom in a free State.

FACTS are almost daily transpiring which show the immense importance of colonization. Among them, none are more conspicuous than those which come to us from the free States. If the colored people cannot enjoy freedom in a free State, what can they do? Where shall they go? Here is a fact :

RANDOLPH'S “JOHN.”—We are told by the Lynchburg Virginian, that John, the well known and faithful servant of the late John Randolph, who, with the emancipated slaves of his master, went to Ohio, and were there treated by the citizens in a manner of which our readers have been apprized, has returned to Char-

lotte with the intention of petitioning the legislature to allow him to remain in the commonwealth. He says, they have no feeling for colored people in Ohio, and, if the legislature refuse to grant his petition, he will submit to the penalty of remaining and be sold as a slave—preferring this to enjoying freedom in a free state.

We have been repeatedly asked, why do you not send those slaves to Liberia? To this question we reply, we have had nothing to do with them, and have reason to believe that they have been prejudiced against going to Liberia. And in addition to this, it is now very doubtful

whether they have money enough left to take them to Liberia; and it would be impossible for us, in the present state of our finances, to give them a free passage and support them six months after their arrival.

We have been informed that many of the rest of them would come back to Virginia, and be slaves, rather than remain in Ohio, *if they could get back*. And yet they are now free and in a free state! But what does it all amount to?

Suppose Western Virginia and Northern Kentucky, were to-morrow to emancipate their slaves, what would become of them? They could not remain in those states. They

must remove. Where shall they go? To Ohio, most easily, and as there are more Abolitionists in that state than any other, more hopefully! But would they be admitted there? Where then shall they go? What on earth could they do? Let those who can, answer these questions. In view of them, and such like, the scheme of colonization rises in magnificence and grandeur beyond conception.

This then is the time to aid this scheme, that when these thickening events shall turn the tide into Liberia, there may be strength and intelligence enough there to receive it!

[From the Colonizationist.]

The Randolph Slaves.

PLATTEVILLE, WIS.,

August 22, 1846.

BRO. GURLEY:—I have observed from time to time, with the deepest interest, the course pursued by the citizens of Ohio towards the emancipated slaves of the late John Randolph of Virginia.

I had repeatedly remarked in my lectures, as stated in the "Eleventh Annual Report of the Indiana Colonization Society," that when slaves were emancipated in the south, and by the laws of those States, (as is the case with most of them) they are forced to leave and not permitted to remain in any State south, to go into the north; those northern States would reject them, and leave the slave the alternative, to choose between returning into bondage or emigrating to Liberia. In other words, Liberia offers the ONLY retreat for the slave from bondage, where he is re-

quired to leave the south. The free States, may, for a short time, tolerate the migration of a few colored people among them from the south. Especially among the Abolitionists, where they are allowed to have the satisfaction of abducting them from their masters. But if the master comes and offers them, and especially in large numbers, they will be refused.

On my way to this place, I met with a citizen of Indiana, formerly of Virginia, who gave me some singular facts on this subject. There is living in Ohio, said he, a worthy citizen, a Mr. G., a native of Virginia, who, after a residence there of some eight or ten years, returned to Virginia, on a visit to see a brother who still remained in the "Old Dominion." Mr. G. gave his brother an interesting account of the prospects and policy of Ohio, with which he was much

pleased. The Virginia brother remarked to Mr. G. that he found his slaves a great burthen to him and requested him to take them all to Ohio and set them free! "I cannot do it," said Mr. G. "Why?" asked his brother. "The citizens of Ohio will not allow me to bring 100 negroes among them to settle," said Mr. G. "But," said he, "I can put you upon a plan by which you can get rid of them and get them into Ohio very easy. Do you take them to Wheeling and there place them on a steamboat for Cincinnati, and speak of taking them to New Orleans; and while you are looking out for another boat, give the chance, and the Abolitionists will steal the whole of them and run them off, and then celebrate a perfect triumph over them. But if you take them to the same men and ask them to receive and take care of them, they will tell you to take care of them yourself."

The case of the Randolph slaves proves that Mr. G. was right, and

that the view presented in our annual report is a just one. Mr. Randolph emancipated his slaves, and as they could not remain in Virginia, they were to be sent to Ohio—there they are not allowed to settle, and must now return to bondage, or go to Liberia.

As yet the burthen or embarrassment of a mixed population of blacks is scarcely felt in the north, as it must be soon; for just as emancipation goes on in the south, they must increase in the north, unless our plan and policy prevails. I cannot say that I regret to see a test of these practical truths. For facts speak out loudly to prove the correctness of the best system of policy on these subjects. Had Mr. Randolph's slaves been allowed to remain in Ohio, they would have been a down-trodden and oppressed people for all time to come. If they go to Liberia they will be FREE in every sense of the term.

B. T. KAVANAUGH.

[From the Colonizationist.]

Rock River Conference.

Report of a Committee, on African Colonization, of the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Galena, Illinois, August 12th, 1846.

The Committee on the subject of African Colonization, have had the same under consideration and ask leave, thereon, to make the following report:

The cause of African Colonization, contemplating, as it does, the amelioration of the condition of the colored people of our own country, the christianization and salvation of Africa, and the final suppression of the slave trade, has, in various forms, from the origin of the American Colonization Society to the present time, been re-

cognized and approved by the General Conference of our church, several of the annual conferences, and in a special manner by our Missionary Society, which has made Liberia, from its first settlement, the choice field of its evangelical and benevolent labors.

Your committee are of opinion, that when we consider the relation that we, as a church, sustain to the Republic of Liberia, having an entire annual conference within its limits, and the great prospects of future usefulness in sending the gospel to the *one hundred and fifty millions of heathens* to be approached from the ground we now occupy in that country: and from the further considera-

tion of the position that the Methodist Episcopal Church sustains to the subject of slavery, and the condition of the colored people generally—the means to be employed, peacefully and lawfully to emancipate the slave, and the elevation of the whole African race, at home and abroad, there is no scheme which is better calculated to represent and carry out the feelings and views of our church and people on the subjects here involved, than that which is contemplated in the designs and plans of the American Colonization Society.

Your committee are not disposed to protract remarks on this very interesting and important subject, but would recommend for the adoption of the conference of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That in the judgments of this body, the scheme of African Colonization, as set forth in the plans of the American Colonization Society, as a means of ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate and oppressed African race, both in this country and elsewhere, is infinitely superior to any other which has been presented to the public on this subject, and as such is hereby recommended to the favorable consideration of our people and the public at large.

2. *Resolved*, That until something

better is presented we shall use our exertions and influence to disseminate correct information on the subject, by the circulation of approved publications, and in all suitable ways promote the interests of the cause of Colonization.

3. *Resolved*, That the presiding Bishop of this conference be, and he is hereby requested to re-appoint our Bro. B. T. Kavanaugh, as agent for the American Colonization Society for the ensuing year.

WESLY BATCHELER,

Chairman.

The report and resolutions were *unanimously* adopted.

On motion of Rev. E. Springer, the following preamble and resolution were also unanimously adopted.

Whereas the Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh, agent of the American Colonization Society, has commenced the publication of a paper in connexion with his agency—"The Colonizationist." And whereas we find that paper to be a most able and efficient advocate of the colonization cause, and well calculated to promote its interests, in a cheap and convenient form, therefore,

Resolved, That we use our best endeavors to circulate "The Colonizationist" within the bounds of our respective charges.

Agent for the State of Virginia.

WE have the pleasure of informing our friends in Virginia that we have engaged the REV. CHARLES A. DAVIS to act as our agent in Virginia. He has been a member of the *Executive Committee* of the *American Colonization Society*, and is familiar with all our operations and is favorably known to our friends generally. Be-

fore he came to this city, he had resided in Virginia, his native State, and was one of the most distinguished preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is therefore favorably known throughout the State, and sustains a high character for energy, intelligence and business habits, and is withal a very eloquent preacher.

We consider ourselves happy, and the cause greatly advantaged, by having secured the services of such a man. Virginia is one of the most important States in the Union, and if properly cultivated will yield as much money as, and more emigrants for colonization than, any other state. For the last few years we have had no regular agent, and of consequence comparatively very little has been done. Now we expect great things. Mr. Davis is already in the field. We commend him to the liberality and co-operation of all the friends of colonization in the State. His labors will be arduous; he ought therefore to receive a hearty welcome and a vigorous encouragement.

The Liberia and Chesapeake Packet.

In another column will be found a statement in regard to the Liberia and Chesapeake Packet, which is now building in Baltimore. We doubt not our friends will be rejoiced at this intelligence. Though the vessel does not belong to this society, still we feel the liveliest interest in its success. It is owned by a joint stock company, incorporated by the Legislature of Maryland, and partly under the management of colored men, and designed to be entirely so. The American Colonization Society has engaged to furnish passengers and freight amounting to \$2,000 annually. The Maryland Colonization Society has engaged to do the same. The vessel will make two voyages a year. We shall thus enjoy the advantage of regular communication, at short intervals, with Liberia, besides being able to accommodate our emigrants more comfortably than heretofore.

We have the promise from the company of a drawing of the *PACKET* for our next number, together with a more minute description of her accommodations, and the plans and objects in view in undertaking this enterprise.

Vessel for Liberia.

We desire to call special attention to the following notice in regard to the sailing of our fall expedition for Liberia. This will be a fine opportunity for any persons who desire to go to Liberia to see the country for themselves. They can remain there a few weeks and return in the same vessel, or they may remain there, say about six months, and return in her on her next voyage:

COLONIZATION NOTICE.

The American Colonization Society will send an expedition to Liberia to sail from Norfolk, Va., about the 15th of November next. The complement of emigrants is not yet made up. Persons wishing to go, who can be ready at that time, are requested to give us immediate notice, at this office.

Executors, and others, having slaves

under their care, intended for this vessel, are respectfully requested to have them ready *in time*. They should be well supplied with beds, bedding, clothing, cooking and farming utensils, and such other articles as may be necessary to their comfort and happiness.

Any masters, having slaves whom they wish to send to Liberia, at this or some subsequent time, are requested to inform us of their number, ages, character, &c. and at what time they will be ready.

There is at present a great demand in Liberia for *teachers*, and *ministers* of the gospel. The attention of free people of color, who are competent to discharge the duties of either of these professions, is earnestly requested. We shall be happy to hear from them.

The increasing operations of the Society demand enlarged resources. Our friends who are willing to aid us, are earnestly requested to send for-

ward their donations without delay. Ministers of the gospel will confer a great favor, and promote a good cause, by laying this subject before their respective churches, and taking up a collection, and forwarding it to us, *by mail*.

The *Liberia and Chesapeake Packet* is now on the stocks in Baltimore, and will be launched the 1st of November next. She will be a beautiful vessel, and possess every convenience for the transportation of emigrants, as well as cabin passengers. She will thenceforward make two voyages a year, and will thus furnish regular communication with Liberia.

All letters sent to this office for *citizens of Liberia*, and for the officers and crews of the African Squadron, **POST PAID**, will be forwarded by the first opportunity.

W. McLAIN,
Sec. Am. Col. Soc.
Colonization Rooms,
Washington City, Sept. 9, 1846.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,
From the 20th August, to the 20th September, 1846.

VERMONT.		
By Dea. Samuel Tracy:—		
<i>Thetford</i> —A. Howard, jr.....	1 00	
<i>Barnett</i> —Rev. Thomas Goodwille,	1 00	
<i>St. Johnsbury</i> —Dr. Calvin Jewett,		
\$2, H. Martin, 25 cts. — Chad-		
wick, \$1, Ephraim Jewett, \$1,		
Moses Kittredge, last payment		
on life membership, \$10, Rev.		
J. H. Worcester, \$3.....	17 25	
<i>Hardwick</i> —Dea. D. French, \$2,		
Rev. Mr. Loomis, \$1.....	3 00	
<i>Irasburg</i> —Geo. C. West.....	1 00	
<i>Westford</i> —A. Allen \$1, M. Os-		
good, jr. \$1, C. Osgood, \$1,		
M. Osgood, 50 cts., Wm. Henry,		
50 cts.....	4 00	
<i>Bartholomew</i> —Rev. J. K. Converse,	12 00	
<i>Hinesburg</i> —Mrs. S. Wead, 50 cts.,		
L. Marshall, 50 cts., — Grege-		
ry, 50 cts., S. Byington, 50 cts.,		
Samuel L. Mead, Orin Murry,		
T. Wilson, H. Boynton, Wm.		
B. Viele, Gen. — Leavenworth,		
L. Dorwin, C. Dorwin, each		
\$1, Eliza Strong, Miss S. E.		
Goodyear, each 25 cts., Cash,		
\$1 56.....		12 06
<i>New Haven</i> —Gen. Wm. Nash....		3 00
<i>Pittsford</i> —Rev. C. Walker, \$1,		
Andrew Leach, \$3 50, Dr. Wins-		
low, \$1, T. F. Bogue, \$1.....		6 50
<i>East Freetown</i> —Wm. Barnes, Jas.		
Barnett, Hon. R. Pierpont, Hon.		
Seth Foot, each \$1, Dea. Wm.		
Page, \$5, L. Daniels, \$2.....		11 00
<i>West Freetown</i> —Abner Mead,		
\$3 50, Sebas Pratt, 50 cts., Benj.		
Blanchard, Isaac Chatterton,		
Lucius Mead, Joel M. Mead,		

Wm. Humphrey, each \$1, Mary Gilmore, 50 cents.....	9 50	Brooke, \$1, Maj. Armstead, 50 cts., H. Lunceford, 30 cts., Cash, \$1 50, R. Calvert, \$1, Cash, 62½ cts., C. L. Adams, \$1, E. Rust, \$1, Cash, \$1 50, H. T. Dixon, \$1, Caldwell Carr, \$5.....	43 90
Castleton—Dr. J. Perkins, first payment on life membership, \$10, Dea. Higley, J. Adams, J. Adams, jr. Col. Branch, F. Barker, Dea. A. Griswold, Horace Guernsey, Dea. T. Hooker, Rev. J. Steel, each \$1, Mrs. Higley, Mrs. Adams, Hon. A. Warner, Dea. Cheaver, H. Hodges, Wm. Ward, each 50 cents, Hon. John Meach, \$2...	24 00	Paris—Collection, \$3 97, and two gold rings.....	3 97
West Poultney—Cash, 50 cts., D. Peck, 50 cts.....	1 00	Clark County, Mount Carmel.....	1 25
	104 31	White Post—E. W. Massey.....	2 00
MASSACHUSETTS.		Fairfax County, Fairfax C. H.—N. Conrad, \$2, J. B. Hunter, 50 cts., Cash, \$1 14, Miss Allison, 25 cts.	3 39
Millbury—Simeon Waters.....	50	Lexington—Collection in the Presbyterian Church, to constitute Mr. Jacob Fuller, senior, a life member of the American Colonization Society, by J. W. Paine.....	25 00
CONNECTICUT.		Woodstock—Collection in the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. George G. Brooke.....	4 00
Scantic—Collection in the church, by Rev. Shubael Bartlett, pastor.	3 00	Oakley—From John Nelson, Esq. annual subscription.....	5 00
NEW YORK.		Westmoreland C. H.—From Rev. Benjamin F. Stewart, D. D....	5 00
By Capt. George Barker :—		Orange C. H.—Collection in St. Thomas' Church, per Rev. J. Earnest, rector.....	10 33
N. Y. City—From sundry persons.	8 00		213 00
VIRGINIA.		KENTUCKY.	
By Rev. C. A. Davis :—		By Rev. Alexander M. Cowan :—	
Loudon County—Collected from various individuals at Camp meeting.....	40 15	Shelby County—John Brown, G. W. Johnson, G. L. Harbison, W. M. King, A. R. Scott, Mrs. J. Scott, Robert Long, Sr., Wm. Hanna, Rev. J. Tivis, Dr. G. W. Nuckols, J. B. Harbison, S. War-	
Leesburg—D. G. Smith, \$5, Burr W. Harrison, \$5, Cash, \$2, G. Head, \$1, Thos. P. Knox, \$3, Dr. Geo. Lee, \$3, A. Powell, \$1, Cash, \$1, A. S. Tebbs, \$1, C. G. Eckridge, \$1, Cash, \$1, A. W. Gray, \$1, Miss R. Saunders, \$1, Miss Cath. A. R. Saunders, \$1, Miss M. E. White, \$1.	28 00	mac, O. Thomas, Rev. W. Crawford, W. Thomas, each \$5, A. Harrington, Arch. Brown, each \$2 50, Mrs. M. Moxley, \$2, J. W. Stout, \$1 45, Singleton Wilson, \$1.....	34 45
Union—Cash, 25 cts., Mrs. Violet, \$1, Miss Phebe Roszel, \$2, Miss Weedon, 75 cts., P. Hopkins, \$1, Mrs. Hopkins, 50 cts., Mrs. Carter, \$1, Dav. G. Gallagher, 50 cts. Jas. Johnson, \$3, M. Plaster, \$1. R. H. Dulany, \$5, J. A. Carter, \$5.	21 00	Franklin County—Jas. Davidson, Woodford County—D. C. Humphreys, \$20, W. Scott Burford, \$10, H. B. Lewis, \$5.....	35 00
Middleburg—Dr. Triplett, \$2, Mrs. C. B. Brown, \$2, M. S. Hamilton, \$1, Wm. Rawlings, \$5, Cash, \$2 21, Mr. Hoof, 25 cts., G. T. Hopkins, 50 cts., J. M. Orr, 50 cts., J. Hutchinson, 50 cts., R. B. Welch, 50 cts., S. J. Brown, 50 cts., E. M. Baker, 25 cts., G. R. Hatcher, 25 cts., A. G. Smith, 50 cts., J. M. Darnald, 25 cts., Cash, \$1 30.....	17 51	Fayette County—W. T. Scott, A. Vanmeter, R. Quarles, R. Innes, S. Laird, H. T. Duncan, R. Pindall, Thomas Hunter, each \$20, Miss Patsy Carr, Rev. J. H. Brown, James Weir, J. S. Berryman, Hector P. Lewis, each \$10, R. P. Kenney, \$5, Noah McClennan, \$2, Mrs. Ann Brown, \$1, Collection on the 4th July, in McChord Church, Lexington, \$8.....	226 00
Aldie—John Moore, \$1, Cash, \$1.	2 00	Clark County—A. Blackwell....	10 00
Fauquier County, Upperville—Cash, \$5, C. H. Powell, \$5, R. H. Carter, \$5, G. Calvert, \$5, Dr. Henry, \$2 50, Mrs. Norris, \$1, Cash, \$2 61, J. Gibson, 50 cts., J. Hunter, 25 cts., D. Locke, 12 cts., a Lady, \$1, Mrs. Fitzhugh, 50 cts., Miss M. Herford, \$1, P. Y.		Boyle County—John R. Ford, Dr. W. Craig, N. Winn, Miss Elizabeth Cowan, Jesse Smith, Albert T. Talbott, D. A. Russell,	

Mrs. S. W. Russell, James M. McFarrain, each \$10, Henry J. Cowan, James Barbour, Geo. Lee, Charles Caldwell, Joseph McDowell, each \$5..... 115 00
 Louisville—Collection in St. Matthew's Church, 4th July..... 13 45

493 90

OHIO.

Xenia—From the Greene County Colonization society per James Gowdy, Esq., Treasure..... 63 50
 Xenia—From the Female Auxiliary Colonization Society of Xenia, and vicinity, per Mrs. McMillan, Secretary..... 20 00
 Putnam—From Zanesville and Putnam Auxiliary Colonization Society, 4th of July collection, by H. Salford, Esq. Secretary... 100 00

183 50

TENNESSEE.

Dandridge—Collection in the Presbyterian Church in Dandridge, \$5, Collection in Presbyterian Church, Newmarket, \$5, by Rev. J. McCampbell, D. D..... 10 00

WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

By Rev. Benj. T. Kavanaugh:—
 Platteville—From sundry persons, 14 00
 Mineral Point—From sund. persons, 2 75
 Madison—From Hon. D. Irvin, P. L. Hall, Mrs. L. T. Skinner, Albert Skinner, and T. W. Sutherland, each \$1, C. D. Finch, B. Shackelford, J. T. Clark, L. F. Kellogg, C. Bushnell, and B. Holt, each 50 cents, E. R. Gorga, 25 cts..... 8 25

25 00

Total Contributions.....\$1,041 21

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—By Capt. Geo. Barker—Bangor—Subscription of Abner Taylor, for 1845, '46..... 3 00

VERMONT.—By Deacon Samuel Tracy—Ryegate—James Smith, John McLure, W. McLure, Jas. McLure, and W. Johnson, each \$1 50, to Sept. '47. Presumpscot—Dea. L. P. Parks, \$1 50, to Sept. '47. St. Johnsbury—Dr. Calvin Jewett, for 1846, '47, \$3, Eph. Jewett, to Sept. '47, \$1 50. St. Johnsbury Centre—Charles Hosmer, \$2, to Sept. '47. Greensboro'—Deacon Samuel Baker to Sept. '47, \$1 50. Brownington—Rev A. L. Twilight, \$2, to Nov. '47. South Troy—Dea. S. H. Hovey, 25 cts. Sheldon—Rev. P. Taylor, to Sept.

'47, \$1 50. Westford—M. Osgood, to July, '47, \$1 50. Hon. John Allen, 50 cts., Sam'l. Rice, \$2 in full. Hinesburg—Dr. D. Goodyear, \$3, to Jan. '47, Hon. Joseph Marsh, \$1 50, to Sept. '47. Vergennes—P. C. Tucker, \$1 50, to July, '46. Pittsford—Andrew Leach, to July, '47, \$1 50, Hon. Thos. Hammond, \$1 50, to Oct. '47. West Rutland—Rev. A. Walker, to Oct. '47, \$1 50, Abner Mead, to Oct. '46, \$1 50, Silas Pratt, \$1 50. Castleton—Carlos Sanford, Dea. E. Merrill, to Oct. '46. A. Loveland, in full, H. Westover in full Harvey Shepherd, each \$1 50, Hon. Z. Howe, in full, \$1. East Poultney—Rev. J. H. Myers, \$1 50, in full. West Poultney—S. E. Hooker, \$1 50, to Sept. '47.. 49 75

MASSACHUSETTS.—Millbury—Subscription of Simeon Waters, to Jan. 1847, \$1 50. Watertown—By Rev. C. J. Tenney—A. Cole, \$2. Weston—J. M. Gourgass, for 1844, '45, '46, \$4 50. Sterling—Dr. W. B. Peck, \$1 50. Amherst—L. M. Hills, for 1846, \$1 50, Jonathan Woods, for 1844, '45, and '46, \$4 50, Luke Sweetser, to January, 1847, \$5. Ashfield—Rev. S. D. Clark, for 1845, \$2. North Adams—W. N. Mills, \$1 50. Pittsfield—O. S. Root, to Sept. 1847, \$1 50. 25 50

NEW YORK.—New York City—By Capt. George Barker John P. Rider, subscription to Jan., '47, \$2, from sundry subscribers, \$26. Geneva—C. A. Cook, to Sept., 1846, \$2. 30 00

KENTUCKY.—Augusta—Col. Jas. Fee's subscription to Sept. 1, 1847, per Thomas Ingles..... 2 00

OHIO.—Xenia—From Jas. Gowdy, Esq., subscription to Jan., 1847, \$1 50. Hillsboro'—Sam'l Linn, to 1 Jan., '46, \$2. Finley—F. Henderson, to Sept., '47, \$1 50..... 5 00

ILLINOIS.—Munson—By Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh: subscription of Rev. W. Batcheller, to Sept., '47. 40

WISCONSIN TERRITORY.—Fond-du-Lac—By Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh: subscription of Rev. W. H. Sampson, to Sept., '47..... 40

Total Repository..... 116 05

Total Contributions..... 1,041 21

Aggregate Amount.....\$1,157 26

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Vol. XXII.]

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER, 1846.

[No. 11.]

Dr. Carroll on the Slave Trade.

A PERMANENT REMEDY FOR THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.*

DR. CARROLL, late agent of the New York State Colonization Society, has just published a volume of *sermons and addresses*, which possesses very great interest.

We are permitted to extract the following able and highly finished address on the bearing of colonization on the slave trade. We are sure that no person will regret the time spent in its perusal:

It is said to be "a calamitous distinction, but a sublime one," for man to be placed on the same arena where moral evil is at work, in the dire hostility of its power to every thing good, and for him to be arrayed in resolute antagonism to its progress and its sway. This distinction belongs to *Christian* man exclusively; ours being the only world, as far as

we know, in a probationary state, and with a moral economy where the forces of good and evil are in conflict, and alternate success and defeat attending the one and the other in the career of their energies towards the final catastrophe. This planet which we inhabit is, perhaps, the last battle field in the empire of God where the parallel collision of *great antagonist principles* are working out the stupendous problems of the divine government, and displaying that glorious prerogative of Deity which educes order from confusion, light from darkness, and makes iniquity the foil to enhance the eternal splendors of vindicated, triumphant righteousness. It would not be wonderful if in the heat of so great a conflict man, in his limited capacities, and himself suffering the effects of a sad moral overthrow, should sometimes mistake the best means of co-

* This lecture is one of a series which the author wrote on the subject of the African slave trade, and delivered to popular assemblies while Secretary of the New York State Colonization Society. It was intended to follow immediately one on the horrors of the slave trade as it now exists. When not preceded by the one alluded to, it is robbed of a part of the interest it would excite. But the lecture on the horrors of the slave trade, the author has thought best to omit here in consequence of the tragic and revolting details which it contains, and which were necessary to do justice to the subject of which it treats.

ping successfully with the giant foe. That particular instrumentality which eventually proves effective in the extirpation of any of the great evils of the world, is at first but vaguely comprehended and little understood.—What is popularly termed *accident* often leads not only to discoveries in science, but to the knowledge of that combination of forces or those moral appliances by which the gigantic evils that curse humanity are to be subverted and ultimately annihilated. This is true in reference to the means first contemplated for the suppression of the African slave trade. It were not to be supposed that with the enlightened philanthropy and active Christian benevolence which characterized Great Britain and America at the commencement of the present century, the slave trade could escape the notice of these two nations, or its enormities fail to awaken a deep and painful solicitude for its suppression. As early as 1791 the British Parliament began to investigate the subject, collect evidence and make preparations for ulterior action. They at length passed an act prohibiting the importation of slaves into any of their West India possessions, after the first of March, 1808. *Before* this date the Government of the United States prohibited the importation of slaves into this country, and declared the slave trade to be piracy and punishable by death. England then made an effort to bring Spain to adopt a similar policy, and secured that power nominally in favor of the abolition of this odious traffic. It was now supposed that the great and decisive blow was struck, and that the day spring of Africa's redemption had visited her. But on the part of the savage pagans of Africa, the thirst for articles of European manufacture and for luxuries, and the more brutal thirst for gain on the part of corrupt nominal Christians, mocked the puny

force of mere legislation and parchment resolutions, and showed their triumph in the mortifying and melancholy fact, that this infernal merchandise in men had not even received a perceptible check from these great national movements for its suppression! The gain of at least 180 per cent. on all the capital invested in this now contraband commerce in bodies and souls, inspired a courage that risked the severest penalties of law, and plied the trade, in no wise daunted by these stringent governmental enactments of nations.

It was soon found that the traffic went on with no diminution in the number of victims, and no abatement, but a vast increase of its attendant horrors. "Leviathan was not to be so tamed." Then was suggested the expedient of armed squadrons on the coast of Africa, to cruise and cut off all access of the slave ships to the shores. Accordingly Great Britain and the United States each despatched a portion of their naval force to guard the ports and harbors of the western coast from all ingress and egress of vessels suspected of being engaged in this unlawful and inhuman adventure. And now with the gallant war ships of the two most powerful nations on earth, and the British Lion and the American Eagle floating on the flags at the mast-head, and the thunder of their cannon reverberating along the coast and echoing up every cove and river's mouth of the territory, is not Africa safe from the approach of the slaver? Will the keenest cravings of avarice, or the most infatuated lust for gold, tempt the monstrous dealers in living sinews and bones to urge on their trade in the face of such terrors, and risk their all amidst such perils as these? Yes, after all this array of naval armaments afloat on the African seas, and sustained as it has been for a number of years at an enormous

expense to both governments, the slave trade in Western Africa has been nearly or quite as rife within the last five years as at any time during a century! It has, as yet, received no *mortal* wound from the mouth of British or American cannon. Nay, its terrible energies have not even been crippled by all this marine force employed against it. Its bloody crest is still erect and daring, despite the public sentiment and national legislation of Christendom, and the armed squadrons of the most powerful nations on earth hunting it down on the seas. The recent statistics of this abominable traffic show, that while it has been forced to all the vigilance, cunning and arts of smuggling, it is nevertheless now carrying off as many victims annually as it did when unembarrassed by the espionage and pursuit of armed vessels. This may seem incredible, but it is a well authenticated fact. On a certain part of the western coast the slave trade has indeed been effectually suppressed, but by means entirely distinct from the direct influence of men-of-war on the seas. It seems to be the error of human nature to trust to those means of most obvious and imposing power, and to overlook those more unpretending and noiseless in their operations. And yet in this we violate the judgment which the analogy of nature would teach us to form. For what is more noiseless and unimposing than light kissing the very lips of sleeping infancy so gently as not to awake it from its slumbers; and yet what material agent accomplishes results of such magnitude and moment in the physical economy? It is not the thunder and lightning, the whirlwind, and the volcano, the deluge or the water-spout, in their terrific operations that achieve that great aggregate of results which makes the earth what it is, stored with the means of existence and happiness to myriads of sensitive and intelligent creatures. No! it is the sunshine and the gentle breeze, the early and the latter rain, the unseen warmth and the silent dews. There are some obvious reasons why a naval force, however powerful and imposing, should fail of effectually suppressing the slave trade. Ships of war can never become so numerous on the coast as to form a perfect blockade. Besides, in many places not designated as harbors, the shore is at once so bold and so calm as to permit the light slave ship to run in and take her living cargo and be off on the trackless main without being seen by a war cruiser. But I apprehend that one of the reasons of this failure of squadrons to suppress the slave trade, is the fact, that the British Government has offered so high a premium on the head of every recaptured slave, and so much per ton on the slave vessel, that it proves a powerful temptation to the captain and crews of the men-of-war to connive at slavers so far as to permit them to go in and freight their vessels, in order that they may capture them afterwards and realize this liberal governmental bounty on the tonnage of the captured vessels and on the number of the slaves they contain. But the slave vessels being all built for fast sailing, if they can once get their cargo of human beings shipped and they under way, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they can then escape capture by their superior speed.

The British have another reason for rather wishing to capture a slave ship *after* she has a full cargo on board than to prevent her from getting to the coast and shipping one, and that is, in addition to the high premium per head on the recaptured slaves and on the vessel, these recaptured Africans are sent to the

British West Indies to work the plantations as apprentices or hired laborers, and the government allows so much per head for every such laborer introduced there from the coast of Africa. Now with this double bounty to be realized in case of success in capture by the officers and by every one of the crew of a British man-of-war, is it not highly probable that they will be tempted to connive at the shipping of slaves for the sake of the profits of seizing them afterwards? We honor human nature as much as *facts* will permit us to do. But it would be an extraordinary stretch of generosity and charity to suppose that this motive would be wholly unfelt by the high-minded and honorable officers of her Majesty, Queen Victoria's, government. Our own gallant officers on the African coast have no such temptation; but are as much interested to prevent a slave ship from landing and loading as to capture one after she has shipped a full cargo. And yet as a matter of fact the American squadron has not to any extent till very recently been successful in seizing slavers. This is no reflection on the courage, integrity, or fidelity of our excellent officers. It is the result of the intrinsic difficulties that environ the case. By a recent international arrangement of Great Britain with France, the naval force of the latter is to be added to that already employed for the suppression of this horrible traffic. But it is doubtful whether this additional force will give greater success in reaching the humane result contemplated. An armada from the choicest ships of nations could not annihilate a traffic sustained by the combined avarice of Africa herself and of all her corrupt and greedy destroyers throughout the world. *Physical force* is not the right kind of instrumentality to battle successfully with those evils whose exciting causes are the depraved passions and appetites of *intelligent, immortal mind*. And yet it appears almost impossible to teach mankind this simple, and as it would seem to us, obvious truth. If the whole coast of Africa were completely blockaded so that not a slave should be shipped for a century, the slave trade would not then be annihilated; for the causes that give rise to it would still be in existence, and on the withdrawal of an armed force from the seas would inevitably lead to the renewal of the traffic. There is no adaptation whatever in mere physical force to remove these causes. And every principle of sound philosophy assures us that till the exciting causes are removed, the effects which they naturally produce cannot cease. We want a remedy then for this enormously wicked traffic that will reach its origin; that will at once grapple with and destroy the causes that give it birth and sustain its being. Any thing short of this must ultimately prove a failure. But what shall this remedy be? The most intelligent philanthropists, both in the old world and the new, now begin to answer—“*the civilization and Christianization of Africa herself.*”

No man has made a more laborious investigation as to the best, the true remedy for this overgrown evil, than Thomas F. Buxton, Esq., of England. The conclusion at which he arrives, after his protracted and careful researches on this subject, he expresses in the following language: “With all confidence we affirm that nothing permanent will be effected unless we *raise the native mind.*” Again, writing of Africa, he remarks—“*we must elevate the minds of her people, and call forth the capabilities of her soil.*” One of the most distinguished African travellers, after all that Europe had then done for the suppression of the slave trade, remarks,—“Europe therefore will have done little for the blacks, if the

abolition of the Atlantic slave trade is not followed up by some wise and grand plan for the *civilization* of the continent." Captain Harris, of the British service, so extensively acquainted with Africa, was commissioned by his government to investigate the matter and report as to the best method of extinguishing the slave trade. The conclusion at which he arrived, after all his researches and enlarged observations on this subject, was, that the slave trade could never be extinguished so long as the savage, pagan spirit of *Africa herself* was in favor of it. His conclusion is sound and strictly philosophical. It rests on a true insight into the real cause of the evil; a cause not to be reached by naval armaments nor parliamentary legislation: for though compulsory means may restrain the act, it cannot eradicate the motive. Were the whole coast blockaded, still the "African will not have ceased to desire and vehemently to crave the spirits, the ammunition, and the articles of finery and commerce, which Europe and America alone can supply; and these he can obtain by the slave trade, and by the slave trade only, while he remains what he is." Captain Harris has therefore very wisely recommended the civilization and Christianization of Africa herself, recommended a remedy for the disordered passions of the native mind, and for its savage physical condition, as the true, efficient causes of this disgraceful and inhuman traffic.

Two things then must be done for Africa, if she is ever rescued from the ravages of a commerce in her own hapless children, alike ruinous to her and infamous to the nations concerned in it. 1. *Mind* there must be elevated, expanded and disciplined till it can comprehend the true economy of national wealth, and take advantage of those laws of nature which are subservient to its production.

And 2; the physical resources of the country must be understood and developed, till each African chief can be made to see that for every dollar he now receives from the sale and export of his living subjects, *one hundred dollars' worth* of produce, either for home consumption or foreign commerce, can be raised by them if retained as laborers on the soil.

But capabilities of mind and resources of territory are nothing in the estimate of ignorant savages; and while the Africans remain such, and know no way of obtaining the products of civilized industry but by the slave trade, that trade can never be annihilated till you exterminate the colored race. No. The native mind must be trained, equipped and led forth there to its grand conquest over the laws and agencies of matter, and taught its power to render them subservient to the purposes of man's existence, convenience and comfort, by extracting from the soil and gathering from the spontaneous productions of the earth the *legitimate* bounties which Providence bestows on intelligent human industry. But can this be done? And if done, are the physical resources of Africa such as to furnish her inhabitants ample means not only of subsistence, but of wealth, wholly independent of the ungodly gain of the slave trade? Both these questions may without hesitancy be answered in the affirmative. The primary elements of mind in Africa are, essentially, what they are in similar circumstances every where else in the world. The powerful appliances of civilization, science and religion will find susceptibilities in the *African* intellect, and, plied long enough, will effect the same evolution of mental capacities, the same inventive powers—the same enterprise, and will give the same general direction to the deathless energy of mind there as in any other quarter

of the globe. It is a libel on the benevolence of God, to suppose that he has created a race of rational beings with so stunted mental endowments, that with proper culture they cannot be sufficiently developed and disciplined, to avail themselves of the bounteous means of a happy temporal existence within their reach, and also to rise to those noble destinies of an immortal nature, for which man was made. In respect to the *physical resources* of the continent of Africa, they are amply sufficient to sustain twice the number of her present population in a state of advanced civilization, refinement and luxury.

Indeed Africa is inferior to no other portion of the globe in native wealth.—The partial and very imperfect exploration of her mineral resources shows that silver, gold, copper and iron abound in many parts of the country.—Of valuable timber she has an inexhaustible supply, and it is already becoming an important article of export.—Dye woods are found in the greatest abundance, yielding carmine, crimson, red, brown, brilliant yellow, and the various shades from yellow to orange and a fine blue.—Africa is rich in gums.—Copal, Senegal mastic, and sudan or Turkey gum, can be obtained in large quantities.—Of nuts, which are beginning to form a new and important article of trade, there are the palm nut, the shea nut, the cola nut, the ground nut, the castor nut, the nitta nut, and the cocoa nut.—The palm tree grows in great numbers, and immense quantities of the nuts are permitted to decay on the ground without being gathered. Then there are valuable roots that grow with little or no cultivation.—Of these, may be mentioned the manioc, yams, sweet potatoes, arrow-root and ginger.—All the fruits of the tropics are there in variety and profusion: oranges, lemons, citrons, limes, pine apples, guavas, ta-

marinds, pawpaws, plantains, and bananas.—Of grain, there is rice, Indian corn, Guinea corn or millet, and other varieties.—There are also miscellaneous products, such as bees' wax, ivory, Indian rubber, and in some places horns, hides, skins, tortoise shell, ostrich feathers, pearls, ambergris, amber, cotton, coffee and indigo. Africa also contains every species of domestic animal and fowl necessary for convenience and food, and fisheries which, were they under *Yankee* enterprise and management, would annually yield a revenue twice as great as the whole of her slave trade. But to give a complete catalogue of African products would extend this lecture beyond reasonable limits. A writer of great accuracy remarks as follows: "With few inconsiderable exceptions, the whole line of coast in Western Africa, accessible to trading vessels, presents immense tracts of land of the most fertile character, which only require the hand of industry and commercial enterprise to turn them into inexhaustible mines of wealth." An individual who had spent some time in Western Africa, and become from close and careful observation well acquainted with the character and capabilities of its soil, writing to the colonists of Liberia, remarks: "The flat lands around you, and particularly your farms, have as good a soil as can be met with in any country. They will produce two crops of corn, sweet potatoes, and several other vegetables in a year. They will yield a larger crop than the best soil in America.—One acre of rich land well tilled will produce you three hundred dollars' worth of indigo. Half an acre may be made to grow half a ton of arrow-root. Four acres laid out in coffee plants will, after the third year, produce you a clear income of two or three hundred dollars annually. Half an acre of cotton

tree will clothe your whole family. One acre of canes will make you independent of all the world for the sugar you use in your family. One acre set with fruit trees and well attended, will furnish you the year round with more plantains, bananas, oranges, limes, guavas, pawpaws, and pine apples than you will ever gather. Nine months of the year you may grow fresh vegetables every month, and some of you who have lowland plantations may do so throughout the year."

And now, in a country of such vast physical resources, and so richly blest of Heaven with every product of a luxuriant soil and a genial climate, is there any thing more necessary to annihilate her inhuman and infamous traffic in her own children, than to raise the native mind into the daylight of civilization where it can see things as they are, appreciate the exuberant bounties of Providence hitherto overlooked, and be made to understand the fact which can then be demonstrated—viz: that the labor of one man, and that not in tilling the earth, but in merely gathering the spontaneous production of the palm nut and the elephant's tooth, can earn annually a sum more than twice as much as he would bring, were he sold as a slave, and his life and industry thus annihilated to his own country and transferred to a foreign one for ever. Such an elevation of the native mind is beyond all doubt the true radical remedy for the African slave trade. This is the conclusion, I may add, *the settled conviction*, of the most enlightened philanthropists of the world at the present day. All human history shows that it is *mind* which rules the destinies of nations. Mind reinstated, enthroned in something of its primitive sovereignty and dignity, and invested with the majesty of an enlightened conscience and high Christian sentiment, is and ever will be the elected instrument of Divine beneficence for the subversion of the powers of darkness, the destruction of the overgrown schemes of wickedness, and for the prevalence and universal triumph of truth and righteousness in the world. But how is this elevation of African mind to be effected? How is Africa to be civilized? I answer in the general, by observing the same great laws of civilization that have operated in civilizing any other portion of the human family. Civilization has its fixed laws, and if overlooked or violated in any case, their results cannot be realized. History furnishes no instance of a barbarous people left to themselves, and uninfluenced by intercourse with others, ever becoming civilized.

Fallen human nature has no inherent tendency to so refined an issue. In some peculiar cases military conquest has contributed to the civilization of the conquered. But in no form can war be regarded as the *necessary* handmaid of civilization.—Commercial intercourse, where a country has facilities for communication with the interior, has often resulted in the civilization of a people. But the grand law of civilization operates on the social and political condition of a people, *through the medium* of *MODEL COMMUNITIES* planted amongst them, and rendered permanent in their influence on the imitative principle and emulation of the barbarous tribes. *This is the law of civilization which we must observe in reference to Africa.* The hope of benefitting her in this respect by military conquest is out of the question; and commercial intercourse, heretofore, has been far from exerting a civilizing influence on her people. Nor can such intercourse be expected materially to benefit a population, whose country has no great

highways, few navigable rivers, and, therefore, no facilities for communication with the interior. We *must* have the *model communities* planted and sustained there. The germ must be rooted in her own soil, and rear its trunk, put forth its leaves, its flowers, and its first fruits, before the eyes of the savage native tribes. This is no *new* theory of African civilization. Near the close of the last century, Captain Beaver, a benevolent Englishman, attempted a model settlement of civilization in Africa; but the climate soon disclosed to him and to his company the melancholy fact, so fearfully demonstrated since, that the *white man's* life must be the inevitable forfeit of all such attempts! Who then are to form the constituency of these model communities, indispensable to promote that civilization which alone can effectually suppress the slave trade of Africa? Experience and observation have decided that it is to be her own exiled, but now civilized, Christianized sons, whose physical structure and temperament have never been so changed by a different locality, as to unfit them to return with safety, and live in their original climate and country.

Burkhardt, the most distinguished of travellers in Africa, remarks that there is no fairer prospect for her civilization, "than the education of the sons of Africa in their own country and by their own countrymen, previously educated by Europeans." If in forming these model settlements of civilization in Africa, there were no risk of life to white men, yet, on every principle of social philosophy, it would be infinitely preferable to have them composed of educated, Christian *colored* men. The associations which the native tribes have contracted with white men as a privileged and superior race, would very naturally cause them to despair of

successfully imitating such a race in the arts and usages of civilized life; whilst the identity of skin and national lineage with the colored community would have precisely a contrary tendency, and would demonstrate to them, by a living example, the improvement and elevation of which the *negro race* is capable.

The case then may be stated thus: the true, and only *effectual* remedy for the horrible slave trade is the civilization and Christianization of the inhabitants of Africa herself. To effect this we must have model communities of civilized, Christian men planted and rendered permanent there; and for obvious and imperative reasons the men that compose these communities must be *colored* men, the descendants of Africans. Now where shall we find such men? *The men* who alone, under God, can be the instruments of civilizing and Christianizing their "brethren, their kinsmen according to the flesh?" I answer, in *this* country. And may not preparation for becoming instruments of so great blessing to their fatherland have been one of the ulterior, beneficent purposes of God in permitting the wickedness of man to exile them and bring and bind them for a season in servitude here? Has the work of establishing these model communities of civilization in Africa been begun? It has, under blessed auspices and brilliant auguries of ultimate and triumphant success. By whom has a scheme of so far-reaching and so effective benevolence been originated and put into execution? By those lofty and patriotic minds who organized the *American Colonization Society*. Notwithstanding the earlier efforts of Great Britain in the establishment of the colony of Sierra Leone, I am happy to think that *our own country* has a fair and equitable claim to the noble distinction of being the first to plant a com-

munity in Africa that can be regarded as *in all respects* a true, model settlement of civilization, *republican liberty* and Christianity. The following is no exaggerated representation of what has been achieved by this great American movement:

"What, then, has colonization done? It has laid the foundation of an empire in the commonwealth of Liberia. *There it is*—on the coast of Africa, a little north of the equator, in the central regions of African barbarism, and of the slave trade. *There* are four colonies and twelve Christian settlements, dotting a coast of about 300 miles, extending their domain by fair negotiation, back into the interior and along the Atlantic shore, the whole incorporated into a federal republic, after the model of our own, with like institutions, civil, literary, and religious, and composed of Africans and descendants of Africans, most of whom were emancipated from bondage in this country for the purpose, some of whom were recaptured from slave ships, and a small part of whom are adopted natives that have come in to join them. *There* is Christian civilization and the government of law; *there* is a civil jurisprudence and polity; *there* are courts and magistrates, judges and lawyers; *there* are numerous Christian churches, well supplied with ministers of the gospel; *there* are schools, public libraries, and a respectable system of public education; *there* is a public press and two journals, one monthly, and one semi-monthly; *there* are rising towns and villages; *there* are the useful trades and mechanic arts, a productive agriculture and increasing commerce; in their harbors are to be found ships trading with Europe and America, and the exports are increasing from year to year; and all this the creation of somewhat less than twenty years,—an achievement of which there is no parallel in history."

Now is not such a community pre-eminently adapted to promote civilization in Africa, to develop her physical resources, to augment and give impulse to her legitimate trade and commerce, and thus to prove the great and efficient remedy for a traffic that has burnt in upon her its unmitigated curses for centuries?

On this subject the opinions of General Turner, late Governor of Sierra Leone, are entitled to great weight. Mr. Buxton, who was intimately acquainted with his views in reference to this matter, was irresistibly led from General Turner's great experience and extensive observation, to the conclusion (I give his own words) "That the *true* way to suppress the slave trade and to extricate Africa from its present abyss of misery, is to be found in friendly intercourse with the natives; in the encouragement of their legitimate trade, in the cultivation of the soil, and in alliances with them for the suppression of the slave traffic." Now do not our colonies fulfil precisely *all* these conditions? Their intercourse with the natives is of the most friendly kind;—they encourage trade with them;—and they give them a practical illustration of the right culture of the soil on the colonial farms. The government of Liberia has also formed alliances and entered into treaties of amity and trade with about two hundred thousand of the native tribes, one invariable condition of which treaties is that the natives *shall in no way, directly nor indirectly, aid or abet the slave trade* or connive at it in any form—that they shall abandon some of their barbarous usages and protect and foster *American missions*. Already some fifteen or twenty thousand of the native Africans have voluntarily become subject to the laws of Liberia, thrown aside the badges of their superstition and idolatry, conformed their costume and their social habits to the

requisitions of civilized life, and many of them attend public worship on the Sabbath in the colonial churches.

The English language, that great vehicle of the knowledge of civilization and of a pure Christianity, has already penetrated more than two hundred miles into the interior, and awakened among chiefs and people a spirit of inquiry and a strong desire for the establishment of schools to instruct them in the arts and usages of civilized life and the truths of the Christian religion.

What a change in a little more than twenty years! The whole territory now occupied by the commonwealth of Liberia was lately one vast theatre of slave-trading and all kinds of savage enormities. Now there is not a slave factory between the two extremes of colonial jurisdiction. It is computed that the existence and influence of this commonwealth on the western coast prevents the exportation of nearly fifty thousand slaves *annually* from that part of Africa. Besides, the protection and encouragement which the colonies afford to *Christian missions*, enables those colonies thus incidentally to exert the most certain of all civilizing influences on savage men—the influence of the gospel—and so paves the way for an indefinite progress by the natives in social, political and religious improvement. . . . Such colonies as *ours* then, British philanthropists themselves being judges, contain all the elements of Africa's intellectual, social, civil and religious redemption, and constitute the grand and only effective remedy for that monstrous traffic in her children which has covered Christendom with guilt and Africa with more than funeral gloom for ages.

Now had colonization no tendency to furnish an asylum for the disfranchised colored man of *this* country, —no tendency to place him in cir-

cumstances where, unimpeded by prejudice and privileged competition, he can enjoy social equality, political rights and liberty with all the avenues to wealth, to civil, intellectual and moral distinctions open before him, and with all the lures to the loftiest hopes and noblest aspirations of human nature gathering their resistless attractions upon him—did this enterprise do nothing more, directly nor indirectly, than to furnish Africa with so admirable a model settlement of her own descendants as the colonies of Liberia now present, this alone, in its civilizing and Christianizing influence on Africa herself, and in its bearings on the ultimate and entire overthrow of her slave trade, would entitle colonization to the rank which that enlightened statesman, the late Hon. Roger M. Sherman, assigned it as "*amongst the noblest schemes of benevolence in the nineteenth century!*" This alone ought to claim for it the sympathies, the prayers and the liberal patronage of the patriots, the philanthropists and Christians of the whole civilized world! And it is *this* aspect or bearing of the enterprise on the temporal and spiritual interests and destinies of the teeming millions of Africa which the providence of God is now rendering most prominent and full of promise to that benighted, afflicted continent.

How true that the thoughts of the great, Eternal Mind are not as our thoughts. While we hitherto have been contemplating colonization in its bearing on the free colored people and the slaves of our own country, and striving by it and that too "in a great fight of affliction" to ameliorate the condition of the one class, and to secure the liberty of the other, even on a small scale, it would seem that the Infinite Mind has given an unthought-of grandeur to our scheme, by adopting it as a far-

reaching instrumentality of blessings to a vast continent, to the number of whose inhabitants all the colored people *here*, are but as the dust in the balance. Thus it would appear that within the exterior and obvious form of our simple enterprise, and concealed from all but the Omniscient eye, laid those sublime elemental principles of Africa's social, political, and religious regeneration, which need only to be energized by Omnipotence and controlled by a hand divine, in order to work out some of the most stupendous results ever witnessed in the national redemption and elevation of human nature! How wonderful the counsels of the Most High! What if it should be found that amidst the darkness and depression of her exiled sons here for nearly two centuries, God has been calmly, silently, and unseen, just as he forms the diamond in nature, elaborating that rich gem of civilization that now begins to sparkle as a brilliant on Africa's bleeding bosom.

If there be "a thread that determines the place of every head in the necklace" of individual and national destiny, then when Africa at last exchanges her dark zone for a girdle of jewels glittering with the light of science and religion, who shall predict that it will not be found that colonization has spun the silken thread which binds them all in their beautiful order? And if this be only in the slightest degree *probable*, what shall we say of the professed philanthropy that would break this thread? Is it wise, patriotic or benevolent, to attempt to embarrass or destroy an experiment for Africa's redemption, which promises to bless

her hundred and fifty millions, because it will not confer immediate social and political freedom on some three millions of her hapless sons in this country? Is it enlightened, disinterested, magnanimous sympathy for the *whole* colored race which dictates determined opposition to the only plan that for centuries has promised to furnish a fair opportunity for the colored man to test, by actual experiment, what he can make himself to be in the scale of intellectual, social, and political existence, when his *whole nature* is free, and on an arena wide as his capacities, and free too as his nature, and every hope and aspiration, every generous impulse that can be brought to bear on his energies, is proffering him its aid?

In a future age I doubt not that the organized opposition and deadly hostility shown by some towards this noble attempt for Africa's disenfranchisement and regeneration will be regarded as one of the most singular and inexplicable facts in the history of this part of the nineteenth century.* And yet I am not sure but that *this* is the very fact on which a profound and far-sighted Christian philosopher would fix his firmest expectations of great and glorious ulterior issues. For, it is on the principle of *ANTAGONISM*, that the infinite God himself has wrought out some of the grandest problems of his moral government. The loyalty and holiness of Heaven's first-born sons were tested by the opposing forces of temptation and sin. And who may say whether Gabriel himself would ever have stood so high, or shone so brightly, had not Lucifer fell like lightning by

* The author is willing to believe that some good men who are really interested in the welfare of the colored race, have been induced to oppose colonization through misrepresentations respecting its character, and misapprehensions as to its legitimate aims and bearings. But for *the one* who commenced the crusade, and for those that have rallied round *his* standard, no such charitable supposition can be entertained.

play to the mental faculties of its myriad population, to awaken the high hopes and infinite aspirations that will fit *Africa* for those grand and exalted enterprises which will bring her up to the level and make her a full partner with the other nations, in all the stupendous blessings of the world's long-looked-for social, political, and spiritual millennium!

Introduction to Dr. Alexander's History of Colonization.

(Continued from our last.)

It is a well ascertained fact, that some of the African nations, among the most cruel that ever lived upon earth, appear now disposed to receive missionaries, and pay attention to the Gospel. Were it not that the climate of Africa is so inimical to the constitution of the white man, there is not a country on the globe where there is a stronger encouragement to missionary efforts. But it seems the ordination of Heaven, that Africa shall be regenerated by the instrumentality of her own sons, chiefly. And it is an interesting fact, that already from among the emancipated slaves of the West Indies, missionaries have gone, or are preparing to go, to Africa, to carry the glorious Gospel to their benighted countrymen. This view of the effect of the colonization scheme, is to our minds the most animating of all others. The redemption of Africa from the cruel tyranny of the prince of darkness, and from the most miserable and degrading bondage of the cruellest superstition upon earth, is the object on which our hopes are fixed; and we do believe from the signs of the times, that the period is not far distant when "Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God;" and we confidently expect, that the American Colonization Scheme will act an important part in achieving this great work. A most unreasoned opinion was hastily taken up by Abolitionists, founded on some unguarded expressions of southern men, at the first public meeting to form a Colonization Society at Washington, that one object, or rather tendency, of the institution was, to render the property in slaves more valuable; by removing from among them the free people of color, by whom they were greatly corrupted. These declarations of individual slaveholders, perfectly innocent when properly understood, were attributed to the Society, and tortured into a meaning as foreign from the views of Colonizationists, as they are from those of Abolitionists. As has been repeatedly said, the originators and founders of this Society, whatever they might think of slavery, determined to engage in a benevolent enterprise, which should aim to accomplish a great good, without meddling with a subject so exciting, and so difficult to be disposed of, as that of American slavery.

They did not even suppose that the scheme which they intended to prosecute, would either stand in the way of any efforts to bring about emancipation, or that it would be a substitute for schemes of this kind. They did, indeed, foresee that if the enterprise should prove successful, and a well ordered colony should be established in Africa, it would enable those slaveholders who, from whatever motive, wish to get clear of their slaves, to send them to an asylum, where they would have every opportunity of enjoying the privileges of freemen. But this is in perfect har-

mony with the laws of most, if not all, the slaveholding States—which permit every man who chooses to liberate his slaves, provided he send them out of the State. But how the colonization scheme should have any tendency to perpetuate slavery, is utterly inconceivable. For, though it interfere not with the existing relations between master and servant, as established by law; yet the more slaves are emancipated, the greater work is before them, and the greater the need of some plan by which they might be removed. And so far from tending to perpetuate slavery, if all the slaves in the country were now emancipated, the need of such a scheme would be ten times more urgent than it is at present: because there would be ten times as many persons thrown into a helpless, degraded state, without the means of comfortable subsistence. The Abolitionists, therefore, instead of setting themselves in opposition to this scheme, ought to have hailed it as one calculated to provide a comfortable residence for all whose emancipation they might be able to effect. Two races of men, nearly equal in numbers, but differing as much as whites and blacks, cannot form one harmonious society in any other way than by amalgamation; but the whites and blacks, in this country, by no human efforts, could be amalgamated into one heterogeneous mass in a thousand years;—and during this long period, the state of society would be perpetually disturbed by any contending factions. Either the whites must remove and give up the country to the colored people, or the colored people must be removed—otherwise the latter must remain in subjection to the former. And the question for the philanthropist to decide is, whether the relation of master and servant, as now existing, or a state of degradation, such as the free people of color are now laboring under, be the most eligible. In the former case, the weak and poor have a patron and protector, and a kind feeling is generated between the master and servant where they are disposed to perform, respectively, their relative duties; but, in the other case, the poor colored race are mere outcasts from society; and no feeling of kindness, but only of contempt and dislike, is generally entertained towards them by the whites, because they are everywhere considered, with few exceptions, bad members of society. And their condition in the free States is not better than in the slave States, but worse. It does appear, therefore, that we cannot benefit the slaves by obtaining liberty for them in this country; and that liberty which brings with it no benefit, but an increase of misery, is a poor boon, it does appear to me—and I have for a long time most earnestly considered the subject that we can confer a real benefit on the African race in no other way than by separating them from the whites, and removing them to the country of their fathers which is still congenial to their constitution.

There are thousands of slaveholders who would give up their slaves, if they were fully satisfied that Liberia would be permanently a safe and comfortable abode for them. The attention of many people at the south is now directed intensely towards this rising colony; and more, many are now educating their younger slaves, with some view of a future residence in that land of promise. And the noble example of McDonogh will be followed substantially by many. In the vast continent of Africa there are extensive regions which lie uncultivated. It is for the benefit of the human race that men should not be crowded together in dense masses, while so many countries, naturally fertile, are inhabited only

by wild beasts, or are roamed over by a few miserable savages. Large cities are justly termed, by a sagacious politician, "great sores on the body politic." Even in our largest cities, which are comparatively of modern origin, one-fifth of the population, so far from adding to the strength or riches of the community, hang as a dead weight upon the industrious and useful inhabitants.—How much better would it be, to have a large portion of these settled on the fresh soil of our extensive territories! America, however, is in a fair way of having all her valuable lands inhabited and cultivated. The discovery of this continent, and its colonization by Europeans, has been one of the most important events which has occurred for centuries. Millions have found an asylum and a comfortable home here, who, with their posterity, would have been poor and miserable in their native countries. But who shall people the wild regions of Africa? Undoubtedly it is the will of the great Parent of the human race, that this wide continent should be possessed and cultivated by mankind. But Africa is not the country for white men. Europeans cannot colonize these regions—the climate is so deleterious to their constitution: and the same is true of Americans. If ever Africa is settled and occupied, it must be by her sons, scattered over the face of this western world. For, although generations have passed away since the forefathers of the present race of colored people were degraded from their native land, yet is found by experience, that Africa is a climate adapted to the constitution of the colored men of this continent. As far as experience has been had, no people are more exempt from disease, after the acclimating fever has been passed through, than the inhabitants of Liberia. It seems plainly, there-

fore, to be the duty and the interest of the colored race in this country, where every thing is so unfavorable to their rising to their proper level in society, to turn their eyes to Africa, where there is a free and happy republic, composed and governed entirely by men of their own color; and where every honest citizen feels that he stands upon an equality with any other man in the world. And it behooves those who industriously sow prejudices against colonization, in the minds of the free people of color, to consider what injury they may be inflicting on them and their posterity. Let them either propose some method by which these degraded and trodden-down people may be rendered more comfortable and respectable here, or let them not throw obstacles in the way of their emigration to a country where they might have the opportunity of enjoying the real blessings of freedom.

It is in vain to declaim about the prejudice of color; however unreasonable, it will long continue to exist, and will prove an effectual bar to the possession and enjoyment of the same privileges and advantages which the white population enjoy. If I were a colored man, I would not hesitate a moment to relinquish a country where a black skin and the lowest degree of degradation are so identified, that scarcely any manifestation of talent, or course of good conduct, can entirely overcome the prejudice which exists, and which is as strong, if not stronger, in the free than in the slaveholding States:—and I would use every exertion to reach a land where it is no crime, and no dishonor, to appear in a colored skin—a country where no white superiors exist to look down with contempt upon the colored race, but where they are the lords of the soil, and the rulers of the nation. I cannot but admire the honest ambition and noble daring

of the first emigrants from this country to Africa. Then no Liberia existed. The Society did not own one foot of ground on that continent, and it was extremely doubtful whether they would be able to obtain any territory for a colony. Yet these lion-hearted men, resolved to run every risk, took, as it were, their lives in their hands. They went out, like Abraham, not knowing whither they went, or what destiny awaited them. And the event was proved, that they were called by the providence of God, to engage in this hazardous enterprise. And I cannot but feel pity for the grovelling views of many colored men, now residing in a state of degradation in this country, who, in Liberia, might rise to wealth and independence, and, perhaps, to high and honorable office. One of the first laws given to man, and which is still in full force, was "Replenish the earth and subdue it;" and after the denge God signally rebuked the determination of the people to remain together, by confounding their language, and thus scattering them over the face of the earth. The object of the multitude in erecting this immense Tower is plainly declared to have been, "Lest they should be scattered abroad on the face of the whole earth;" and the object of the Almighty in the stupendous miracle, now wrought, by which the language of the people was confounded, is distinctly declared to have been, "To scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth." It is, therefore, plainly the will of God that the human race should not collect in dense bodies in some particular parts of the world, while large tracts of habitable land lie desert and uncultivated. The command "to replenish the earth and subdue it," is still in full force. And to what people does it equally belong to possess and cultivate the extensive and fertile regions of Africa, as to the sons of Africa in this country, who need a home where they may enjoy equal privileges with others, and where they may be instruments of diffusing among the barbarous natives the lights of Christianity and civilization? If ever the negro race are raised from their degraded state of ignorance and vice, in Africa, it will probably be by the return of the descendants of that race, spread over so large a part of the western continent and over the West India islands. If the wise and benevolent plan of civilizing Africa, and putting an end to the slave trade, devised by Sir Thomas F. Buxton, and which was attempted to be carried into effect at so great expense of labor and money, had adopted the principle of sending back the emancipated negroes from the British colonies in the West India islands, instead of attempting to settle colonies of white Europeans in the deleterious climate of Africa, the object sought, so important and desirable, would, in all probability, have been accomplished. And if the colony of Sierra Leone should need to be recruited, it will be found expedient to invite the most enterprising and best educated of the negroes of the West Indies, to emigrate to that country. The present difficulties of Liberia, in consequence of the ungenerous conduct of certain officers of the British navy towards the unoffending colonists, will, it is presumed, be of short duration. It would be an indelible reproach to the magnanimous government of Great Britain, to be the means of destroying or injuring an infant republic, just starting into existence, under the most favorable auspices. Liberia may be considered as a star of promise which twinkles in the dense darkness which overshadows the African continent. This community may be said (without exaggeration) to be the most extraordinary upon earth, when

all the circumstances of its origin and progress are taken into view. Providence has evidently and remarkably smiled on the enterprise, and, we trust with confidence, will defend it against all who may attempt its destruction. Let those, then, who oppose the scheme of African Colonization, beware, lest they be found resisting what God approves. As

for himself, the writer is as fully persuaded that the plan of colonizing the free people of color in Africa is wise and benevolent, as he ever was of the wisdom and benevolence of any human enterprise.

ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER.

PRINCETON, N. J.,

January 6, 1846.

Letter from a friend in Virginia.

To the Editor of the African Repository :

I have lately had many interviews with the free colored people in different parts of this State, and I have thought some statement of facts in regard to them might be interesting to your readers, and that if you would reply to some of their difficulties and objections to colonization, it might benefit many of them who read your paper.

We have in this State, (Virginia,) a very large class of colored people who are *free*. Some of them have obtained their freedom by their own energy and perseverance, having raised the money and bought themselves. Others have been set free by their masters on account of their long and faithful services. Others have been born free, and they have multiplied their numbers greatly. It is probable that their increase is more rapid in Virginia, than in any other State, North or South. Several satisfactory causes for this, will suggest themselves to every reflecting mind.

Many of these people are highly respectable. As servants of some of the best families in the State they have been well brought up. On becoming free they have retained their industrious habits, and with economy and prudence, they have contrived to live well, and to lay up something for the future. Some of them have accumulated quite a handsome proper-

ty. Some of them too have educated their children, and themselves to some extent, and deserve much credit for what they have thus accomplished under accumulated obstacles.

Would that I could give thus good an account of them all. But alas! This cannot be done. There are too many of them, of whom, directly the reverse of all this is true. They are degraded, poor, wretched, and totally destitute of any idea of ever bettering their condition. They seem never yet to have taken in the idea that either virtue or respectability was to be expected from them; and as the influences all around them have a depressing rather than an elevating tendency, there is none but the most forlorn hope for them. Had they their feelings of independence, or rather of self-dependence and self-respect, which ought of right to belong to men who are free, or were the surrounding influences different from what they are, there would be some possibility of reaching them with some redeeming power. But as it is, there seems no means by which their condition can be successfully bettered. Every appeal to them is totally ineffectual; and there is no prospect of so altering their external condition, as to put beneath them an agency which would force them up to respectability. They are not the kind of persons you need to send to Liberia, and they are

totally averse to going, if they were. They are incapable of appreciating any one of the motives for changing their situation.

'This is the worst side of the picture. These remarks apply to the "*lowest* of the people." Let me leave them here, and speak of those *above* them.

Among the better class of colored people there is considerable inquiries in regard to LIBERIA. They however are "slow to believe." It requires the greatest prudence and caution rightly to impart to them information. They are naturally suspicious of every plan proposed for bettering their condition. They cling with surprising tenacity to the hope that the day will come when they shall be relieved from the disabilities which at present bind them down, and shall be instated in rights and privileges in this country equal to the most favored citizens. There are enemies enough to colonization to keep evil reports in circulation in regard to Liberia, which they readily embrace and believe, and thus they prejudge the case, and are not in a state of mind to weigh calmly the reasons for emigration.

I have been constantly beset with cavilings like the following, viz :

1. Why do the whites wish to get clear of us, and send us away to that land ?

2. If we must live by ourselves, why do you not give us some place in the United States, where there is room enough ?

3. Why do not some of the citizens of Liberia come back and let us see them personally, and learn from their own lips all about their condition there ?

4. What evidence is there that, if we go to Liberia, and do well for a time, we shall not some day be oppressed by other nations, and subjected to all the cruelties which our an-

cestors have suffered in being torn from their native land ?

I have also been met with objections, honestly made by some, by others cavilingly, like the following, viz :

1. I do not want to go where there are no white people. I do not believe in the control of negroes. I have seen too much of them. They will never do for me.

2. I do not want to go there to die. Every body dies there. It is too sickly for me. If I do not die naturally, the wild beasts will eat me up. I cannot live among snakes and alligators.

3. I have heard that the colonists are engaged in the *slave trade*, and I never could stand that.

4. They have to eat *roots* there. They cannot get any bacon and cabbage there, nor any thing like what we live on here.

5. If I go there and do not like it, they will not let me come away again.

6. I have no money to begin with, if I go there, and I know I could not get along that way.

I have seen some persons who are sincerely desirous to go to Liberia, and are anxious for information on the following points, viz :

1. At what season of the year is it best to start, or to arrive there ?

2. How long is the voyage, and is there much danger that we shall be lost on the way ?

3. What ought we to take with us, both for use on the voyage and after we get there ?

4. How much land is given to each emigrant ?

5. Can I educate my children there, and what will it cost ?

6. Will the Colonization Society pay my expenses in getting there ?

In answer to these inquiries, I have given such facts as I had at command. But I have thought that it would be well for you to give a short answer to

them, and publish it in the Repository. Many of them read it regularly, and though you may have said all that could be said, in one form or another, yet they need "line upon line, and precept upon precept."

Yours,

Very respectfully,

R— L—.

EDITORIAL REPLY TO THE INQUIRIES
IN THE ABOVE.

It will not be a difficult matter to furnish an answer to any inquiry and objection stated in the preceding communication, perfectly satisfactory to ourselves. But they may be far otherwise to many of the colored people. We fully appreciate the difficulty of making them rightly understand all the bearings and blessings of colonization, and of convincing them that it presents to them the very highest good that they will ever enjoy in this world. In our mind there is not a doubt of this. We are as fully persuaded that colonization opens to the colored people of this country the only bright prospect that lies before them in all the broad future, as we are of our own existence. But our conviction of the fact, and the ability to convince them, are two vastly different things. Could they be brought to look at the whole subject as we do, they would, without doubt, think as we do.

If we can contribute any thing towards this desirable work, it will not be labor lost. Gladly shall our best services be rendered in this way. In conversing with colored people we have often encountered the objections.

They are to be met in every town and village, and wherever the subject is agitated.

In reply to the first set of "cavilings," the following statement of facts may be relied upon:

1. It is not true that the friends of colonization are actuated by no higher motive than "to get clear of the colored people." They do not propose to *send* them to Liberia contrary to their own wishes. Their will is always consulted in the matter. We have no power to *send* them. They can stay here as long as they wish. But our opinion is that their stay in this country will ever be attended with such depressing influences as to render it any thing but desirable. While, on the contrary, their departure to Liberia will bring them into an entirely new set of circumstances, where a vast field of advancement will be opened to them, and the most powerful motives be brought to bear upon them to lift them up in the scale of being. In this country, we see no prospect of their ever rising above their present level. There no power can prevent them from rising.

Another consideration on this point. If we wish to *get clear* of them, and this only, we certainly are laboring with but very little prospect of obtaining our *wish*. The number transported to Liberia bears so little comparison to their natural increase, that to continue the progress with no other motive than merely to *get clear* of them, would be the blankest business in the wide world. This, therefore, cannot be the reason why we give

and labor to support colonization, and urge its claims and benefits upon them, from time to time, with all the ardor of our minds.

2. Will they please to designate what particular place in the United States they would like to have assigned to them? Where is there a spot not wanted by the white man? How rapidly is our population spreading over the whole country? What has been the fate of the poor Indian? where is his resting place? Where his home, not ever to be disturbed by the march of civilization? Could the colored people hope for a better destiny than has been his?

Will they go west of the Rocky Mountains? Ask them. And if they were there and comfortably fixed, what assurance have they, that their descendants will be allowed quietly to remain there?

Why do they not go to *Canada*? Many of their brethren have gone there. Great sympathy has been expressed for them by the present inhabitants of Canada, and the people of England. Why do they not avail themselves of this sympathy and go there in large masses? They know the reason. We need not imagine it.

Will they go to a *free State*? Some of them have tried this, and have rued the day they ever set foot on free soil. The reception the "Randolph negroes" (as they are now called in Ohio) met with, is warning to them on this subject.

No! There is no place for them in this country. It is not their land, and they never can be made at home

here. There are difficulties in the way which no power of man can remove.

They feel this and sometimes acknowledge it, when they would not. Some time last year a convention was held by them in the northern part of Ohio, at which it was proposed to adopt a plan of colonization to some distant part of this country, but it met with more bitter opposition and fierce denunciation, than did ever the hated scheme of African colonization, and the majority carried the day, and resolved that they would contend to the death for their rights on the soil where they were born!

3. Why do not the citizens of Liberia come back and tell their own story? Who would believe them, if they were to? Many of them have come—have gone to their friends and their kindred, and have, in the simplicity of their hearts, told how they lived and what their prospects were; and then have been told that they were *paid by the Colonization Society to tell this story*, and their own kindred refused to believe them! And when they have gone among strangers and presented a true picture of Liberia, they have been charged with trying to persuade men to go there, simply because it would benefit those already there! In this kind of treatment, but little encouragement is found for them to repeat their visit to this country. Beside this, it costs both time and money to come to this country and go every where to tell of the condition of Liberia. Who among the colored peo-

ple here would be willing to make such a sacrifice for their race?

If they want to understand the true condition and prospects of Liberia, why do they not send out an agent to see for them, and return and report the facts? This would certainly be a most feasible plan for arriving at some correct understanding of the case.

4. There does not seem to us any danger of the citizens of Liberia ever being subjected to the disastrous end alluded to in the fourth cavil. Liberia, though very young yet, is fast rising into the dignity and grandeur of full grown manhood. Its growth and government has excited some feeling in some parts of the world. But there is nothing of danger to be apprehended. And as to the *slave trade* ever getting its victims from among the citizens of Liberia, it cannot be thought of for a moment.

We consider the government of Liberia firmly established. It possesses sufficient stability and intelligence to warrant its permanent future existence.

The safeguard against any disastrous result is to be found in the virtue and education of those who support it. It will be just what they choose to make it. If, therefore, any of the colored people in this country are solicitous on this point, they ought, without delay, to cast in their mite to strengthen the hands of their fellow men, and thus do all in their power for the salvation of their race.

In reply to the six objections made to going to Liberia, we state briefly:

1. This objection argues a very

bad state of mind in him who makes it. It shows that he has not a decent self-respect, or that he has very inadequate ideas of the capabilities of his race. If his ideas of *negro* government have been formed from the conduct of some colored overseer on a plantation, then he ought to know that a government of law and order, regularly established and administered by colored men, for their own mutual benefit, is another and a very different thing. And if he has the principles and character of a man, he may stand a fair chance of rising to the head of the government, and then surely he need not complain of undue rigor.

2. For acclimated emigrants, Liberia is as healthy as any other country. Their bills of mortality show this. The census published and circulated so widely in all parts of this country prove it.

And farther than this, there is very little danger of dying in the process of acclimation, if the patient takes proper care of himself. Of the emigrants sent out during the last five years, not *one* in *twenty* has died from the effects of the acclimating fever.

We have never heard of a single colonist having been eaten up by the wild beasts, and think, therefore, that there must be some mistake as to the danger from that source.

3. We can hardly speak gravely in answer to this objection. We lately heard of a gentleman of some distinction, who had been on board of one of our men-of-war on the African coast, and therefore claimed to

be well informed as to the actual state of things at Liberia, and who said that it was generally believed that the colonists were engaged in the slave trade; and he mentioned the name of one person, of whose participation in that horrible traffic there was no doubt. But it so happened that we knew the said person, and that he had not been in Liberia for several years, and that he is now residing in the city of Philadelphia.

By the laws of Liberia, it is a capital offence to be engaged in the slave trade. And not only are the colonists entirely free from blame, and above suspicion in this matter, but they have also exerted a redeeming influence upon the native tribes in their vicinity. One of the first articles in all the treaties made with the natives, binds them to abandon forever all participation in the slave trade. It is a fact, which is notorious, that the establishment of Liberia has driven the slave trade entirely away from more than three hundred miles along the sea coast, with the exception of one single factory.

It is, therefore, entirely too late in the day to charge this crime on the colonists.

4. Is there anything in the climate or soil of Liberia that should make *roots* more unwholesome or unpalatable as an article of food there than they are in this country? It is a fact that they eat *roots* there, and so they do here, and in the form of sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, turnips, &c. They are here generally much admired, and we see no good reason

why the same thing should not be true of them in Liberia.

There is no danger of starvation in Liberia. There is no difficulty in getting plenty to eat, of good wholesome food. It is true that some articles of diet eaten here cannot be gotten there without much inconvenience. But it is also true that there are many vegetables and fruits there, which are not found here; and that nature has furnished an abundant supply of the kind of food best calculated to promote the health and comfort of people living on that soil, and in that climate.

5. It is not true that the Society does not allow any body to return, when once they have gone to Liberia. Every colonist there is as free to stay, or leave and go where he pleases, as any individual in this, or any other country, can possibly be. We have no control over them. They are responsible to themselves. They may go away any day they choose.

6. It is true, that it would be very desirable for every colonist to have a little money to begin life with in that new world. But it is not indispensable. A majority of the present colonists commenced there without a cent. Many of them have risen to considerable wealth, and all who have practiced any industry or economy, now enjoy an abundance. A good character and a willingness to work, are of more value than a fortune without them. There is perhaps no place in the world where a family can be supported with less labor than in Liberia. The earth

produces abundantly, and almost perpetually, and with very little labor in the cultivation. There is, therefore, no difficulty in living well, even without any money to begin with.

INFORMATION is desired upon six points:

1. The spring or fall is the time that our vessels usually leave Norfolk. There is very little, if any, choice between these two seasons of the year, as a time to leave this country for Liberia. It is rather more convenient to fit out an expedition at these periods, than at any others, and therefore we have selected them, as the best time for the sailing of our vessels. Hereafter it is expected that the *LIBERIA PACKET* will make two voyages a year, and if business justifies, she may make three.

2. The length of the voyage is from thirty to fifty days. The average is about forty days. We hope the *Liberia Packet* will make a much less average than this. The emigrants ought to be at the port of embarkation two days before the vessel sails.

3. Every emigrant ought to be well supplied with clothing, both for summer and winter, similar to what he wears in this country. There is no winter in Liberia, but during the rainy season, health is greatly promoted by wearing flannel, or warm clothing. He ought also to have a good mattress and bed clothes. If he is a mechanic, he ought to have the tools of his trade. If he is a farmer, he ought to be well supplied with axes, hoes, spades, saws, augers, &c. And as every family is expected to

keep house and live for themselves, they ought to have a good supply of table furniture and cooking utensils. It is not convenient for them to take chairs, tables and other large articles of furniture with them, as they occupy too much room in the ship. But whatever is convenient and necessary in housekeeping and of small compass, they ought to take. A keg of nails, a bale or two of domestics, and some leaf tobacco, would be of use to them, in erecting their houses and paying for any labor they might need, during the first few months of their residence in Liberia.

4. By the laws of Liberia, each emigrant on his arrival receives a town lot, or *five* acres of land. If he is the head of a family, the quantity of land is increased according to the number of his family. This allowance may seem small, but it is abundantly sufficient for all his necessities until he is able to buy more for himself.

5. By a law of the commonwealth, all parents are required to send their children to school. In some of the settlements the schools are very good. In others, they are more indifferent. But a parent who wants to educate his children can do it better in Liberia than in any other place.

6. The Colonization Society will give a free passage to all who are unable to pay for themselves, and will aid them in supporting themselves during the first six months after they arrive, by furnishing them with provisions, and medicines and medical attendance when they are sick, and providing them a house to live in.

During these six months they can become acclimated, raise a crop for themselves, build them a house on their own land, open and plant a piece of land, and have every thing in readiness to live comfortably thereafter.

We have thus gone through all the matters suggested by our correspondent. It will be well for our friends to preserve this number, as they may often have occasion to re-

fer to it. Almost every week we receive letters asking for the very information contained in the preceding items. We are always happy to give it. But it would frequently be more convenient for them and us just to refer to this printed page.

We shall, however, at all times, be happy to hear from them, in regard to any persons who contemplate going to Liberia, and to furnish any additional information in our power.

The Liberia Packet.

WITHIN is a sketch of the hull of this vessel and her proposed spars and rigging, also a view of a section through the centre line, and a plan of the deck viewed from above, all engraved on wood by Mr. Manning of this city.

The sketch represents the vessel as having just rounded to, and let go her anchor off the coast—say at Mesurado or Cape Palmas. This mere profile or side view, on so small a scale, although actually drawn from life, can give but a very imperfect idea of the beautiful model of the vessel; yet 'tis enough to demonstrate to the practised eye that she is no lugger. The first object in her construction, was the comfort of the emigrants, the next, speed—and there can be but little doubt of her perfection in both respects. The length of her keel is 112 feet; breadth of beam 25 feet; draught of water when loaded, 13 feet; dead rise, 18 inches; rake of masts, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches to the foot; she is well but not heavily sparred. She has a poop deck rising from the main deck $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, extending 66 feet, forming the emigrants' cabin; the floor of which is sunk $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the main deck, leaving 6 feet in the clear. This cabin is well lighted and ventilated, having windows looking forward in

the break of the deck, (well secured in rough weather by *dead lights*,) also stern windows, such as are usually placed in vessels of her class. The companion-way varies from the one represented in the section of the vessel; it is made like the entrance to the main cabin of steamboats, open on both sides descending to a broad stair, the front part being left open for the free admission of air. The booby hatch, K, is surrounded by glass windows and iron gratings that admit of light and air freely. Bull's eyes or sky lights will be placed in the deck between this and the stern, on each side of the deck cabin. Two patent water closets are also placed in this cabin. There are 11 lengths of berths, 4 feet wide each, three tiers on each side, with the exception of the sternmost. A tank holding over 2,000 gallons extends through this cabin from the keelson to the upper deck. A scuttle communicates with the lower hold, under which the emigrants' provisions and water is placed. The lockers, N. N., under the fore windows contain their small stores.

From this brief sketch it must be apparent to any one at all acquainted with nautical matters, that the accommodations afforded by this vessel to the emigrants to Liberia, are all that

can be desired for their *health* or *comfort*, and second only to those of the first class passenger ships.

The upper cabin for those paying their own passage, is placed on the poop deck, made and finished in the ordinary manner for vessels of her class. It is divided into three parts, viz: the ladies' cabin aft, with 2 state rooms, containing 4 berths; the gentlemen's cabin, with 8 open berths, and two state rooms forward for officers and steward.

This packet is owned by a joint stock company, formed under a charter obtained from the legislature of the State of Maryland, under the title of "The Chesapeake and Liberia Trading Company." It is most liberal in all its provisions, allowing the Company to extend its capital, if desirable, to \$100,000.

This charter was obtained in the hope and belief, that an amount of stock sufficient to put one vessel in operation, would be subscribed for by colored people of the United States and Liberia; as such a measure would tend much to disabuse the minds of the colored people of this country of the false impressions which they have heretofore entertained with regard to Liberia, and bring them and their transatlantic brethren nearer together.—This hope, however, has not been fully realized. Many among the colored people who were most anxious to have the thing established, have declined making good their subscriptions, and the result has been a subscription for a majority of the stock necessary for building the Packet by several white gentlemen favorable to the scheme. All such subscriptions, however, are made on the condition of a transfer of the same at its fair market value when it shall be desired by any colored person either in the United States or Liberia. The whole amount of funds, originally obtained on subscription to the "Cape Palmas Packet," has been in-

vested in the stock of this Company, in the name of the Maryland State Colonization Society, as it was believed the present plan would prove equally advantageous to the Society in its general results, and more economical. A very liberal subscription has been made in advance by several prominent citizens of Liberia, which we doubt not will be increased on the first voyage of the Packet to the amount desired, viz: one-half of her value. It is intended to keep the vessel running regularly between the ports of Baltimore and Norfolk, and the several Liberia colonies, making two, three, or even four voyages a year, depending in a great measure upon the amount of freight or emigrants offered by the Colonization Societies.

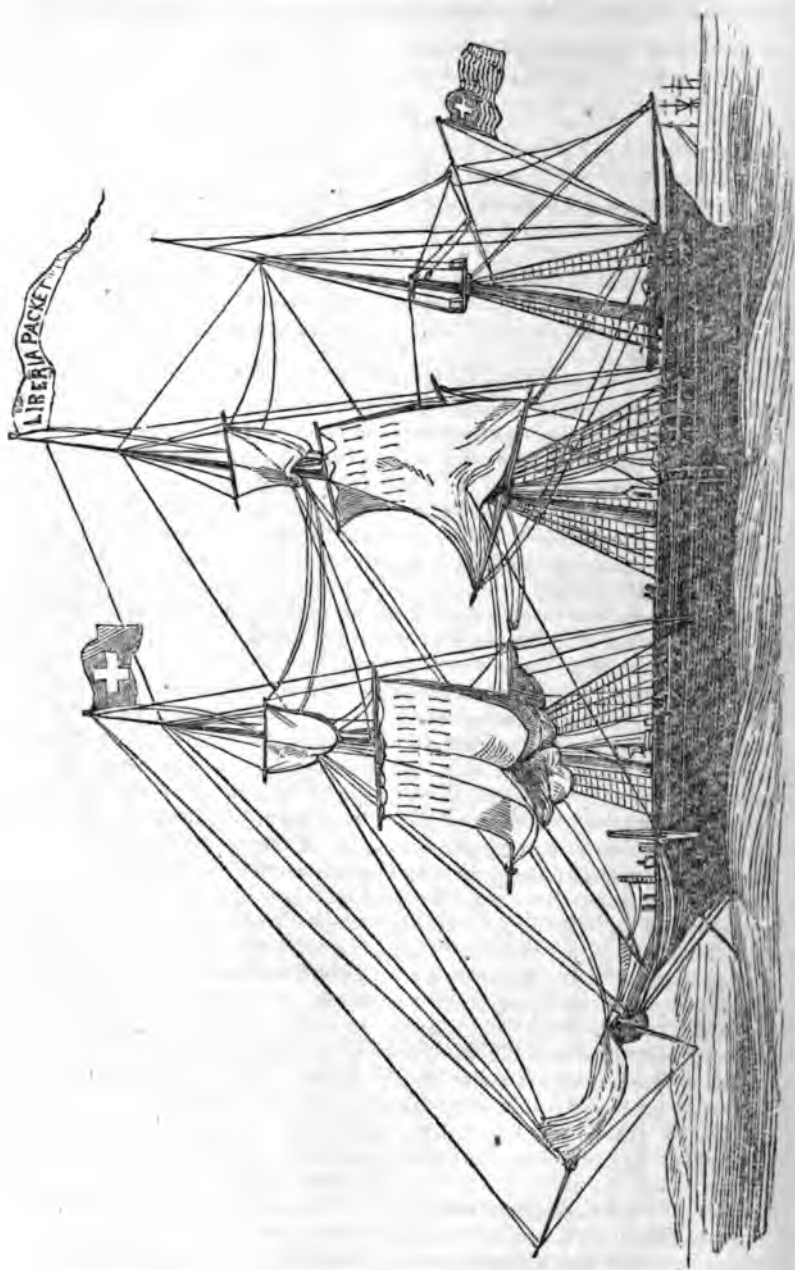
It is not intended to take freight for other parties, unless the Missionary Societies having stations in the colonies, should see fit to guarantee a certain amount of freight annually, as the Colonization Societies have done, in which case, the same facilities for regular shipments would be granted them. Cabin passengers, to the extent of the accommodations, will be taken at the usual rates, and every attention paid to their convenience and comfort. The under officers and crew of the vessel will be colored men, and it is intended to put her in charge of a colored man as master, as soon as one competent can be found. Letters and packages will always receive attention, and be delivered as directed, if practicable.

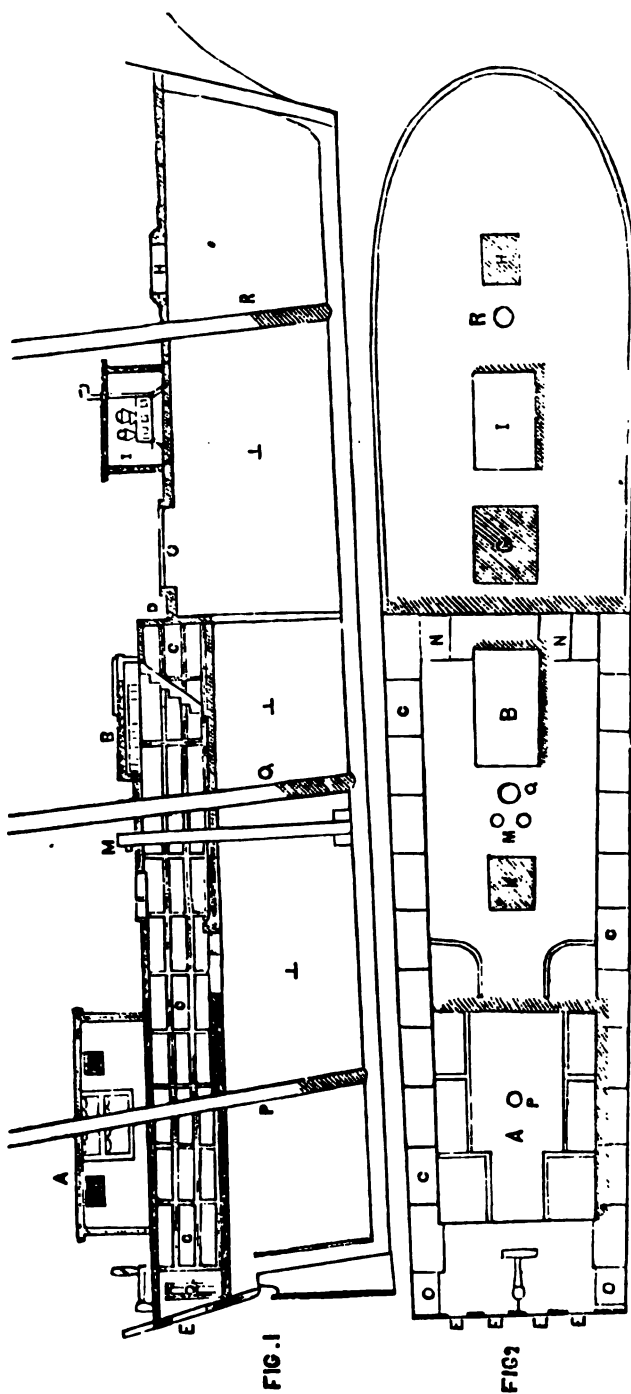
The vessel is under contract to be launched by the first of November, and there is no doubt of her being ready for sea by the 15th.

All communications relative to the Packet or the Company may be addressed to

JAMES HALL,
Managing Agent.

BALTIMORE,
October 20, 1846.





A. Upper cabin. B. Companion and skylight to emigrants' cabin. C. Emigrants' cabin, containing 66 double berths in 3 tiers. D. Windows from emigrants' cabin looking forward. E. Windows from emigrants' cabin looking aft. G. Main Hatch. H. Forecastle. I. Galley. K. Booby hatch. L. Hold. M. Pumps. N. Lockers for small stores in emigrants' cabin. O. Water closets. P. Main-mast. R. Fore-mast. The upper cabin contains four state rooms with two berths each, and eight berths besides. Both cabins are six feet in the clear. Only so much of the vessel is shown as is necessary to explain the accommodations for passengers.

[From the Liberia Advocate.]

Letter from John N. Waddel.

PAULDING, Miss., Sept., 1846.

BROTHER FINLEY:—It is known to you that several years since, the Synods of Alabama and Mississippi resolved to unite in the noble Christian enterprise of purchasing the slave Ellis and his family, to be sent to Africa as a missionary family. The two synods have, as you have heard, at last, after long delay, succeeded in raising the required amount, (\$2,500) and Ellis has now been purchased and is in the hands of the committee of the synods, and will sail in December. This I look upon as one of the most noble and interesting enterprises which has been undertaken by the Southern church for a long time. Perhaps none of equal interest, considering the magnitude of its prospective results, has ever been undertaken. To one who is familiar with the details of the history of this man Ellis, the subject is full of interest.

He is a remarkable man. For years past he has labored to acquire an education, under circumstances of difficulty and discouragement rarely if ever surrounding any man. He is a most excellent blacksmith, and his shop has in consequence been always crowded with work, and of course at night it would be natural to expect that he would be fatigued, and willing to rest. But this his leisure time, and every other spare moment, has been assiduously devoted to study. And thus he has studied the Greek and Latin languages pretty thoroughly, and has made some proficiency in Hebrew. In addition to this, he has paid considerable attention to the sciences, and is now a far better scholar than many who have had every advantage. He is to be examined with a view to licensure at the meeting of the Tuscaloosa Presbytery on the 4th Thursday of the present month. He has a Latin Exegesis, a critical exercise, and a popular ser-

mon, to exhibit as parts of trial. It will no doubt be an interesting occasion.

Bro. McNair, who was appointed the Agent of the Synod of Mississippi in this case, related to me the circumstances of an interview which he and Bro. Stillman, of Entaw, held with Ellis, and they were truly thrilling. It took place on the morning after the purchase had been completed. To one Bro. McNair's language, "he had often heard of expressions of gratitude, but never had he seen the visible manifestation of it to such a degree before."

Ellis takes the name of "Harrison Ellis," by which to be hereafter known: the name of Harrison he chooses in consequence of his attachment to his first master a Virginia gentleman who raised him.

I imagine that the statement of these facts will be interesting to some of your readers who are not familiar with them, and to others who, perhaps, have never heard of the case. And it may encourage us to be more faithful as masters, and especially as ministers of the Gospel, in discharging our duty to servants. How can we tell but that in the humble and neglected class of blacks who are around us, there may be many an one who, by the blessing of God on the teachings of His word, might become converted and then prepared for the great missionary work to Africa?—And when we are sure that every thing human is in favor of the colored missionary's success there, and against the white man, it is surely worthy of our deliberations our efforts, and prayers as Christians desirous of the success of this great work, that we anxiously consider this matter.

May the Lord of Heaven smile upon the cause of African Colonization, and as one means of advancing this cause may He abundantly prosper your valuable paper!

I am, dear Brother, yours in Christian affection, JNO. N. WADDEL.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,
From the 20th September, to the 20th October, 1846.

MAINE.			
<i>South Berwick</i> —By Rev. Henry Wilbur:—From members of the Rev. Benj. R. Allen's church and society, to constitute him a life member of the A. C. S....	30 00		a life member of A. C. Society, \$30, Mrs. McKnight, \$10, Francis Bailey, Esq., \$10, Thos. Howe, \$10, James Bedding, \$5, Michael Allen, \$5..... 1,210 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
<i>Portsmouth</i> —Dr. Rufus Kittredge, MASSACHUSETTS.	10 00		<i>Uniontown</i> —Judge Ewing, \$5, James Veich, Esq., \$5, Dr. R. Campbell, 50 cts., Dr. Campbell, \$1, Isaac Beason, \$5, Jas. Gibson, \$1..... 17 50
<i>Springfield</i> —By Rev. J. B. Pinney:—From Rev. Mr. Peabody, \$5, Mr. Russell, \$1, Collection in Hampden Hall, \$26 67, Collection in Town Hall, \$3 40, Josiah Hooker, Esq., \$1.....	37 07		<i>West Alexandria</i> —Thos. Yates, jr., \$5, Mrs. M. Yates, \$1, Andrew Yates, \$5..... 11 00
<i>Carlisle</i> —By Rev. Joseph Tracy:—From Rev. Preserved Smith, to constitute his wife a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.	30 00		<i>Cross Creek</i> —Collection in Pres. church, \$18 25, Wm. Patterson, \$5, Sam. Patterson, \$5, Jas. Patterson, \$5 75, Wm. Vance, Esq., \$5, Lysander Patterson, \$1.... 40 00
	67 07		<i>Cannonsburg</i> —Dr. Vowell, \$1, Rev. Dr. Brown, \$5, Robert Richey, Esq., \$5, Rev. Dr. Ramsey, \$5, Daniel Houston, Esq., \$20.... 36 00
RHODE ISLAND.			
<i>Newport</i> —By Rev. J. B. Pinney:—Collection in Baptist church, CONNECTICUT.	1 50		<i>Washington</i> —Hon. Thos. M. T. McKennen, \$5, Rev. Dr. McConoughey, \$5, Daniel Brown, Esq., \$5, Colin Reed, Esq., \$5, James Brice, \$5, Jesse Kenworthy, \$50, R. Officer, \$5, cash, \$6, S. Cunningham, John L. Gow, Esq., and Dr. Jno. Wishart, each \$2, Prof. R. H. Lee, Miss Flora Lee, Jn. Grayson, jr., H. Langley, T. J. Hunter, A. Barr, Jno. J. Clark, Robert Milligan, Jno. Grayson, Jacob Slagle, and W. Smith, each \$1, Mrs. Henderson, 50 cts..... 103 50
By Rev. J. B. Pinney:			<i>Pittsburgh</i> —Charles Brewer, \$25, Frederick Lorenz, \$10, Moses Atwood, \$5, by Geo. Breed, Esq. 40 00
<i>Madison</i> —From Erastus C. Scranton, \$25, J. H. Scranton, \$25, S. H. Scranton, \$10, Jonathan Scranton, \$5.....	65 00		1,458 00
<i>Guilford</i> —Collection in the Cong. church, Rev. Mr. Hall, pastor,	25 00		
<i>Tariffville</i> —Collection in Presby. church, Rev. Mr. Thompson, pastor.....	7 15		
<i>Simsbury</i> —Collection in Cong. church, Rev. Mr. M'Lain, pastor,	12 00		
<i>Windsor</i> —Collection in Cong. church, \$10 31, From Mrs. Pierson, \$3.....	13 31		
<i>New Haven</i> —Collection in St. John's M. E. church, Rev. Mr. Bangs, pastor, \$5, various persons, \$10 38, collection in M. E. church, \$6 42, collection in North Cong. church, \$11 50, collection in Chappel church, Rev. Mr. Griggs, pastor, \$20 63, collec. in M. E. church, \$10 47.	64 40		
<i>Berlin</i> —Collection in ———, \$2 25, from Norman Porter, Esq., (of which, for "Liberia Herald," \$2,) \$10.....	12 25		
	199 11		
PENNSYLVANIA.			
By Rev. J. B. Pinney:			
<i>Pittsburg</i> —Charles Brewer, Esq., for land fund, \$1,000, George Hogg, Esq., \$100, Mrs. Hogg, donation, \$20, Pollard McCormick, \$20, Thomas Hannah, to constitute Mrs. Hannah			

P. Jackson, Mr. Cook, Mr. Miller, A. O. Boylan, John Rhoda, J. N. Jorelomon, T. A. Waldron, E. T. Hillyer, each \$1, Collection in Second Presbyterian church, Rev. J. B. Condit, pastor, \$18 31.....	330 51	<i>Trenton</i> —J. W. Lanning, P. D. Vroom, each \$5, T. Sherman, \$3, J. Wilson, B. Fish, Joseph Brearley, each \$2, cash from several persons, \$14.....	33 00
<i>Belvidere</i> —Jno. M. Sherrerd, Esq.,	20 00	<i>Princeton</i> —Collection in First Presbyterian church, \$15 20,	
<i>Piscataway</i> —Collection in Baptist church, Rev. Mr. Lewis, pastor,	5 82	A. Alexander, D. D., \$100, Charles Hodge, John Maclean, Sam'l Miller, James Carnahan, James Green, J. A. Alexander, S. Alexander, each \$5, L. P. Smith, E. M. Topping, each \$2, J. L. Duffield, G. M. Giger, N. M. Owen, T. W. Cattell, each \$1, cash, 50 cents.....	153 70
<i>Bellville</i> —William Stevens, John Cunningham, John Duncan, Wm. Duncan, Robert Duncan, Joseph Kingsland, each \$10, George Bird, two cases printed calicoes, \$208 64.....	268 64	<i>Elizabethtown</i> —Collection in First Presbyterian church.....	20 00
<i>Bloomfield</i> —Israel Crane, \$20, Collection in Pres. church, \$19.	39 00	<i>Gloucester Co.</i> —Joseph Porter...	19 00
<i>Somerville</i> —Collection in Second Dutch Reformed church.....	11 00	<i>Jersey City</i> —From Wm. Savery, for subscription to July, 1846, in hollow ware.....	30 00
<i>Samp Town</i> —Collection in Baptist church, Rev. E. M. Barker, pastor.....	4 50	<i>Newark</i> —From Peter S. Duryea, for subscription to July, 1846, in hats, \$50, John Chadwick, for subscription to July, 1846, in silk for caps, \$21 60.....	71 60
<i>Patterson</i> —Mrs. Daniel Holtsman, \$20, John Colt, Rodgers, Ketchum & Co., each \$10, Daniel Ridgway, Plummer & Prince, each \$5, Samuel Smith, \$1.	51 00	VIRGINIA.	
<i>Jersey City</i> —D. S. Gregory, Esq., \$50, P. M. McMartin, T. B. Gautier, M. D., each \$10, Mrs. Gautier, \$5.....	75 00	<i>Fredericksburg</i> —From R. C. L. Moncure, Esq.....	5 00
<i>Plainfield</i> —J. C. Ayres, \$1, Mr. Skellorn, 50 cents, cash, 25 cts.	1 75	<i>Stafford C. H.</i> —From John M. Conway, Esq.....	2 00
<i>New Brunswick</i> —J. J. Janeway, D. D., \$50, J. Prouditt, \$10, S. A. Van Vranken, J. Nielson, each \$5, Rev. Dr. Davidson, N. S. Nielson, James J. Cannon, each \$3, J. Terhune, Howard Bishop, cash, P. C. Onderdonk, P. V. Miller, each \$2, Collection in First Dutch Reformed church, Rev. S. Howe, D. D., pastor, \$7 42, David Bishop, Jas. Bishop, each \$2 50, J. B. Hill, Rev. G. R. Bliss, Ambrose F. Randolph, J. B. Inslee, D. Clark, John Letson, J. S. Hardenburgh, A. L. Newell, W. H. Leupp, H. O. Speer, Geo. H. Stout, Robert Lyell, D. F. Randolph, W. McDonald, P. Conover, A. C. Stryker, each \$1, Mr. Crawford, 41 cts., Mary Freeman, 25 cts., cash from several individuals, \$8...	126 08	<i>Wheeling</i> —Contribution by the congregation of the Forks of Wheeling, by the Rev. James Hervey.....	20 00
<i>Burlington</i> —C. Van Renselaer...	25 00	By Rev. C. A. Davis:	
<i>Bridgeton</i> —Wm. Elmer, M. D., \$10, Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, \$10, R. C. Nichols and C. E. Elmer, each \$5, Rev. S. B. Jones, cash, each \$3, cash, cash, Jacob Harris, each \$2, cash, cash, James Dalrymple, Phebe Mulford, each \$1.....	47 00	<i>Alexandria</i> —Robert Jamieson, Esq. \$5, J. Wittcers, \$5, Lambert & McKenzie, \$5, B. Wheat, \$2, B. Waters, \$2, J. L. Pascoe, \$2, Mrs. McVeigh, \$2, cash, \$2, cash, \$2, R. Zimmerman, \$1, Mr. Wheat, \$1, Jas. P. Middleton, \$1, Thomas Sandford, \$1, cash, \$1, Wm. N. Brown, \$1, A. D. Harmon, \$1, Miss Winter, \$1, A. Lockwood, \$1, Chas. C. Sinoot, \$1, R. Y. Cross, \$1, C. P. Shaw, \$1, J. McCormick, \$1, H. Bradley, \$1, J. D. Harrison, \$1, Wm. Veitch, \$1, J. W. Wood, 50 cts., cash, 50 cts., E. C. Fletcher, 50 cts., R. Cross, 50 cts., Mrs. Morgan, 50 c., cash, 50 c., cash, 25 cts., A colored man, 25 cts.	46 50
		<i>Cool Spring</i> —Lewis Marshall, \$5, J. Holland, \$5, J. T. Smith, \$3, Mrs. John Marshall, \$2, Mrs. Archer, \$2, Mrs. Mary W. Carter, \$1, cash, \$1, cash, \$1, Mr. Burstable, \$1, Mrs. Barstable, \$1, A. Chunn, \$1, Mrs. Rebecca Carter, \$1, H. Shacklett, \$1,	

Miss C. Shacklett, \$1, J. D. Hall, \$1, Miss E. Wright, \$1, cash, \$75 cts., Daniel G. Balthrop, 50 cts., cash, 50 cts., cash, \$2 46.....	32 21	Barren Co.—W. B. Kilgore.....	1 00
<i>Lee's Manor</i> —Jas. K. Marshall...	5 00	<i>Warren Co.</i> —Thomas Quigly, \$10, J. Vanmeter, J. Ford, Rev. J. F. Ford, G. W. Simons, Jonathan Hobson, E. W. Howarth, each \$5, H. J. Jackson, \$2, Rev. Mrs. Rice, \$1, A. A. Herdman, V. C. Durham, each 50 cents.....	44 00
<i>Farrowville</i> —Thos. M. Ambler..	5 00	<i>Logan Co.</i> —G. W. Morton, \$3, H. Barclay, G. W. Gray, S. W. Atkinson, each \$2, W. Rync, J. B. Temple, N. Long, M. B. Morton, W. M. F. Caldwell, F. Grubbs, S. S. Vicke, T. Buckner, jr., J. W. Beale, each \$1, cash, 25 cents.....	18 25
<i>Newtown</i> —Collection.....	1 25	<i>Todd Co.</i> —Rev. F. Bottomly, D. H. B. Grooms, W. Dickey, each \$1.....	3 00
<i>Winchester</i> —Miss S. Burwell, \$3, Collection in Lutheran Church, (Rev. Mr. Smith's,) \$7 20, Rob't Y. Conrad, \$5, T. A. Tidball, \$5, J. N. Bell, \$2 50, Lloyd Logan, \$2 50, Abraham Nulton, \$2, Daniel Gold, \$1, Mrs. Lindsay, \$1, D. Hollingsworth, \$1, Jos. S. Carson, \$1, P. Shearer, \$1, H. M. Brent, \$1, J. B. Taylor, \$1, G. J. Wilson, \$1, Wm. N. Dooley, \$1, Sam'l R. Atwell, \$1, N. Shearer, \$1, Rev. G. M. Frye, \$1, Mr. Latham, 50 cts., G. Anderson, 50 cts., cash, 50 cts. J. Smith, 50 cts., J. Ransdale, 50 cts., Miss Anderson, 50 cts., Jas. Hoey, 50 cts., cash, 25 cts.	44 95	<i>Christian Co.</i> —G. Meriwether, \$10, D. F. G. Montgomery, D. R. H. Kelly, B. S. Campbell, Jas. Moore, R. Rowland, Rev. W. D. Jones, each \$5, Ira L. Ellis, R. R. Lansdon, each \$2, B. Smith, J. M. Cheany, W. H. Moore, G. C. Bronough, Rev. A. Long, Rev. G. W. Quait, each \$1, W. V. Bernard, 50 cts., Collection, \$4 64.....	55 14
<i>Martinsburg</i> —Wm. H. Mathews, \$1, H. Bowen, \$1, Jas. E. Stewart, \$1, J. O. Snyder, \$2, D. Marker, \$1, J. H. Likens, \$1, Conrad Roush, \$5, C. M. Shaffer, \$1, Mrs. Cooper, \$1, Mr. McClure, 50 c., Mr. Merchant, 25 c., cash, \$2 97, J. Piper (col'd.) 50 c., E. Washington (col'd.) 12½ cts....	18 34	<i>Henderson County</i> —Peter Smith Holloway, by his father, J. Holloway, Esq., to constitute him a life member of the American Colonization Society, \$30; Sam. Stiles, Fayette Posey, each \$10, Judge T. Towles, Robert Clark, Rev. Joel Lambert, each \$5, T. D. Jones, \$3, Z. Easton, J. A. Rosseau, J. McCullough, J. B. Hart, W. W. Herndon, A. L. Jones, C. T. Sanderfur, W. Preston Smith, D. W. S. Reed, each \$1, W. Sanderfur, 50 cts..	77 50
<i>Harper's Ferry</i> —Collect. in Meth. E. church, (Rev. Mr. Head's,) ..	17 18	<i>Shelbyville</i> —From Col. James D. Allen, Ex'r of Rev. A. A. Shannon, on account of a legacy left to the American Col. Society..	200 00
GEORGIA.	197 43		514 39
<i>Athens</i> —By Rev. T. C. Benning: —From T. Bishop, \$5, Albon Chase, \$5.....	10 00	Total Contributions.....	\$3,826 24
OHIO.		FOR REPOSITORY.	
<i>Walnut Hills</i> —S. D. Kemper, Esq., ..	50	MASSACHUSETTS.—By Rev. J. C. Tenney, D. D.— <i>Lee</i> —Alexander Hyde, to 1 March, 1848, \$2, Leonard Church, to 1 Nov. '47, \$1 50, Beach & Royce, to 1st Mar. 1848, \$2, S. Thatcher & Ingersoll, to 1 Mar. 1848, \$2, Eli Bradley, to 1 Nov. 1847, \$1 50, S. & A. Hurlbut & Co., to 1st Nov. 1847, \$1 50, Thos. E. M. Bradley, to 1 Nov. 1847, \$1 50,	
<i>Dayton</i> —By Rev. A. M. Cowan: —Balance of a subscription to send Ware and wife to Liberia, ..	3 00		
KENTUCKY.	8 50		
By Rev. Alex. M. Cowan:			
<i>Fayette Co.</i> —Col. William Rodes, Rev. Dr. R. T. Dillard, each \$20, Solomon Vanmeter, \$5....	45 08		
<i>Jessamine Co.</i> —Thomas E. West, D. B. Price, each \$5, J. E. Spilman, \$3, Otho Robards, \$2, Mrs. C. Price, \$2 50, H. Ritchie, J. McKee, H. Scott, Mrs. S. Scott, Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. B. McDowell, each \$1....	23 50		
<i>Mercer Co.</i> —Dr. J. Sweney.....	2 00		
<i>Boyle Co.</i> —Dr. J. Todd, M. G. Touce, J. A. Jacobs, each \$10, A. E. Caldwell, C. Henderson, J. L. Crawford, each \$5.	45 00		

G. W. Platner, to 1 Mar. 1848, \$2, Stephen Bradley, to 1 Nov. 1847, \$1 50. <i>Dalton</i> —Mrs. L. Crane, to 1st Nov 1847 \$ 50. <i>Shelburne Falls</i> —Deacon Benj. Maxwell, to Nov 847 \$ 50, J. B. Bardwell, P. M., to . Nov. 1847, \$1 50, W. T. Clement, to 1 Nov. 1847, \$1 50. <i>Greenfield</i> —Hon. Dan. Wells, in full to 1847, \$3. <i>Amherst</i> —Alfred Baker, to 1 Nov. 1847, \$1 50. <i>Townsend</i> —Levi Warren, to 1 Jan. 1845, \$3, Dea. Joel Adams, to 1 Aug. 1847, \$ 50 Sam Adams, to 1st Oct. 1847 \$5 <i>Brookline</i> —Dea Thomas Griggs, to 1 Jan. 1847 \$1 50. <i>Granby</i> —From Reuben E. Eastman, subscription for 1846, and '47, \$3. <i>Westfield</i> —From E G Talmadge, subscription for 18 5, and '46 \$3.		43 00
RHODE ISLAND.—By Rev. J. B. Pinney— <i>Newport</i> —From Thos. F. Hazard, Esq., subscription for 1845, and 1846.		3 00
NEW YORK.—By Capt. George Barker— <i>New York City</i> —Chas. S. Little, to May, '47, \$2, B. F. Butler, to Aug '47 \$2, C. S. Woodhull, to July, '47, \$2, J. W. Dominick to July, '47, \$2, R. H. McCurdy, to April, '47, \$2, G. Storer, to July, '47, \$2, Wm. Chauncey, to Jan. '47, \$2, N. C. Platt, to July, '47, \$2, D. H. Nevins, to July, '47, \$2. A. B. Ne son, to July, '47, \$2, Jos. Sampson, to July '47, \$2, C. R. Gelston to Aug '47, \$2, Mrs. L. Rushforth, to July '47 \$2, Cornelius Saddle, to Aug '47, \$2, Mrs. S. E. Austin, to Aug. '47, \$2, J. C. Meeker, to Aug. '47, \$2, A. Megary, to Aug. '47, \$2, J. A. Robertson, to Aug. '47, \$2, Edward Crarey, to Sept. '47, \$4, Rev. Jno. McCauley, to Aug. '47, \$2, Rev. Mr. Seelye, Stillwater, in full, \$1, Gen. A. Fleming, to Aug. '47, \$2, Robert Newel, to July, '47, \$2, Sundry persons, \$38 50. <i>Windham Centre</i> —From Rev. Ezra S. Cook, subscription to 1 Jan. 1847, \$2.		87 50
PENNSYLVANIA.—By Rev. J. B. Pinney— <i>West Alexandria</i> —Geo. R. Wilson, for subscription to Jan. 1847.		5 00
VIRGINIA.— <i>Aldie</i> —By Rev. C. A. Davis: Mrs. F. J. Berkley, in full to 1 Jan. '47, \$6. <i>Fredricksburg</i> —From R. C. L. Moncure, for subscription for 1846 and 1847, \$3.		9 00
NORTH CAROLINA.— <i>Raleigh</i> —From John Primrose, Esq., for subscription for 847-'48, \$3. <i>Yanceyville</i> —From James Mebane, Esq., for subscription from 1 Jan. '43, to 1 Sept. '49, \$10. <i>Newby's Bridge</i> —From Nat. Winslow, for subscription from Jan. '43, to Jan. '47, \$6.		19 00
SOUTH CAROLINA.— <i>Charleston</i> —From Rev. Sam'l Gilman, subscription to 1846, \$5 50, E. L. Kerrison, to 1845, \$1 50.		7 00
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ARTICLE I.

A History of Colonization on the Western Coast of Africa. By ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, D. D., Professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J. Philadelphia: William S. Martien. 1846. 8vo. pp. 603.

THE enterprise, the history of which Dr. Alexander has presented so much at large, originated in a desire to benefit the colored race both in this country and in Africa, the slave as well as the free. It was meant to serve the free, by providing a home where they should not be oppressed by those associations of contempt and injury which hang round them here and prevent their rising; and to help the slave, by showing that his condition can be improved by emancipation, which is now doubted by many, and not without some reason. It was believed that there were those who held slaves from a feeling of necessity, and because they considered themselves responsible for their welfare—retaining them in their service not from selfish motives, but from the sincere impression, that to dismiss them, under ordinary circumstances, would do them more harm than good. Such persons undoubtedly there are, quite as many as would be found, in the same relation, in any other part of the world. Notwithstanding all that is said, to the disadvantage of our country, of the glory which England has gained by her West India emancipation, no one believes that there would have been more freedom at this moment in Jamaica than in Louisiana, had it depended there, as it does here, upon the masters. Those persons must be largely blessed with faith and charity who can look over the social condition of the British empire, and believe that the English are more alert than all the rest of the world in surrendering evils and abuses which they are interested to maintain. Here and elsewhere, there are some who, from reasons of humanity, desire to escape from the unnatural relation of master to slaves; others who deplore its effects on character, both in themselves and their children; others yet who live in dread of the consequences and changes which it may possibly bring. These all, acting from various and perhaps blended motives, are willing to surrender their charge, if they can be sure that they are removing them from a bad condition to

a better. The colonization system is intended to answer this natural and reasonable demand.

But there is an impression in many minds that the plan originated in selfishness, and that the whole operation of the system is selfish from first to last. The best way to determine this point is to consider the character of those with whom it began; unless there is something which they could have expected to gain by it, there can be no ground for the suspicion. The well known divine, Dr. Hopkins, of Newport, first suggested it. Though, in his day, the relation of master and slave was not questioned as it is now, and it was not so generally admitted that man can buy no right to man, it was evident that the bondman was at the mercy of his lord, that they who have unlimited power will sometimes abuse it, and that, even if the slave should be humanely treated, it is only physical comforts which such kindness can supply, since, in order to reconcile him to his condition, his mind must be kept in darkness, thus closing the only window through which Heaven's light can reach the soul. Dr. Hopkins thought, too, that the colored race might be made the means to carry light and civilization to their African brethren, who have always been so difficult to reach. Surely, no one can ascribe his zealous philanthropy to any mercenary designs. Some years after, Doctor Thornton, a native of Virginia, brought forward a similar plan, and published an address to the free people of color in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, inviting them to go with him to Africa to establish themselves in the land of their fathers. He failed for want of means; but what earthly end could he have gained from it but labor and sorrow, had it succeeded to his utmost hopes? Dr. Finley, of New Jersey, called

the first meeting which ever was attended in this country to consider the subject; and he, Dr. Burgess, and Samuel J. Mills, who went forth to explore, and found his grave in a foreign land, were as far removed as any men can be from the suspicion of using philanthropy to veil self-interest and ambition. And it may be said in general, that those who have taken up this object have struggled against wind and tide, having no loud voices of encouragement to cheer them, and yet persevering against contempt and resistance, when it was impossible to account for their self-devotion, except by admitting that it came from the heart.

But it is said, that there are those who sustain this enterprise, not from any desire to serve the slave or the African, but simply with the view of making slavery safer and more permanent by removing the free colored people from our shores. Undoubtedly it was free men whom they expected to remove. It was not understood that any should be compelled to go; if they went at all, it must be by an act of freedom on their own part, by using the power of choice. Even had it been otherwise, had the slave been compelled to go, we cannot see the extreme cruelty of the operation; for we have the impression that slavery is a bitter state, and that whoever takes a man out of it to a land where he can breathe the air of free moral existence renders him a service, though perhaps against his will. When we see a man in the fire or the water, we may be forgiven if we do not ceremoniously ask his consent to draw him out; and if he should prefer remaining in either element, it should not be accounted inhumanity on our part, if we consulted his welfare more than his will. It may be, that some have exerted their power as masters in a last act by compelling their slaves to go; but if there have been

such cases, we do not know them, and we apprehend that they are very few. That the system has been advocated by some Southern statesmen on the ground that it makes slavery easier and surer, we readily admit; but certain it is, that the men who hold extreme opinions on the subject, believing slavery intended as a permanent blessing, are among the most jealous enemies of colonization, because they feel that the whole matter is brought under review and made to agitate the public mind in this form, when it could not be introduced in any other. If, therefore, colonization could be put down, they think that it would close the only avenue through which light can reach the minds of the masters, and prevent all discussion of the right of man to man.

There is no doubt that this is a correct impression, and in all these cases the question is not, with what views is an enterprise supported, but what is its effect likely to be. Every extended movement enlists a variety of interests and feelings; some, who are perfectly indifferent to it in one point of view, may be warmly interested when they see it in another. If one of its advocates presents it to one set of men as favorable to their interests and views, and to another set, having different interests and opinions, as favorable to theirs, it is an evident fraud and falsehood on his part; there is no excuse for his double-dealing. And so, if the appeals and reports of any association hold different language according to the point of the compass to which they are addressed, offering colonization to the South as a means to perpetuate slavery, and to the North as an instrument to undermine it, no man in his senses will undertake to excuse or defend them. The case is different, when the plan is simply presented, and each one left to judge for

himself what purpose it will answer, and why it should have claims to his friendly regard. The reasons which have weight with them may be different; they may sometimes be directly opposed to each other; one advocate, who takes one view of it, may present that view, and another, at his side, or in a distant region, may hold forth an opposite doctrine, without any moral inconsistency or prevarication. In every thing else, there is the same contradiction. Some friends of temperance are in favor of restricting laws, while others, equally sincere, believe that these create more intemperance than they suppress. Some opposers of capital punishment deny the right to take life, while others maintain the right, but would not exercise it, because it gives a murderer the aspect of a victim. Thus it is that men travel in different paths to the same result; and it is no reproach to a cause, if it should be sustained from views and inducements various and even contradictory, since it has been so with every enterprise since the world began.

But while the scheme of colonization presents itself in various aspects to different classes of its supporters, and we are not aware that its advocates lie open to any charge of perverting or suppressing the truth, though it is not seen alike by all, it is well known that a great prejudice has been exerted against it, and that, too, in a part of the country where it might have expected the warmest welcome. It was not so in the beginning; the friends of humanity and freedom in New England at first were deeply interested in it; it seemed to open precisely the way that was wanted, in which philanthropy could touch the subject of slavery without throwing off constitutional restraints, or calling up the fierce resistance of the masters. For a time, the only objection made to it was the poverty

of its resources, and the vastness of the work which it proposed to do. This objection was met, by showing that all beginnings must be small; it is only by slowly and heavily piling one stone on another, that foundations are ever laid; that it was far better to make thorough, even if lingering, preparation for the work, than to have a multitude thrown into the new colony at once, without a mass to receive them in which their ignorance and barbarism could be melted down. Discouraging as such beginnings are, it is evident, in looking back on every such enterprise, that their hopelessness at first has been their greatest blessing, calling out patient hope, inspiring successive as well as strong endeavors, and giving the new elements time to ripen into consistency and hardness, to bear the weight that shall afterwards come.

As to the work which it proposed to accomplish, it was not supposed that mere efforts of private liberality would remove the vast slave population of the country, increasing every year, as it does, by tens of thousands. If the States interested would consent to the surrender, and the nation put its energy to the endeavor, no doubt it could be done; but no one ever imagined that a voluntary association, however extended in its numbers, or liberal in its contributions, could any more relieve this continent from its burden than they could dip the ocean dry. Still, there was something which was entirely within their power: they could make an experiment, to show, that, under favorable circumstances, the emancipated slave could throw off his degradation, expand to the full proportion of intellectual manhood, form an energetic and practical character, and learn to respect himself and command the respect of others; yet more, that, with his powers thus

drawn out, he could give to the world the example of a moral, well ordered, and free community, with wise laws, administered by efficient members, and not indebted to the white man for counsel or guidance; and, reasoning on common principles of human nature, it was believed that such a colony would send an inviting light across the deep, that slaves would hear of it and be earnest to go, that masters would feel that there they might safely send them, and thousands would find their way to it unaided and of themselves, as men always succeed in arriving at any destination which they strongly desire to reach. In all this there is nothing visionary. The slender resources of the colony, though a discouragement, have proved a blessing; the corner-stone has been slowly and surely laid; and the time is not distant, when it shall be a matter of attraction, and interest, and rejoicing to the colored race in this country and the world.

These objections, which met the plan in the outset, being answered, it was prosperous and successful for a time. But the subject of slavery was kept before the public mind, and inquiry began to be made concerning the foundation of the master's right to the slave. If the possession came by inheritance, the father could not transmit to the son a stronger claim than he had himself; if he bought from the slave-dealer, the trader could transfer only his own title; and this came originally from the African chief, who destroyed and plundered some village, that he might sell his wretched captives for gunpowder and rum. His only claim was that of the robber to the goods he had stolen; so that, on looking into the validity of deeds, it became tolerably clear, that, if the slave was a man and not an animal, he had the best right to himself,—a right of which he could

not be dispossessed by any act of power. By such processes of reasoning, the idea of the right to emancipation became familiar to the public mind; and any thing which appeared to deny that right, or to assume that the slave was not in a condition to claim it or be the better for it, was looked on as an excuse for injustice and oppression. All at once, an attempt was made to persuade those who took a humane interest in the subject, that the colonization scheme maintained the unfitness of the slave to be free, and discouraged the hope that, under any circumstances, he could rise to the dignity and station of a man.

It was not easy to understand how this suggestion could gain credit, when the whole object of the society was to make him free, and to place him in circumstances propitious to the full development of his powers. To be sure, it went on the supposition that, as things are now, there is no place in this country where he can be situated thus. Go where he may, he encounters a cruel prejudice, which weighs him down like a millstone, excluding him from the honors and comforts of life, and reminding him, with perpetual insult, that he belongs to an inferior race: a prejudice so deeply ingrained in the public mind, that many, who are kind and generous in other relations, are hard as the rock in this. Now, the question is, what shall be done for his relief? Shall he submit to these heart-breaking sorrows in silence, waiting till the time shall come for a general change in the public feeling, which may not come till long after he is in the dust? or shall he take advantage of a way of escape that opens, and relieve himself, by passing to a more favored region, where none can stand above him or trample him down? His master is desirous to send him to such a coun-

try, and he is desirous to go. Why should they not be gratified? What possible advantage can result to any one from keeping him in bondage, when he may as well be free? If it be said, that these cases of occasional release exert an influence adverse to the more extensive deliverance which might give the same blessing to greater numbers, it might be well to show how the manumission of one can, by any imaginable effect, be unpropitious to the manumission of all. It should be remembered, that sending the slave to Africa is in itself an act of emancipation; and, so far from being predicated on the idea that he never can be a self-sustained and energetic man, the whole theory of colonization is founded on the idea, that it is only his present condition which debases him, and if that can be changed, he will be intelligent, energetic, and happy as any of the sons of men. It really affords almost the only mode of immediate emancipation, recommending it as wisdom in the master and justice to the slave; and yet there are many, who, for no reason except that some one has told them so, will maintain to the death, that colonization and emancipation are inconsistent with and hostile to each other.

We are well aware, that the free people of color in this country have now a great prejudice against expatriation. This, they say, is their native land, and why should they leave it? Ay, why *should* they leave it, if they can find an inducement to stay? Egypt was the native land of Moses and the Israelites; but their native air was not particularly good for their constitutions, and though they sometimes sighed for it in their discontent, they would doubtless have been sorry enough to have been taken at their word, and sent back again to the flesh-pots, cucumbers, and melons, not to speak of the brick-

yards. We cannot see the especial fascination in any part of this country, which should make a separation from it so heart-rending. We apprehend that, if our portion in it was like theirs, we should sound a retreat at the first opportunity, and without incurring the penalty of Lot's wife by looking back on the forsaken home. It passes our comprehension to discover what they can find here, in the way either of enjoyment or hope, that should be so difficult to resign. It is true, that better days may come in process of time; but meanwhile, it would seem as well to go to better days wherever they can find them, even if beyond the sea. But this is matter of taste; and if the colored citizens of America prefer their present condition, such as it is, no one asks them to leave it; they are at perfect liberty to remain to the end of time, if such is their pleasure.

But there may be those who see better prospects opening before them in other regions, who, even if the chance of improving their condition were less than it is, would gladly embrace it, being strongly convinced that any change must be for the better. There is no more reason why they should be forced to stay than why others should be compelled to go; and yet this constraint is imposed upon them, if they are deprived of this place of refuge. Should the colony be put down, they would be obliged to content themselves with what they have in this country, where, so far as we can understand, their portion and hope are as small and uninviting as ever fell to the lot of man. Now, while we should abominate the compulsion that forced any one to go, we cannot see that there is any less hardship in being required to stay unwillingly, as they must, if the wishes and predictions of many with respect to the colonies

were made good. It is as a kind of emancipation that we are most interested in it; it has the advantage of being consistent with the law, acceptable to the masters, and, as these considerations are not wholly disregarded by reasonable men, is more likely than any other form to be generally adopted.

There is a common impression, however, that these plans of colonization increase the prejudice against the colored race. Whether this impression is held by any in good faith, or simply given to others, it is not easy to say; for how any one in his senses can trace such an effect to such a cause is more than we can tell. Undoubtedly, the scheme of colonization admits that there is such a prejudice; none lament it or suffer from it more than the colored race themselves; but to say that colonization excuses, defends, or has any tendency to maintain it, is very much like the popular faith of childhood, which ascribes the origin of the wind to the agitation of the tree. It allows and deplores its existence, we mean so far as our observation and sympathy extend; there may be those who think the prejudice natural, and not to be overcome; but this view of the matter is not ours. We look on colonization as the only means at present existing to place the colored man where he shall not be crushed down with its weight, and it is chiefly for this very reason that we wish it success, and aid it with our best endeavors. If the inquiry be made, why we do not give battle to this prejudice, we answer, it is not because we do not condemn and deplore it, but because we have never seen prevailing ideas and feelings suddenly changed by direct assault; and we think it better in general to help out those who are struggling with the waters, than to dam the current, or wait for it to run by.

Besides these objections, which are made to any plan of colonization, and which one would think would have as much force in reference to the British provinces as in their African application, much has been said in opposition to the colonial settlements now existing. We are told that they are unhealthy, and that great sacrifice of life has attended the efforts to plant them. It is true, that, in former days, many have perished in consequence of being suddenly transferred to a climate the peculiarities and demands of which they did not know. But it would not be easy to find a region on this earth where people will not sometimes die; had there been such, it would by this time have been tolerably well peopled by emigration, as well as by its own supply. But while it is true, that the common doom of mortality extends to the African settlements, it is not easy to show that the waste of life is greater than, under similar circumstances, it would be in any other land. We find, when the facts are known with respect to the death of many enterprising travellers, that they became sick in consequence of thoughtless exposure to the nightly chill. So, in the colonies, while insufficient preparation was made to receive the emigrants, and physicians had not learned the proper treatment of local diseases, there was as much sickness and loss, perhaps, as at Plymouth in the earlier days. But as the settlements extend their accommodations, and medical men make themselves acquainted with the complaints which at first were new to them, the danger disappears, and the prudent are in as little danger as in their American home.

Another objection to Liberia is, that the inhabitants have not devoted themselves as much to the cultivation of the soil as might be desired.

It is undoubtedly true, that this employment is more favorable to a healthy moral state than any other, though less attractive to indolence and ambition. As was intimated in the foundation of the Hebrew commonwealth, men engaged in agriculture are more likely to have that social equality, and that independence of feeling, which exert propitious influences to make and keep them free. But while any friend to a young republic would desire and recommend this employment for the great body of the people, it is obviously impossible to force it upon them; they will, according to the common experience of human nature, turn their attention to the pursuit which promises immediate gain. If traffic and commercial advantages are within reach, these will at first prove most attractive; they will bring with them tastes not the most favorable to content, industry, or moral improvement and elevation. It is not till the sorrowful experience of many shows that every one cannot succeed in these pursuits, and that many blanks will be drawn to a single prize, that the quiet culture of the soil will be estimated as it deserves. But there is a stage of social progress in which the common illusion on this subject passes away. We may now see in New England how many are withdrawing themselves from the dusty and crowded paths of common life, from unprofitable trade and thronged professions, where the chances are many to one against them, to seek a subsistence in those agricultural pursuits, which, if less gainful in respect to wealth, are more apt and sure to yield returns of the higher treasures of character, mind, and heart.

There are some, too, who have the impression, that the Liberian experiment has been a failure; that the inhabitants are neither prosperous nor

happy; that the tone of morals is low among them; and, although some of them have become wealthy, that the greater number are poor and degraded, having gained nothing, but rather lost, if that is possible, by their translation to Africa. If this were so, it would be conclusive evidence against their power of rising; so far as it went, it would show that they are wholly unfit for freedom, and need to be under the authority of others; it would confirm all that the despisers of the colored race have said of their natural inferiority and their necessary dependence; for one cannot imagine how the experiment should be tried under more favorable circumstances, and if it has not succeeded, there is no hope that it would prosper if tried again, in this land or in any other. But so far from finding this depressing view of Liberia confirmed, on examination, the weight of testimony is entirely on the other side. Some disappointed persons, doubtless, there have been; some white men who have left the colony in disgust, and published unfavorable representations of it. But on looking into the matter, it does not appear that they were so sick of Liberia, as the colony was of them. The colored persons who have abandoned the undertaking became disgusted at finding that they must exert themselves there as at home, and that, unless they labored for their subsistence, they must suffer even more than in this country, since there was no master on whom they could lean.

But by far the most fluent and sweeping testimony against the colonies has been given by those who never saw them, and who have no light whatever on the subject, except what a predetermined and deadly hatred gives. On the other hand, evidence is given in favor of Liberia by the officers of our navy, by mas-

ters of trading-ships, by residents who have returned, and by more colonists than one can number—men who could have no motive to mislead the public, and whose characters forbid the suspicion of falsity. These all bear witness to the moral habits and social order of the people, their prevailing activity and intelligence, the abundance of talent and energy which they manifest, and their rapid advance in all the improvements of civil and domestic life. The churches and schools are well attended, the Sabbath is observed more faithfully than in any city of our land, the courts of justice are in steady and successful operation, the interests of the mind are properly regarded, and religion holds a place as high in the general respect and affection as in any part of the world. Really, no one, who is not determined never to believe, can resist the conviction, that all the promises and predictions of the founders have been made good. Considering the materials of which the colonies necessarily consisted, it is wonderful that they have come forward in civil and moral strength so soon. Neglected by friends and resisted by angry opposers, they have laid the foundations of an enlightened and powerful state, and the walls are already rising. We cannot understand how it is, that any, who wish to prove that the colored race are capable of manly action and self-sustaining energy, should reject the evidence which this history affords them. They may look in vain in other directions to find any testimony so satisfactory and convincing; and if they say that they need no such testimony, they must remember that others do, and that their doubts and sneers can only be answered by showing what colored men have done. Where can such illustration be found in successful action, except in a field like this?

One of the greatest recommendations of the system of colonization is the effect it will have on the continent of Africa, not only by affording a starting-point and place of protection for missionaries, which otherwise they could not find, but still more by its tendency to suppress the slave trade, that most accursed of all sins and evils, which nothing else hitherto has been able to reach. The British government has exerted itself, apparently in good faith and feeling, to put an end to these horrible adventures; but it is freely confessed, that their maritime power, great as it is, can hardly reach this traffic, and that it has continued to thrive and grow under all efforts to put it down. So long as the gain of such voyages is great, wretches will be found every where to fit out vessels for the trade and to man them, and if they are detected and pursued, their living cargoes, which might have testified against them, are drowned in the depths of the sea. But while the fleets of great nations are baffled in their endeavors, these small colonies, composed of colored men, having sympathy for their brethren, are able to say and to maintain, that the slave trade shall not pollute their ground; their influence with the natives goes far to prevent their engaging in it; and the avenues of fair and innocent commerce which they open withdraw the natives from violence and blood. It is made clear, by successful experiment, that where such colonies are established the slave trade cannot come. Since every other attempt to suppress it is hopeless, and this is the only one which promises any success, every one who wishes to put an end to it must rejoice in the prosperity of these settlements, and give his willing aid to extend them. The only objection that can be made is, that they are not strong enough for the purpose, and this should be a reason for enlarging their means and numbers, and thus giving them more power for the work.

The history of this enterprise, as it is here recorded, is one of great interest even now, though the results of the movement are as yet but imperfectly developed. Before its consequences can open upon us, it must have reached its full stature. It has not yet passed through its childhood, or at most its forming state. But enough already appears to make it certain, that it will maintain its existence; that it will be a strong and flourishing republic, and, like other republics, with all its faults, it will be a refuge for the oppressed; that it will have power to drive the slave trade from its borders, and to send the light of humanity into the darkness of the continent, where it stands, like sunlight on the edge of a black cloud, giving promise that the shadow shall pass away. They who are disposed to ascribe its origin to selfishness should remember that it was commenced by private liberality, not that of slaveholders, but principally of those who could derive no advantage from it beyond the gratification of their benevolent feeling. Some of the States, also, have taken measures to establish colonies for themselves, and it is to be hoped that others will follow their example. But the national government, somewhat embarrassed perhaps by the relations in which it stands, has done nothing for it which is entitled to the name of patronage; and pert and conceited officers of other nations have shown a disposition to tyrannize over it, by the exertion of brief authority in some unreasonable ways, which it is hoped that their superiors will disavow. The streams of private charity have been largely and liberally flowing, and efforts the most constant and unwearied

have been made by its disinterested friends. No popular enthusiasm has lifted and borne it onward, but every where it has been sustained by the thoughtful convictions of the wise and good. More than once, it has encountered a tempest of resistance which would have destroyed it, had it been less firmly set in the conscience and affection of its supporters—but which, as it is, has given it a deeper root, a mightier bough, and a richer depth of foliage, to shelter those who sit under its extending shade.

Any one who associates the idea of selfishness with colonization would do well to consider how many martyrs have laid down their lives for it, martyrs not precisely of the kind so popular just now, who stand at a sufficient distance from all danger, and abuse the sinner, instead of endeavoring to influence him to give up the sin—but of the more genuine sort, who hold comfort, safety, and life itself in light esteem, if, by surrendering them, they can be of service to the cause of man. Samuel J. Mills, before alluded to, was a man of this description; he poured his full heart into every work of love. His most earnest desire was to preach the Gospel to the Africans, and it was with a view to this work that he became an explorer in the service of the Society, and contracted the disease of which he died. He found much to encourage him in the intelligent views which some of the natives suggested. One of them remarked, that it would be well to have the direction of the enterprise in the hands of colored men, since the neighboring tribes would dread the encroaching spirit of the whites much more than that of their own kin. Another said, that, as soon as a colored man capable of the trust could be found for a chief of the colony, he ought by all means to be

placed at its head; precisely the course which the directors have thought it wise to pursue.

The next of these devoted men was Samuel Bacon, an Episcopal clergyman, who interested himself in the subject, and was employed by the government as agent to take care of slaves delivered from the slave-ships. The emigrants who went with him were most of them taken sick with the acclimating fever; his strength was exhausted by his unwearied attendance upon them; his spirit was severely tried by their jealous and unreasonable upbraidings; he found himself deceived by a native on whose faithfulness he thought he could rely. But while all things seemed to be against him, and the prospects of the enterprise were dark and low, he declared that his faith in colonization was strong as ever, for he had actually seen Africans landed in America suffering as much and in the same manner as the emigrants there; while the surprising fertility of the soil, the mildness of the climate, the commercial advantages, the great abundance of fish and wild animals, seemed like an invitation to the scattered children of Africa to return to their home. As for himself, he had counted the cost of the service, and had made up his mind to die in it, if necessary. It was not long before he was weighed down with anxiety and labor. In the sickness which followed, he had neither medical attendance nor proper care; and it was not long before he died, with a resigned spirit, and with unbroken confidence in the cause for which he had left his native land.

Another of these martyrs was Dr. Randall, of Maryland, a physician of great promise, who had been elected to a professorship in Columbia College. After the death of Ashmun, he felt it to be his duty to de-

vote himself to the object in which he had been interested before, and therefore, against the remonstrances of his friends, he resigned all prospects of success and honor at home for the sake of rendering service to his race. Unfortunately, his zeal outran his strength. He exposed himself to the sun by day and the damps by night in a fatiguing journey, and, thinking more of his duties than his dangers, he became a victim, not so much to the climate, as to his earnest desire of doing good. Mr. Erskine, also, a colored Presbyterian divine from Tennessee, went out with his family to preach the Gospel to the Africans, but was soon taken from his field of labor, after having followed his wife and daughter to the grave. Dr. Anderson, of Maryland, was another who left bright prospects and warm friends at home to labor in the service of humanity abroad; but very soon after he landed in the colony, he was called from his difficult station to his eternal rest.

Many such examples there have been, to show how much generous self-devotion has been manifested in this cause. It may seem like a needless waste of life, but almost all these physicians bore witness that the unrelenting fever was not more alarming in Liberia than in our Southern States. And as for the expenditure of life, it seems to be ordered by Providence that such shall be the history of every similar adventure. The loss of such friends becomes a gain to the enterprise, from the spirit which it awakens in others; and there can be no loss to those who, with true philanthropy, lay down their lives, a willing sacrifice, in the cause of humanity and of God.

But this interesting cause, besides affording examples of great self-sacrifice, has called into its service some men of extraordinary power as well

as philanthropy, who, in a larger field, would have been admired for their talent and energy, and in their small circle manifested high gifts, and made efforts which will hereafter be remembered with honor and applause. The first of these was Mr. Ashmun, who went to Liberia in 1823. Educated for the ministry, he was wholly untrained for business and war, and was thrown at once into the midst of danger which threatened the existence of the colony. Its means and resources, inadequate at the best, were all in disorder, and he had no time to arrange them before the blow should fall. Much of the public property had been consumed by fire; the emigrants were not properly sheltered, though the rainy season had set in; defences there were none, and not three dozen persons were able to bear arms. He was worn down with sickness; after nights of delirium, he was compelled to spend the day in labor; and his wife, who had come to share his fortunes, was rapidly sinking by his side. Certainly such a state of things was enough to fill the strongest and most experienced with dismay. But instead of yielding to depression, he proceeded to arrange the public affairs, providing for responsibility and order in every department. He erected buildings for the emigrants and the public stores; he himself planned fortifications and superintended their erection, while he armed and disciplined the few soldiers that the small settlement was able to supply. So far from finding at home rest and relief from his multiplied labors, nothing can be more affecting than the account of the death-bed where his wife lay, in a miserable hut, which could not be ventilated, with the rain falling through the thatched roof upon her pillow and bed, and he, scarcely able to support his own

weight, was leaning over her, while she expressed her perfect and contented resignation to a Heavenly Father's will. Surely the imagination cannot conceive a state of things which would make a heavier demand on the energies of the mind and heart.

At length, the whole force of the neighboring tribes was concentrated in a powerful assault upon the colony. This was bravely and successfully resisted. Again they came on with greater violence and numbers, while the ranks of the defenders were thinned and their strength exhausted with watching by night and labor by day. Again they were repulsed with fearful slaughter. But the ammunition of the colony was exhausted, the provisions nearly gone, the wounded suffering every thing for the want of surgical skill. Still, his confidence never failed, for it was reposed not in any human resources, but in the favor and blessing of the Most High. Neither was it disappointed; for the cannonade of the last engagement was heard at midnight by the crew of a British vessel, which *happened*, as men say, to be passing, though there is no such thing as chance. Major Laing, the traveller, who was on board, inquired into the cause of the firing, and when he found the little colony struggling for existence against all the tribes of the coast, generously supplied them with the means of future resistance, and, what was better, exerted a mediating influence with the assailants, which resulted in a friendly treaty, and an honorable and lasting peace.

All this, one would think, was enough for one man; but after all he had done for the colony, Mr. Ashmun was suffering from the jealousy of the Society at home; in some way or other, injurious reports had reached them, and awakened suspi-

cion. At the same time the colonists were in a state of open mutiny, which it required all his energy to keep down. But he could not be driven from his post of duty by violent resistance or unmerited reproach. By inflexible faithfulness, he compelled the rebellious to submit to his authority, and his employers to do justice to his name; and it was not till his character stood not only clear but highly honored, and all acknowledged the cause to be more indebted to him than to any other man, that he returned to his home, not to enjoy his honors, but to die almost at the moment of reaching his native land.

Eleven years after the death of Ashmun, the colony was happy in securing the services of another remarkable man, Thomas Buchanan, who was appointed by the government as agent for taking charge of the recaptured Africans. The several colonies were now united into a sort of federal association, called the commonwealth of Liberia, of which he was the executive head. From a timid and despondent condition, it had grown into firmness and strength, and what it wanted was a clear mind to arrange all its elements and resources, and a powerful character to make its influence felt and understood. Buchanan's first act was to seize a vessel under American colors, which hovered on the coast in such a manner as to give the impression that it was a slaver. This was a bold step, and exposed him to serious consequences, if he should have mistaken her character; but when he considered the detestable effect of the trade upon the races near him, he did not shrink from the most determined acts of duty. He also directed a slaver, who had established himself at Little Bassa, to leave the place. The colony claimed jurisdiction there, though its right to the soil

was questioned. An English trader, at the same time, established a factory there, and when he was ordered to leave it, insolently refused. Encouraged by this example, the slaver, who had promised to depart, determined to remain, and carried on his vile business more openly and largely than before. Mr. Buchanan took with him a military force to the spot, and after a sharp engagement destroyed the factories, seized the goods, and compelled the native chiefs to give up the slaves who had been carried into their countries to escape his reach. These vigorous proceedings against the slave trade exasperated some of the native princes, and Gatoomba, one of the most powerful of their number, made an attack on some of the more exposed settlements, one of which was defended in a remarkable manner by three brave and resolute men. Finding that both colonists and natives were to suffer from this marauder, who was so savage and daring that two peaceful envoys who were sent to him were murdered in cold blood, the governor marched with a force against him, broke up the foundations of his power, and deprived him of the means of carrying on his work of cruelty and death again. A more perplexing difficulty arose within the colony, from the claim of the Methodist mission, which had been permitted to receive its supplies from home in goods that were admitted without paying duties. He was willing that all articles intended for the personal use of the missionaries should be imported thus, but would not consent that they should enjoy an unrestricted privilege, which might throw the whole trade of the colony into their hands. In all these cases, some of which were severely trying, he bore himself with a manly decision, which commanded universal respect and confidence. But just

at the moment when the colony was receiving the greatest benefit from his services, he died. He had had time, however, to prepare the way for delivering over the chief authority into the hands of colored men, to whom, on all accounts, it is desirable that it should in future be confided.

It is still more interesting to contemplate the examples of colored men who have distinguished themselves in this history, because they prove the truth of the leading principle of the enterprise, which is, that color does not strike inward—that, place the African in favorable circumstances for putting forth his energies, and he will not be found wanting in any respect, either in activity of mind, or in strength and determination of heart. The most distinguished illustration of this truth (we do not speak of the living) was Lott Carey, who had so strongly impressed Mr. Ashmun, no common observer, with a sense of his merits, that, when he returned to his own country, he left his office in Mr. Carey's hands, earnestly recommending him as his permanent successor. This person was originally a slave in Richmond, Virginia, rather corrupt and profane in his habits, till, at the age of twenty-six, he became a Christian believer. Feeling the disadvantages of his ignorance, he learned at that age to read and write, and, as he had much natural eloquence, he addressed his brethren with great force on the subject of their religious duties. Meantime, he became so trustworthy and efficient in the tobacco-warehouse where he was employed, that he was soon able to buy his own liberty and that of two children, and the salary paid him for his services was eight hundred dollars a year. But prosperous and respected as he was, he determined to go where, as he said, he

should be "estimated according to his deserts and not his complexion." He felt bound, also, to use his advantages to do something for his suffering race.

After he had been ordained as a preacher according to the usage of the Baptists, he proceeded to Liberia, where, retiring as he was, he soon made his real character felt, and was treated with the respect which he deserved. At the time when most of the colonists were in favor of breaking up the settlement, and retreating to Sierra Leone, on account of the dangers which beset them, he declared his fixed purpose to remain, and thus encouraged them by his firm example. When they had no physician among them, he undertook to do his best, and by means of his good sense and experience, he was able to inspire full confidence in his patients, and, in a very extensive practice which was thus forced upon him, he met with great success. The only exceptionable part of his history was his joining the seditious persons who set Mr. Ashmun's authority at defiance, and seized the public stores. But when the governor publicly represented to them the true character and tendency of their proceedings, Mr. Carey came forward at once, openly confessed his error, and ever after was among the friends and supporters of law. All this while he did not neglect his original mission, but gave his attention to the establishment of schools and churches, and particularly interested himself in teaching the recaptured slaves. He felt himself under obligation to Africa also, and went far into the interior, founding places of instruction, where the natives could be taught the language and religion of the colonists, which many of them were earnest to know. His death was occasioned by an explosion of gun-

powder, while he was preparing to assert the rights of the colony, and drive off a slaver who had established himself within a few miles' distance; and even the loss of Ashmun was hardly more felt than his. During the six months of his administration, he had borne himself with great dignity, inspiring respect at home and abroad. He was perhaps more welcome to the settlers than any other person could have been, because he was a living example to show that the colored man was equal to every trust of duty or of honor. Happily the same confirmation is now afforded by Governor Roberts, whose able and satisfactory management of public affairs most of our readers know; and who we hope will long be spared to the community over which he so well presides.

If such examples can be found among those who were born in bondage, and therefore were most unfavorably situated for cultivating and bringing out the powers that were in them, who can doubt that the coming generation will afford innumerable more? The atmosphere one breathes is very important to the health and strength of the physical nature; it is a sort of miracle if the system reaches its full vigor and proportions in a corrupted air, and such cases prove much more than if found in a different condition. When we find men formerly slaves conducting the public affairs of the colony, filling the places of trust and honor, firmly maintaining its rights, bravely defending its borders, managing its correspondence with Europeans in such a manner as to inspire respect and confidence, and, what is more, showing that the intellectual and religious interests of the people are near their hearts, it seems to us to afford volumes of eloquent pleading in behalf of the slave, and to establish the fact, that such a field of action and im-

provement is one which the colored race are blind to their own interests not to prize. They may say that they know their own interests best; it may be so; but men, before now, have mistaken what was good for them, when they thought they saw it clearly. We do not perceive that their color gives them any better means of judgment than others possess; and to us it seems clear, that, in disowning Liberia, they indulge a suicidal prejudice, which their children, if not they, will remember with sorrow in future days. We do not say that other places may not be better, but we do say that this commonwealth fully answers the purpose for which it was founded, by showing that the colored race can be efficient, self-sustained, respected and happy, without needing the aid or counsel of white men, and in a republic entirely their own.

How it is that the free colored race can look with complacency on their condition in any part of this country is more than we can understand. True, it may be better at some future day than it is now; we hope and trust that it will. But we speak of it as it is now, and surely there is no immediate prospect of a change for the better; and we cannot comprehend why they should wish to detain those who are desirous to make the experiment of other influences and a more favored land. No community, one would think, can afford a better home for the free colored man than Boston; and yet, in comparison with Liberia, what story has Boston to tell?

"By an authentic document in the nature of a report rendered this year [1837] to the 'Boston Union for the Relief and Improvement of the Colored Race,' we are enabled to run a statistical parallel between the people of the colony of Liberia, in Africa, and the free people of co-

lor in the city of Boston, in America. In Liberia, more than one in every four of the inhabitants are church members. In Boston, less than one in every seven of the colored people are church members. In Liberia, there are five hundred and eighty pledged members of temperance societies; in Boston there is not one, as appears from the tabular view. In Liberia, every child of sufficient age, of the families of the colonists, was at regular school; in Boston, the proportion was so small and so uncertain as to be really not comparable. In Boston, a primary school for colored children had to be discontinued for want of scholars; in Liberia, fifteen schools could not satisfy the people, clamorous for the education of themselves and their offspring. In Liberia, the inhabitants support, both by their pecuniary and by their literary contributions, an ably conducted paper—they cannot only generally read, but can generally write and compose in a correct and manly style, as our quotations therefrom abundantly testify; in Boston, scarcely any of the adults were able to read, 'and of children so reported some discount must be made.' In Boston, 'a majority of all classes of them attend public worship very irregularly;' in Liberia, the people are a 'peculiarly church-going people, nor could love or money influence any of them to labor on the Sabbath.'"—p. 543.

Some may think that the colored persons would not be the better for connexion with the churches; some of their friends have been exceedingly busy to bring the church into disesteem with them, and thus have done fatal injury to those whom they probably meant to serve. But to the eye of common sense, the fact just stated tells very much in favor of the home beyond the sea.

In Boston, the colored race are

diminishing,* and the number of unmarried persons is great, a fact which bodes no good to the coming generations. In Liberia, the inhabitants are increasing, and the state of society is encouraging in every respect of prosperity and morals. Now, it seems to us, that, if we were of their number, and the lines had fallen to us in our Northern capital, we should strike our tent with all possible expedition, and proceed to a more genial home. If we were reminded that we were born in America, we should answer that it was quite sufficient for us, and we should take care to die in some more friendly and favored land. This, however, is matter of taste and opinion, which each one must determine for himself; but we lament to say, that, as the prejudice against them grows out of the memory of their bondage, even if slavery should come to an end to-morrow, it must be a long time before the impression of their inferiority and all the associations connected with it would be done away.

We recommend this work to those who desire to know something of one of the most remarkable enterprises of the age. It is true, its history is young, and the events here recorded have been passing before us; but we think very little of such incidents as they are served to us piecemeal in the public prints. It is not till we see the whole movement at a single view, that we can understand its greatness, or form any conjecture as to its results in a future day. It has yet much to contend with; as our government cannot take

it under its full protection, it must depend in a great measure upon the sense of honor and right which prevails among the nations of the earth. We wish it could place more ample confidence in this moral sense; but, if the conscience of nations is weak, there is nothing which any one of them could gain by injury to Liberia, and this is a guaranty on which it can more safely rely. Sometimes a small naval officer may glory over it, in the wantonness of power which has been committed to his unworthy hands; but it is hoped that such airs of importance will be prevented, if not censured; they cannot be permitted without reproach to the nation which allows them. Our own officers have done themselves great honor by the kind and manly interest which they have manifested in the colony, and the open testimony in its favor which they have been ready to give. We hope that it will be strong enough to work out its own results in peace. Prejudice itself cannot well point out any harm which it can do; while there is good reason to hope that it will afford a refuge for the oppressed, and be the means of making to injured Africa some late atonement for its numberless wrongs.

We say again, then, that we support this enterprise as a measure of emancipation. We look upon it as allowing the claim of the slave to be free, urging on his master the duty of releasing him, and expressing full confidence that he can be enlightened, happy, and free, when removed from the operation of that prejudice which here weighs him down. So

* Mr. Lemuel Shattuck's able report on the census of Boston taken in 1845 contains a table, on page 43, from which we borrow the following facts. In 1742, of the whole population of the city, 8.39 per cent. were colored persons; in 1800, they were only 4.7; in 1825, 3.29; in 1835, 2.24; and in 1845, but 1.61 per cent. In 1840, the whole number of colored persons in Boston was 1,988; in 1845, the number was reduced to 1,842; yet, in these five years, the total population of the city had increased from about 85,000 to 114,366, or 34.54 per cent.

far from admitting that the prejudice in question has any foundation in truth and reason, we think it baseless and unjust; and we see no means so efficient to remove it, as to give the slave a chance to show the world what his energies, exerted for himself, can do. If we could see or imagine a way in which colonization would prolong the existence of slavery, it is the last thing in which we should be interested; but while we do not doubt the sincerity of those who ascribe this effect to it, we cannot trace the steps of their reasoning, nor understand the state of mind in which these impressions are welcomed as true. To our apprehension, it is clear, that whatever keeps this subject before the public mind, without exciting bad passions, is favorable to the progress of truth. It is well known that this form of emancipation is tolerated and practised where no other would be possible. If any one sends his slaves to Liberia, it is a declaration on his part either that it is his duty to surrender them, or that he thinks they can be better off elsewhere than in the house of bondage. In both cases, his testimony is favorable to the cause of freedom; others will be influenced by it: and thus a sense of the value of liberty, and the right and capacity of the slave to enjoy it, will gradually make its way from heart to heart. All may not travel up to this conviction in precisely the same way; but this is of little importance, if they only arrive at the truth, that every man should be his own master, and that all have a right to be free.

[From the Newark Daily Advertiser.]

Annual Report of the New Jersey Colonization Society.

THE ninth annual meeting of this society was held at the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church last evening, WILLIAM RANKIN, Esq., one of the vice presidents, presiding. The minutes of the last annual meeting, and the proceedings of the executive committee, having been read and approved, J. P. JACKSON, Esq., the corresponding secretary, read the annual report, as follows:

ANNUAL REPORT.

The managers of the New Jersey State Colonization Society, in submitting their annual report, are bound to give thanks to the Author of all good for the success with which he has crowned their efforts to promote the cause confided to their care.

It is a subject of congratulation to all the friends of the colonization society, that the parent Society were able to pay off the debt which for many years retarded their movements.

In their last annual report they state the fact with much thankfulness, and at the same time they announced that the subscription of \$20,000 for the purpose of purchasing additional territory on the coast of Africa, was completed.

It gives us pleasure to say, that one of our own fellow-citizens, R. L. COLT, Esq., of Paterson, subscribed \$1,000 to this object.

Your managers have long been convinced that nothing was wanting to ensure a more general co-operation of Jerseymen in the good cause we advocate, but fuller information respecting our plans, our successes, and our prospects. Under this conviction, we subscribed for 500 copies of the "*Liberia Advocate*," a monthly paper published at St. Louis, Missouri, and edited with great ability by Rev. ROBERT S. FINLEY, a son of the founder of the American Colonization Society. We have di-

rected this paper to be sent for a year to every minister of the Gospel in the state, and to other influential citizens. And we hope to reap abundant fruit in coming years from the information thus diffused.

The subscription of Mr. WILLIAM RANKIN is, by his request, devoted to the payment of these papers.

During the past month we have been able to send to the colonial store valuable goods, amounting to \$288, that is to say :

2,608 yards of calico prints, from Mr. GEORGE BIRD, of Belleville, valued at \$208 64. A quantity of of hats valued at \$50, from Mr. P. S. DURYEE, of Newark.

Hollow ware, valued at \$30, from Mr. WILLIAM SAVERY, of Jersey City, besides a donation of the same amount from the same gentleman last spring. Making the amount of goods sent to the colonial store, for the benefit of the American Colonization Society, \$318 64.

We have also received from Mr. JOHN CHADWICK, in goods, \$21 60.

Our agent has collected in money the following sums, viz :

In Morristown, \$41 40—Belvidere, \$20—Hightstown, \$6 68—Newark, \$281 51, besides \$100 from William Rankin as above—Piscataway, \$3 82—Belleville, \$60—Acquackanonk, \$20—Somerville, \$11 50—Bloomfield, \$39—Camptown, \$10—Bridgeton, \$47—Trenton, \$66—Waterford Glass Works, \$10—Madison, \$10—Samptown, \$4 50—Elizabethtown, \$30—Paterson, \$31—Jersey City, \$75—Burlington, \$25—Plainfield, \$1 75—Princeton, \$158 70—New Brunswick, \$128 08.

In addition to the above sums, there have been paid to the treasurer of the American Colonization Society, the following sums: from Pittsgrove, \$18—Fairfield, \$10—Greenwich, \$25—Making since last annual

meeting, a total contribution from New Jersey, in money and goods, of \$2,574 18.

We have not room to give the name of every individual donor, nor is it necessary, as the agent is careful to publish them all in the African Repository. We may however mention, without invidious distinctions, the liberality of Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, \$25, Rev. Dr. Janeway, \$50, D. S. Gregory, Esq., \$50, Rev. Dr. Alexander, \$100.

And in this connexion we take the opportunity to recommend to the public the "*History of the American Colonization Society*," prepared by Rev. Dr. Alexander, and lately published in Philadelphia. It is only necessary to mention the name of the author to give assurance of the value of the work.

The liberality which we have the pleasure to record, has resulted, of course, from the confidence reposed in the parent Society, and the well attested benefits which have attended their labors in the colonies and neighboring parts of Africa.

Liberia, only a few years ago the abode of savages and the centre of the abominable slave trade, now spreads its colonies along 300 miles of the western coast and is gradually extending in the interior.

It has a growing population, prospering in the mechanic arts, agriculture, trade and commerce—rejoicing in a republican government, in a code of good laws and moral and religious institutions—diffusing knowledge, the useful arts and Christianity among surrounding tribes, and while offering to her brethren in other lands a good, a free and a happy home, Liberia aids most efficiently in freeing Africa from the fearful wrongs under which she has groaned for centuries.

This cause is destined to triumph. In this conviction, while we rejoice

that it was originated by one of our fellow-citizens, we also rejoice that we have had the honor of co-operating in advancing thus far, and we renewedly pledge ourselves to its support.

The Board cannot conclude their report without adding, that all the operations of the society have mainly devolved upon our agent, the Rev. Samuel Cornelius; and that his services have been highly efficient and valuable. As long as the society shall be permitted to enjoy his agency, its objects and prospects cannot fail to be promoted.

All which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the managers of the New Jersey Colonization Society.

J. P. JACKSON,

Cor. Secretary.

After the reading of the report, its adoption was moved by Dr. D. M. REESE, of New York city, who proceeded to address the society with much interest and force of illustration, on the general objects of the colonization enterprise. Dr. Reese referred, in the course of his remarks, to the difficulties which the society has to encounter from the opposition of those who profess to be great friends of our colored population, but who really were nothing more than anti-colonizationists, and opposed to the true interests and permanent welfare of that unfortunate class. Dr. Reese also referred to the case of young Cornish, who, he said, was in education and address, every way a gentleman, and expressed large hopes of his future usefulness to the cause, through the influence which he would probably exert on the colored people of this country.

The report having been unanimously adopted, the Rev. Dr. EDDY, being called upon to make some statements in relation to the recent proceedings of the parent Society, of which he was one of the directors, made an interesting address, in which he declared it to be his firm conviction

that no benevolent society of the present day was so important in its consequences and objects as that of the Colonization Society.

On motion of Rev. S. I. PRIME, the thanks of the society were presented to Dr. D. M. Reese for attending our meeting, and for the able address which he had just made.

The following resolutions were then adopted on motion of Mr. J. P. BRADLEY:

Resolved, That the cause of colonization demands the best efforts, and the most cordial support of the Christian public in this country.

Resolved, That the parent Society has our confidence, and shall have all the support that we are able to give to it in the prosecution of its noble purposes.

Resolved, That the present condition of Liberia affords encouragement to hope, for the establishment of Christianity and free institutions on a permanent basis in Africa.

Resolved, That the thanks of the society are due to those clergymen who have taken up collections in its aid; and that the clergy of this state generally, are hereby respectfully requested to take up collections for this object on or near the fourth day of July, and to transmit the same to MATHIAS W. DAY, Esq., of Newark, the treasurer of the society.

On motion of J. P. JACKSON, Esq., the letter of Rev. Dr. Alexander, published with the proceedings of the last annual meeting, be referred to the Executive Committee.

On motion of J. P. BRADLEY—

Resolved, That the thanks of the society be hereby given to Rev. S. CORNELIUS, for his efficient performance of the duties devolving upon him as agent of the society; and that he be commended to the friends of colonization throughout the state.

On motion of Rev. S. CORNELIUS—

Resolved, That the officers of the past year be re-elected except so far

as death or removal may render a change necessary.

Whereupon the following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

President—JOSEPH C. HORN-BLOWER.

Vice Presidents—(one for each county)—Peter D. Vroom, William Rankin, Lewis Condict, James B. Elmendorf, Roswell L. Colt, Daniel Haines, D. S. Gregory, John B. Ayerig, William P. Robeson, Alexander Wurts, George W. Doane, Abraham Browning, Joseph Porter, T. G. Haight, L. Q. C. Elmer, Robert B. Johnson, Elias B. Caldwell, Jacob J. Janeway, Thomas H. Hughes.

Corresponding Secretary—John P. Jackson.

Recording Secretary—Joseph P. Bradley.

Treasurer—Mathias W. Day.

Managers—Dr. Alexander, Capt. Stockton, Prof. John Maclean, J. S. Green, R. S. Field, Wm. Pennington, William B. Kinney, Rev. M. H. Henderson, James Hague, jr., J. C. Garthwaite, Isaac Baldwin, Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, S. G. Potts, W. Halsted, Wm. L. Dayton, S. R. Hamilton, T. J. Stryker, H. W. Green, Rev. Dr. Magie, Reverend Dr. Murray, J. J. Bryant, Peter A. Johnson, James Newell, Wm. B. Ewing,

George W. Janvier, Rev. Samuel Cornelius, C. W. Mulford, Professor Cook, Wm. C. Morris and John Tyler.

Executive Committee—William Rankin, Isaac Baldwin, J. P. Jackson, Joseph P. Bradley and Mathias W. Day.

Agent—Rev. Samuel Cornelius.

Directors of the American Colonization Society—Rev. Ansel D. Eddy, D. D., Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D., and Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer.

On motion of Rev. S. CORNELIUS—*Resolved*, That the executive committee have power to fill vacancies in the directors, and to add such further directors as the society may be entitled to send.

On motion of Dr. EDDY—

Resolved, That the executive committee confer with all the clergymen of the state on the subject of raising funds for the society.

Resolved, That the secretaries publish the proceedings of this meeting in the Newark Daily Advertiser and the New York Observer.

The society then adjourned to meet in Newark on the second Tuesday of November, 1847.

WM. RANKIN,

President.

J. P. BRADLEY, *Rec. Sec'y.*

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

Abolitionism—Colonization and its Advocates.

ABOLITIONISM.—The New York Evangelist contains a letter from the Rev. Dr. Cox, in which he speaks of the great temperance convention, and emphatically of the disturbance and mischief produced by certain American abolitionists, Messrs. Garrison, Frederick Douglass, &c., who are resolved to thrust their anti-slavery ultraism into the foreground on all possible occasions. Having mentioned the great variety of persons

present at this convention, and that they were from distant and widely separated countries, and the good results he anticipated from the earnest and harmonious deliberations of the members, Dr. C. observes:

"They all advocated the same cause, showed a glorious unity of thought and feeling, and the effect was constantly raised—the moral scene was superb and glorious, when Frederick Douglass, the colored abolition

agitator and ultraist, came to the platform, and so spake *a la mode* as to ruin the influence, almost, of all that preceded. He lugged in anti-slavery, or abolition, no doubt prompted to it by some politic ones, who can use him to do what they would not themselves adventure to do in person. He is supposed to have been well paid for the abomination.

"What a perversion, an abuse, an iniquity against the law of reciprocal righteousness, to call thousands together, and get them, some certain ones, to seem conspicuous and devoted for one sole grand object, and then, all at once, with obliquity, open an avalanche upon them for some imputed evil or monstrosity, for which, whatever be the wound or injury inflicted, they were both too fatigued and too hurried with surprise, and too straitened for time to be properly prepared. I say it is a trick of meanness! It is abominable!

"On this occasion, Mr. Douglass allowed himself to denounce America and all its temperance societies together, as a grinding community of the enemies of his people; said evil, with no alloy of good, concerning the whole of us; was perfectly indiscriminate in his severities, talked of the American delegates, and to them, as if he had been our school-master, and we his docile and devoted pupils; and launched his revengeful missiles at our country, without one palliative, and as if not a Christian or a true anti-slavery man lived in the whole of the United States. The fact is, the man has been petted, and flattered, and used, and paid by certain abolitionists not unknown to us, of the *ne plus ultra* stamp, till he forgets himself; and though he may gratify his own impulses, and those of old Adam in others, yet I am sure that all this is just the way to ruin his own influence, to defeat his own object, and

to do mischief, not good, to the very cause he professes to love. With the single exception of one cold-hearted parricide, whose character I abhor, and whom I will not name, and who has, I fear, no feelings of true patriotism or piety within him, all the delegates from our country were together wounded and indignant. No wonder at it! I write freely. It was not done in a corner. It was inspired, I believe, from beneath, and not from above. It was adapted to re-kindle on both sides of the Atlantic the flames of national exasperation and war. And this is the game which Mr. Frederick Douglass and his silly patrons are playing in England, and in Scotland, and wherever they can find 'some mischief still, for idle hands to do!' I came here his sympathising friend—I am such no more, as I more know him.

"My own opinion is increasing that this abominable spirit must be exorcised out of England and America, before any substantial good can be effected for the cause of the slave. It is adapted only to make bad worse, and to inflame the passions of indignant millions to an incurable resentment. None but an ignoramus or a madman could think that this way was that of the inspired apostles of the Son of God. It may gratify the feelings of a self-deceived and malignant few, but it will do no good in any direction—least of all to the poor slave! It is short-sighted, impulsive, partisan, reckless, and tending only to sanguinary ends. None of this—with men of sense and principle."

We are pleased to know that such are the present conclusions of Doctor Cox. We foresaw to what the doctrines of Mr. Garrison and his disciples tended and must come, ten years ago, and their acts now have certainly the merit of consistency with their original principles. The

public will judge what the principles must be, which not only sanction the conduct described by Dr. Cox, but which dispose the editors of the *Liberator* to republish without censure such specimens of decency and courtesy as the following:

[From the Herkimer Freeman.]

COLONIZATION AND ITS ADVOCATES.—At the 12th anniversary of the New York State Colonization Society, lately held in the city of New York, the Rev. Mr. Winans, of Mississippi, and Rev. Mr. Slicer, of Baltimore, (a couple of pious and reverend robbers,) fired some heavy pieces of artillery against the abolition "fanatics" of the north. The Rev. Dr. Parker, of Philadelphia, also discharged a small blunderbuss in the same direction—to prove his claim, we suppose, to the title of D. D.

It used to be said, eight or ten years ago, by the orators and organs of the Colonization Society, that they had no wish or intention to interfere with slavery—they only desired, if masters at the south saw fit to emancipate their bondmen, to furnish them a passage to Liberia, and a home there—that was all. But now the time is changed. The pious thieves above named, in their speeches at the anniversary meeting, exulted loudly in the prospect that the colonization scheme would "wipe from the soil of America every speck of the pollution of slavery!"

The knaves are getting their eyes skinned; they begin to see that emancipation *must* come, and that speedily; and they would like to give the credit to the old colonization harlot, who is entitled to nothing save the public execration for the impediment which she has placed in the way of freedom. But hear the *Reverend* Mr. Winans, of Mississippi:

"The door that has been shut by

the misjudged efforts of the Abolitionists is again opened; and the south is beginning to understand that *abolitionists* are not the north or the east, but a little fraction, a few fanatics, who dare not look the truth in the face, and who are the enemies of every scheme that has wisdom and prudence to recommend it."

The author of this foul and lying imputation is the same smart and famous gentleman who in the late Methodist General Conference *defied any one to prove that slavery was wrong!* We fling back his falsehood and impudence into his brazen front, and tell him that the land-pirates of the south (including the reverend "wolves in sheep's clothing") are the villains, "who dare not look the truth in the face."

We have observed, that this style of abuse is seldom the resort of those who are not entirely destitute of better means of securing notoriety. We should hesitate to apply opprobrious epithets, for mere opinions, however erroneous; but surely those deserve severe public rebuke, who search through the whole vocabulary of denunciation and reproach, to find terms by which to stigmatize not only individuals, but whole bodies of Christian men, differing from themselves in regard to slavery, not so much in the end proposed, as in the manner and the means by which it shall be most beneficially, on the whole, attained. The London correspondent of the *Anti-Slavery Standard* says, that at the meeting of abolitionists at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, for the purpose of forming an *Anti-Slavery League*, at which the character of an abolitionist was denied to Dr. Cox; Mr. Sidney E. Morse, editor of the *New York Observer*, rose and corrected the error, and when catechised by the assembly, "stood his ground, assailed England for having entailed slavery

upon America, and pointed to the benevolent and successful efforts of the Colonization Society in contrast with the wild, pernicious schemes of the abolitionists." Whereupon Mr. Garrison declared that Dr. Cox had presided as moderator in the New School General Assembly, and read extracts from speeches of slave-holding ministers in that body; and Mr. H. C. Wright produced a letter in which the fact was stated, that "for his (Dr. Cox's) defence of the slave-holding ministers and elders, he had received the special thanks of that *man-stealing brotherhood!*" The LEAGUE was organized, and Mr. Garrison announces to his American friends that they may speedily look for another visit from the great agitating philanthropist, Mr. George Thompson. We rejoice that there are now in Great Britain so many distinguished Americans, who will not permit the exaggerations, misrepresentations, and calumny, of Messrs. Garrison, Douglass, and Wright, to pass uncontradicted. A pamphlet on the slavery question, published by Mr. Sidney E. Morse, in Scotland, has made a profound impression on the leading minds of that country.

The Rev. Joshua Leavitt, in replying to a writer in the *Emancipator*, over the signature of "Iota," on the question why the Gospel has not abolished slavery at the south, and in allusion to one of the reasons alleged by "Iota," says:—

"The inconclusiveness of this reason is farther seen in the fact, that in those portions of the South where there has been the greatest amount of gospel, and for the longest time, no more has been done toward the abolition of slavery than in parts where there has been the least gospel; that is, in either case, *nothing* has been done. If there is any difference, it would seem that those sections where

there has been the most gospel, are now the most intensely devoted to slavery."

This we believe an egregious error. We have seen abundant evidence in every section of the south, that Christianity is working constantly, and well nigh universally, for the benefit and ultimate emancipation of the slave. The nature of Christianity itself, would teach us that it must be so; and our observation, and facts innumerable, demonstrate our theory. Nothing done towards the abolition of slavery! Is it nothing that a general conviction is wrought in the mind of the south that slavery is both a moral and political evil, for which remedies are to be sought and applied—that it cannot and ought not to be perpetual; that even its temporary existence or toleration can be justified only so far as they are sanctioned by the great Christian law of charity that in its regulation this law must not in any one of its relations be violated; and that in fine, the idea is becoming more and more prevalent, that slaves, equally with other human beings, are under the protection and entitled to the beneficence of society. How they can best be instructed and elevated; how and when their servitude shall cease; where shall be their final home; and how far the change in their condition shall be the effect of individual justice and humanity; how far, and when, of state legislation; these are questions of grave import, not unregarded nor unconsidered at the south. Mr. Leavitt will recollect that the Gospel originally was likened by its Divine Author to the least of all seeds, and though destined by his promise to become a tree over-spreading the world, yet centuries elapsed before the Kingdom of Idolatry sunk into its shade. Was nothing done in the meantime? Do we expect to gather

the fruit to-morrow, of the seed we plant to-day? "First the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear," is as well the law of moral progress, as of nature. And could we look into the mind of the south—could we examine those hidden springs of action which finally develop themselves in great measures and achievements, we have no doubt we should discern that the sentiment of justice to the slaves, inspired by our religion, is one of the most powerful and rapidly progressive in that mind, of all sentiments. The end is not yet, but it will finally show itself in full proportions of beneficence and grandeur.

To the Free Colored People in the United States.

WE have lately had frequent occasion to allude to the present condition and undeniable prospects of the colored people, particularly in the free States. FACTS are almost daily transpiring which attest the truth of our reasoning on the subject, and the correctness of our conclusions. Look, for example, at what has lately occurred in the State of New York. We were told again and again that there would soon be given to the world the clearest evidence that the condition of the colored people was rapidly improving, and that they would, on the adoption of the new constitution, be admitted to vote at elections, and enjoy all the rights and privileges of citizens. They and their friends (so called) made prodigious efforts to secure this result. The article they desired was incorporated in the Constitution by the Convention, and was submitted to the test of the popular will at the late election, and *it was voted down by an overwhelming majority!* They therefore stand in a worse condition now than they did before. They have summoned all their strength, made their desperate effort, and have failed. What hope, therefore, can they rationally entertain of success at any future time?

In connection with this subject we call particular attention to the following remarks by the editor of the Maryland Colonization Journal. They express our sentiments exactly. We have always advocated Colonization on the ground and for the reasons which he specifies.

INTERESTING TO THE FREE PEOPLE
OF COLOR.

We insert below some articles from the Abolition papers, to which we desire to call the attention of all, and more especially of our colored readers. We referred to the same subject in our August number.

We have always professed to be the friend of the colored man. We advocate colonization as his friend. We are satisfied that the active colonizationists in Maryland do the same. Some persons, we know, support the society with a view to its missionary agencies: others look to it as a means of ultimately effecting a *political* good for Maryland: there are those who think that, by its means, the free colored people may be removed from a contact with the slaves, which is injurious to the latter; and there are those, who believe that it will promote a voluntary

emancipation of the slaves, until at last Maryland shall rank among the free states of the Union. Persons, we say, are to be found, entertaining these opinions respectively. But *we* are colonizationists, because we are the friends of the colored man. We are satisfied that this country can never be for him but a temporary abiding place. It can never be the permanent home of his people. They may stay here for generations yet. But generations are as days in the existence of nations. The time of the Exodus may be remote, or it may be at hand. But that it must arrive, is as certain as that to-morrow followeth to-day; and the elements from which to calculate the advent are to be found in such facts as are mentioned in the extracts referred to.

Whenever the avenues of employment become crowded, whenever the price of labor is brought low by competition, whenever it is a favor to be employed, instead of being, as it now is, a favor to work, then the colored man will know that the time, which we say, must come, is at hand. *In the strife for bread the colored man will go to the wall.* It is a solemn sense of duty that makes us say these things. The subject is too grave an one—concerns the happiness of too many—to be dealt with lightly; and we would be doing wrong, were what we now urge to have no other basis than our mere opinion. But we might almost say, that we expressed no opinion—that we merely called attention to the hand-writing of daily events, which all might read who did not close their eyes in obstinacy. The colored men

in New York do not drive hacks or drays. Why is this? New York is in a free state. The reason is a plain one. New York is the largest city in our country, attracting to it, by its very size, a still increasing population. Labor is more abundant there than in smaller cities, or in the rural districts. For the employments of the poor there are more competitors. The white man, with political power on his side, has elbowed out the black man. The answer to the question, then, is to be found in the principle which we have stated. We might multiply instances of a like character, even here in Baltimore, but it is unnecessary.

Hereafter, when what now takes place in New York shall be universal throughout the land—when the colored man, in place, whether as hackman, or waiter, or ploughman, shall be envied by the white man out of place, who shall strive to supplant him, that a white family may be supported, rather than a colored one, by the wages which the head of the latter receives—when this state of things comes to pass, colonization will be hailed by the colored people of Maryland, as their best friend, for it will have provided for them, beyond the reach of all the influences to which we have alluded, asylums to which the oppressed may flee from the wrath that is to come.

We ask our colored friends to ponder these things well. We ask them to believe that it is a friend who speaks to them, who has no interest to mislead them, and who, in speaking as is here spoken, discharges what is conceived to be a duty, which it would be criminal to neglect.

Africa.

A recent American traveller, describing Cape Coast, in Western Africa, says: "The town is three or

four miles in circumference, and contains about 7,000 inhabitants, mostly native Africans. But the most inte-

resting feature in this place is the English Methodist mission, which has been established about twelve years. The mission house is a commodious stone building, on an elevation commanding a fine view of the ocean. They have a church 70 feet by 40. They have employed in the mission six European and sixty native African teachers and assistants. Twenty stations, embracing an ex-

tent of country 400 miles to the coast, and 200 in the interior. They have in all, about 800 church members. All their teaching and labor is done by natives. They have also, one of the most interesting congregations I have seen in Africa; the chapel was full, all natives but ten or twelve. Nearly 300 of them were said to be members of the church.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

Review of Dr. Alexander's History of Colonization.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for October contains a very able and interesting article on this subject. We are rejoiced to find this important periodical thus powerfully advocating the great principles im-

bodied in the colonization enterprise. We transfer the article at length to our columns, and assure our readers that they will be abundantly repaid by a careful and thorough perusal of it.

Letter from Dr. Lugenbeel.

ALEXANDRIA, D. C.,

November 2d, 1846.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Presuming that a short account of my visit to Vermont may be acceptable to some of the readers of the Repository, I will give you a brief sketch of my sojourn in the Green Mountain state.

On my arrival at Burlington, on the evening of the 20th ultimo, I learned from the Secretary of the Vermont Colonization Society, (Rev. J. K. Converse,) that a mistake had been made in his letter of invitation, relative to the time of the holding of the annual meeting of that society; consequently, I arrived too late to attend the meeting. As he had, however, received my reply to his letter before the 15th ult., the day on which the meeting of the Board was held, the disappointment was not so great, he being able to give notice of my expected visit on the 22d.

From Burlington I proceeded to

Montpelier, on the morning of the 22d; and, on my arrival at the latter place, additional notice was given, by handbills, of my intention to deliver an address on African Colonization, in the evening. Notwithstanding the weather was rather inclement, yet I had a very respectable and remarkably polite and attentive audience; some of whom were ultra abolitionists. After having spoken more than an hour, I requested the hearers to propound any questions relative to Liberia, which they might desire; and, for nearly an hour longer, I was employed in answering the numerous and varied interrogatories which were propounded to me. The spirit which was exhibited in the questions did not seem to be that of opposition, but a disposition and desire to learn the real state of things in Liberia, from one who had resided there, and in whose statements, given in all simplicity, and with a strict regard to facts

without exaggeration, they seemed to place confidence.

On the following day, I visited the Legislature, then in session—had an interview with his excellency, Gov. Eaton, and with several members of both houses. To the Rev. Mr. Gridley, a gentleman who has heretofore been rather ultra in his abolition principles, but who, I think, is now a decided friend of colonization, I am particularly indebted for his kindness and hospitality. I have no doubt that his influence will be highly beneficial to the cause.

On Saturday I returned to Burlington, and, agreeably to a previous engagement, and to public notice, I addressed a large assembly of the citizens of that place, on Sunday evening, the 25th. The same spirit of interest was exhibited, as at Montpelier. All the leading abolitionists of Burlington were present, and similar marked respect and confidence were manifested, as at the previous meeting.

The uncompromising spirit of ultra abolitionism, which was formerly exhibited by many of the leading men of Vermont, seems to have assumed a much milder tone; and the former unyielding opposition to the colonization scheme, has evidently given place, to a considerable extent, to a spirit of patient submission to the power of truth. And I have no doubt that, in a few years, the cause of African colonization, in the operations of which the guidance and direction of an overruling Providence are so clearly discernible, will triumph over every opposing influence, and, as a benevolent enterprise, fraught with incalculable blessings to the colored race, will command the respect, the admiration, and the patronage, of all the friends of humanity, the enemies of slavery, and the votaries of religion.

Yours, truly,

J. W. LUGENBEEL.

Rev. W. McLAIN,
Sec'y & Treas'r Am. Col. Soc.

Letters from Mr. Pinney and Mr. Kenworthy.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 24th, 1846.

REV. WM. McLAIN:—Dear Sir:

I enclose Mr. Jesse Kenworthy's letter, thinking, perhaps, you would like to publish a part of it. Eight years ago, as I passed through Washington county, he met me at a small village where I lectured,—a plain unpretending friend,—wearing the apparel peculiar to them, and surprised me by a donation of fifty dollars. Subsequently, I received his encouragement when many hearts fainted, and twice a donation of fifty dollars. He was once an agent for the cause out of pure zeal, and when he found most of his church were leaning to modern abolitionism, he contented himself to hold his own opinions in charity, and aid by his

liberal donations. Mr. Kenworthy is a small, but most excellent farmer, and his liberality is therefore the result of method and principle, rather than the gift of superfluous wealth. Would that many friends of our cause and of the African race could copy his example; how rapidly would our colony grow in numbers and influence.

Very truly yours,

J. B. PINNEY.

SECOND DAY, MORNING,

Tenth Month, 19th, 1846.

BROWNVILLE, FAYETTE CO.

FRIEND PINNEY:—As I continue to feel a deep interest in the welfare of our colored people, not only in their liberation from bondage, but also that they may be placed in a

situation to enjoy their freedom—I herewith send thee fifty dollars for the use of the Colonization Society; desiring that it may be applied to the removal of one of those who have the offer of freedom, and incline to accept it on the ground of their going to Liberia. For though the limited means of the Society prevent it from doing anything like what would be desirable, yet, as those who have

been favored to get there, consider their situation so much bettered by the change, and the influence of the colony continues to be so beneficial toward the civilization and Christianization of Africa, and in checking the slave trade, I hope it may receive due encouragement.

JESSE KENWORTHY.

PER J. B. P.

Another Letter from a Georgian.

To the Rev. WM. McLAIN:

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I have, in the September number of the Repository, read your commentary on my letter of July. I acknowledge an error in supposing due to man, if I did, what was due only to the LORD, whatever blessing has accrued to the African race through the inscrutable providence of the slave trade. But even while I wrote it, I could not feel at all favorable to that business—alluding only to the *incidental results*—and you but did me justice in the concluding part of your (4) remarks. As the one is now happily by Protestant countries done away, I hope forever, it may be hoped that the spirit which worked it, would continue to actuate governments to still increased benevolence; until in the language of the late esteemed Mr. Key, my friend, the “Flag of our country be thrown around the helpless and abandoned.”

Want of faith in God, I am persuaded, is the sole thing that draws men and governments back from pursuing the way *conscience repeatedly points out*, and to which never to be mistaken enjoyments in the Gospel direct. Men pause and wait for the Gospel to make others good; others pause and wait for the same result in them; and a solemn stillness and inactivity becomes the order of the day!

Because men, alike legislators and people—rulers and ruled—cannot speculate upon *what is the Deity!* they by an easy transition from temporary excitement of mind and feeling, become partial sceptics as to His existence. At any rate, they philosophise on the Universe, and call Him the soul of the whole, and finally discard from all vital conception of belief the name of Jesus Christ.

This was the fatal idiosyncrasy that made that proud intellect Voltaire, or Volney, or Alembic, or Hume, what either was. In society, something like this too, renders men in and out of power, mistrustful and dissatisfied, and finally callous and indifferent. True, in Congress and our several state legislatures, they work ostensibly for the public good, but really for mawkish fame, before the estimation of men. How can this be doubted when we see the clearest and simplest postulates divided into two or more sides, with learned partisans on either! Before God do these men really believe themselves, on all.

Want of religious faith, an entire reliance on the Saviour, a hopeful trust in God, an aspiration for the residence in their hearts of the Holy One—this, and this alone, seals up our government to the cry of Africa, and makes the expenditures of Congress so unavailingly secular.

How many thousands are lavished on internal improvements, where these improvements be of secondary utility—some, none, whatever? Meanwhile, awaiting the faint aid of the Colonization Society, stand thousands of blacks hopeless of seeing their father-land.

Nor is this all, society in the line domestic, refuses

to allow servants a bit of education. I mean lettered instruction: just enough to enable slaves to read how they should serve God and obey their masters. The immense body of our negroes are untutored. They hear preaching, and many are exemplary Christians; but why seclude them from that Book which converts the ferocity of the wildest savages into the pacific disposition of the lamb? Is there any real danger in this enabling every negro child to have a twelve months’ schooling? Did the Scriptures ever foment insurrection; encourage insubordination; engender revolution; or instil acrimonious passions in human nature? What country had an example of successful insurrection and shocking barbarity? St. Domingo. And there they had no learning, no preaching—nearly all the insurgents were native Africans; they also numbered sixteen to every white person, and had likewise the assistance of the British arms, and the whites the abandonment of the infidels, who then ruled in France. [Vide Edwards’ History of that Isle.] What white nation have more convulsed a country and overwhelmed their neighbors than the French during the horrors of their revolution? Two-thirds of them could not read, and the other one-third had been generally denied the Scriptures by their priests, or had vile and hurtful literature opposed to the word of life. Even South America and Mexico, periodically and successfully, evidencing their restive desire for a change of rulers, refusing to await the patient recurrence of elections; but resorting abruptly to the speedy settlement of the sword. Even they are Catholics without Bibles, having a priesthood who stand them instead thereof, and utterly ignorant and indifferent to the solid and vital precepts of Jesus Christ, as coming pure from His voice.

What have I said? Any thing against any part of the country, the laws, and constitution, or detrimental to either? Certainly not! Yet, can any one say this letter is unfitting the Repository? Some may. With them, God preserve me from fellowship! They would compel every man to hide his light under perpetual bushels. I have remarked nothing going to injure any thing belonging to this republic, or connected with the great world. My solitary object has been to specify the prevailing want of godliness in our country’s councils! and the same want to any vital degree in some states! and I have pointed to the consequence. One of which is to deny the negro any tuition, as if the reading of the Bible was dangerous, when the not reading thereof I plainly exhibited, comprised all the peril!

Why not let the descendants of Africa learn to read, and to spend his Sunday holidays at home, poring over God’s inestimable lessons, instead of causing them, for lack of argument, to gad about on that sacred day, committing often mischiefs or fun.

Do this, and when faithful Christian servants be

emancipated for Liberia, they may go prepared in part here, with that civilization which is to convert Africa.

Mental philosophy teaches us that excepting the most sensual, stolid, and brutified of men, none enjoy existence except in the ideas and moral feelings that possess and actuate their sensibilities. The act of reflecting on a well spent life; meditations on the order, harmony and designs of Providence, as we can observe them; these free from disturbed fancies, and also from that indifference which belong to the callous stoic, exquisitely constitute man's happiness on this diurnal sphere. How can we enjoy this life with ever so many servants, while we deny them education and instruct our own children at splendid seminaries and colleges? *As Christians, have we any balm to his soul, in the idea that our slaves cannot read the Gospel!* Any consolation in the retrospect that we could have better prepared them for that hereafter to which we are all bound? Any excuse from and before the date of this exposing letter, on the score, that by placing the Gospel of Jesus and tracts in their hands, we are merely putting swords and bayonets in their reach in disguise? What a mockery of Heaven! Do, my fellow citizens, educate your slaves and make them thereby more faithful, more attentive, humble, grateful and worthy beings. Have no longer before you the melancholy vicinity of immense learning and savage ignorance.

Reverend sir, in my July letter, I essayed to premonish our Liberian friends as to some conduct in their national character towards the rest of mankind. In this, I endeavor to admonish "my own brethren according to the flesh," of duties paramount and intense, which God being judge, we cannot put off under color or pretence of laws, constitutions, localities, principalities, or any thing else a teeny or prolific mind can conceive. The admonition is not too late to Congress—a vital one. It comes back to my neighbors and friends, and all I hold dear. I hope while I give not offence, and that if any be susceptible of being given, that myself alone, not the Society, may cu-

sure the censure, which certainly can fix nowhere, and that I may not plead altogether in vain.

Very respectfully, and affectionately yours,
J. J. FLOURNOY,

Farm nigh Athens, Georgia,
September, 1846.

P. S. Commonly, planters object to instructing by letters, slaves in parts dense with them, and thin of the white inhabitants, for the reason that emissaries from some incendiary society might disseminate among them fatal and discontenting publications, and thereby inculcate horrid insurrection. This, in part, is a strong apology for forsaking negro education; and as it goes entirely against the poor slave, it is one of the severe responsibilities for which, to God, abolitionists have to answer. Their motto operates as much as to say: "Either free the negro, or crush him!!!" They continually kiss him with a *Joah's* salutation to Abner. Well might our slaves cry "oh save us from such friends." Nevertheless, weighty as this objection be, cannot planters by a rigid police system, and frequent periodical examination, deter the introduction among the slaves of any literature, but that *universal property* of the human race—the Book of God?

NOTE.—Your remarks on expenses of emigrants to Liberia, are satisfactory and corrective of my error on that point. *A staunch well built ship*, owned by the Society, one that would *endure*, and also trade between this country and Liberia and the natives, in dye stuffs, gold, ivory, oil, cloths, cutlery, etc., etc., would be a valuable desideratum. The Society had a vessel under the administration of the Hon. Mr. Wilkerson, which was soon parted with. A better barque, coppered and copper-fastened, commanded by an intrepid, public spirited and complete navigator, withal new, and of well seasoned timbers, with faithful crews, well enumerated, besides transferring such emigrants as be ready, making every trip profitable by interchanging our manufactures with the citizens or natives for African productions, would relieve the Society of much expenditure, and facilitate colonization.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th October, to the 20th November, 1846.

MAINE.		
By Capt. George Barker:—	scription, \$3, Capt. Hutchens,	
<i>Gardiner</i> —Robert H. Gardiner,	\$1, collection, \$1 84....	7 84
jr., subscription for 1845, 1846,	<i>Bennington</i> —C. Ellingwood, \$1,	
and 1847.....	Dr. N. Swift, \$1, Rev. J. J.	
30 00	Abbott, \$1.....	3 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
By Rev. Henry Wilbur:—	<i>Manchester</i> —Rev. J. Wickham,	
<i>Portsmouth</i> —From Daniel R. Ro-	\$1, Josiah Burton, \$3 50, Cyrus	
gers, \$4, Miss Mary Rogers and	Munson, \$1.....	5 50
other ladies of the North Con-	<i>Benson</i> —John Kellog, \$1, Mrs.	
gregational church, \$17, Rev.	Betsy Kept, 25 cents, Miss	
Chas. Burroughs, D. D., \$1 50,	Juliette Kent, 25 cents.....	1 50
C. W. Brewster, \$1, Deacon	<i>Bridport</i> —Rev. Dana Lamb.....	1 00
Knight, 50 cents.....	<i>Cornwall</i> —Jesse Ellsworth, \$1,	
24 00	M. M. Blake, 50 cents, Dea.	
<i>Greenland</i> —From a few friends of	Dan'l Warner, \$1, Dea. Horace	
colonization.....	James, \$1, Asa Bond, 25 cts.	3 75
3 82	<i>Middlebury</i> —Prof. Twining, \$1,	
<i>Hampton</i> —From friends of colo-	Rev. S. G. Coe, \$1 50, Rev.	
nization.....	Dr. Merrill, \$1, C. Birge, \$1,	
6 84	A. Wilcox, \$1, Charles Linds-	
34 66	ley, \$1, Joseph Warner, \$1, O.	
VERMONT.		
By Dea. Samuel Tracy:—	Seymour, \$1.....	8 50
<i>St. Albans</i> —H. Seymour.....	<i>Stratford</i> —Miss Susan Walker...	1 00
2 00	<i>Royalton</i> —Dea. A. Hartshorn, 50	
<i>Hartford</i> —A. Hazen, \$1 94, Mrs.	cents, Dr. J. A. Denison, jr.,	
N. Newton, \$1, J. S. Wood, \$1,	\$1, Mrs. S. Washburn, 25 cts.,	
3 94	Rev. C. B. Drake, \$1, Harry	
<i>Norwich</i> —Contribution.....	Bingham, 50 cents.....	3 25
6 22		
<i>Weathersfield</i> —From a friend....		
2 00		
<i>Pudney</i> —J. Grant, annual sub-		

<i>Castleton</i> —Harvey Griswold.....	50	temperance tracts for schools in Liberia.....	10 00	
<i>Tunbridge</i> —F. Sturtevant, 30 cts., James Brown, 25 cents, Mrs. Dr. Chandler, 25 cents.....	1 00	<i>New York City</i> —James Lenox, Esq., towards the \$15,000 fund for the purchase of territory, by Rev. John B. Pinney.....	1,000 00	
<i>Barre</i> —Cash, 10 cents. J. Wood, \$1, L. Ketchum, 50 cents, J. Ketchum, \$1, John Dodge, 50 cents, David Carlton, 75 cents, cash, 33 cts., Osborn Trow, \$1.	5 23		1,010 00	
<i>Montpelier</i> —Thomas Reed, \$3, J. Y. Vail, H. H. Reed, Samuel Goss, Genl. E. P. Walton, N. Harvey, Hon. Joseph Howes, F. F. Merrill, Hon. S. Prentiss, Colonel Washburn, Judge Redfield, Dr. J. Spaulding, Mrs. Loomis, Dea. Wm. Howes, Rev. Jno. B. Manser, Rev. Jno. Gidley, each \$1, Mrs. Colonel Washburn, 25 cents.....	18 25	PENNSYLVANIA.		
<i>Dummerston</i> —Contribution of Congregational church.....	3 00	By Rev. John B. Pinney:—		
<i>Coventry</i> —Hon. E. Cleveland....	1 50	<i>Pittsburg</i> —Thomas Bakewell, \$20, N. Holmes, \$10, A. B. Curling, \$10, F. Bailey, \$10, Alexander Laughlin, \$10, W. McClintock, \$10, F. Lorentz, \$10, Jno. Bissell, \$10, Rev. Prof. Green, \$10, Mary L. Kerwin, \$10, G. Cochran, \$5, D. C. Stockton, \$5, J. Schoonmaker, \$5, W. Bagaley, \$5, Thos. R. White, \$5, George R. White, \$5, John Shipton, \$5, Robert Dabzel, \$5, M. Leech, \$5, M. Underwood, \$5, John McFadden, \$5, Wm. McCully, \$5, Mr. Sterling, \$5, John T. Logan, \$5, R. Edwards, \$5, Mrs. Mary Thompson, \$5, Dr. Hunt, \$5, J. D. Wick, \$3, George A. Berry, \$3, John D. McCord, \$3, cash, \$3, Mrs. Blair, \$3, Thomas White, \$3, Robt. McCutcheon, \$3, R. Loomis, \$1, A. Bidwell, \$1, Samuel McClain, \$1, John Dixon, \$1, cash, \$1, cash, \$1, cash, \$1, cash, \$1, cash, \$1, Mr. Spencer, \$1, E. Hazelton, \$1, S. J. McKnight, \$1, cash, 50 cents, collection in Second Presbyterian Church, \$36, collection in Mount Pisgah Presbyterian church, by Rev. Mr. Jennings, \$4.....		271 50
<i>Enosburgh</i> —Collection in Congregational Society.....	8 25	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
<i>Thetford</i> —Collection in Congregational Society.....	2 56	<i>Washington City</i> —J. H. B. Smith, Esq., legacy left the American Colonization Society by his father, the late Saml. H. Smith, Esq.....		200 00
<i>Brookfield</i> —Zelotes Bigelow, \$1, Simon Colton, \$2, Captain A. Edson, \$5, Captain S. Edson, 50 cts., Mrs. P. Edson, 25 cts., Mrs. P. Lyman, 25 cents, David Bigelow, \$1, cash, 10 cents, Elisha Allis, \$2, J. H. Hopkins, 50 cents, H. H. Ingles, Esq., 50 cents, A. H. Bigelow, 50 cents, Dea. S. Griswold, \$1, Mrs. J. Truman, 50 cts., Saml. Pope, 50 cts., Chas. E. Bigelow, 25 cents, Homer Hatch, Esq., 50 cents, Capt. J. S. Allen, \$1, Ariel Burnham, Esq., 50 cents, Reuben Peck, Esq., \$2, J. C. Wheatley, 25 cts., Major John Wheatley, \$5, Luther Wheatley, \$2, Major Daniel Colt, \$1.	23 10	VIRGINIA.		
<i>Craftsbury</i> —Hon. S. S. Crafts, \$1, Rev. S. R. Hall, \$1.....	2 00	<i>Richmond</i> —Annual donation from the Rev. Robert Ryland, per Rev. Wm. McLain.....		50 00
<i>Shelburne</i> —Collection in Methodist Society.....	9 50	<i>Warrenton</i> —Collection in Methodist church, by Dr. Lugenbeel.....		4 00
<i>Barnett</i> —Henry Stevens.....	2 00	<i>Millwood</i> —Collection in Christ's church, Fred'k. Parish, Clark County, by Robt. C. Randolph, M. D., church warden.....		56 70
	136 39	<i>Norfolk</i> —James H. Behan, Esq., balance due on account of legacy left by the late W. Herron.....		150 00
CONNECTICUT.				
<i>Fairfield</i> —Collection in First Congregational Church, by Samuel A. Nichols, Esq.....				23 59
NEW YORK.				
<i>Caroline</i> —Dr. Joseph Speed, for				

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Abberville District—Contribution of "a friend of colonization"..... 3 00

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Cincinnati—From Mrs. Martha Olmsted..... 200 00

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132 00

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MISSISSIPPI.

Adams County—Collection in Pine Ridge Presbyterian Church, near Natchez, Rev. B. H. Williams, pastor..... 27 00
Louisville—Donation from "a friend"..... 10 00

37 00

Total Contributions..... \$2,340 84

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Ripton—Daniel Chipman, Esq., to Sept., 1847, \$1 50. *Brandon*—Genl. D. W. C. Clark, to Nov. 1846, \$1 25. *Burlington*—Wm. Haswell, to Oct., 1847, \$1 50. *Manchester*—Josiah Burton, to Oct., 1847, \$1 50. *Benson*—Joseph Bascom, to Nov., 1847, \$1 50. *Orwall*—Rev. R. S. Cushman, to Nov., 1847, \$1 50. *Norwich*—Hon. A. Loveland, to Jan., 1847, \$3, Thomas Hazen to Jan. 1847, \$1 50, D. Ira Davis, to June, 1847 \$ 50. *Royallton*—Dr. J. A. Dennison, to Jan. '47, \$1 50. *Castleton*—Harvey Griswold, to Oct., 1847 \$ 50. *Tunbridge*—Francis Sturtevant, to Nov., 1847, \$1 50, Wm. Putnam, to Nov., 1847, \$1 50, J. Foster, to May, 1847 75 cents. *Barre*—Sewall Sturtevant, to Nov., 1847, \$1 50. *Montpelier*—C. Spaulding, to Nov., 1847, \$1 50. *Westford*—Rev. J. H. Woodward, to January, 1847, \$1 50. *Covertry*—Hon. E. Cleveland, to July, 1847, \$1 50. *Enosburg*—George Adams, for Repository, to 1 July, 1847, by Daniel Baldwin, Esq., treasurer Vermont colonization society, \$1 50..... 34 00

MASSACHUSETTS—By Rev. Dr. Tenney—*Groton*—Hannah Goodall, on account, \$2. *Westford*—Rev. L. Luce, to Nov., 1847, \$1 50. *Ipwich*—Daniel Cogswell, to Nov. 1847, \$1 50. *Georgetown*—D. David Mighill, to Nov., 1846, \$4 25, Mrs. Sarah Nelson, to 1847, \$1 50, R. Dole, to Jan. 1847 \$ 50, Dea. A. Nelson, to August, 1847, \$1 50, Samuel Noyes, to 1847, \$4 50. *Newburyport*—James Caldwell, to 1848, \$1 50, Moody Pearson, to 1847, \$1 50, Joseph Roberts, from Jan., 1843, to April, 1844, \$2 35. Robert Robinson, for 1846, \$ 50. *Amesbury Mills*—Wm. Chase, for 1847, \$1 50. *Bradford*—Rev. N. Monroe, \$1, Samuel Lovejoy, to Nov., 1846, \$1 25, Miss A. Hazelline, for 1847, \$1 50. *Westford*—From Rev. Ephraim Abbott, for his subscription to the 1st Jan., 1848, \$5..... 35 38

CONNECTICUT—*Thompsonville*—Rev. Joseph Harvey, for subscription, to February, 1846... 3 00
NEW YORK—By Capt. George

Barker—New York C.—S. J.	to 1 May, 1847, \$9 00	64
Barker to S. J. 1847, \$2. 11.	G. J. to S. J. 1847, \$2. 11.	65
M. S. to S. J. 1847, \$2. 11.	1847, \$2. 11. —By John F.	66
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